"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; tomorrow cloudy, warmer; east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,042. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS HELD ON FLANKS, DRIVE ON CENTRE, GAINING 4 MILES MORE TOWARD THE MARNE; CLAIM 35,000 PRISONERS AND MUCH WAR BOOTY

CHARGE GERMANY COERCED BRITONS BY SCANDAL BOOK

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and Lord Haldane Were on Secret List, Witnesses Say.

TELL OF EXPOSURE THREATS

Story Linked with Alleged Move to Restore Asquith to Power and Make Peace.

TESTIMONY IN LIBEL SUIT

Pemberton-Billing, M. P., Sued by Maude Allan—Mrs. Keppel Named as Messenger.

LONDON, May 30.—Noel Pemberton-Billing, member of Parliament for East Hertfordshire and publisher of the newspaper Vigilante, opening his defense in his trial in the Bow Street Police Court today on the charge of libeling Maude Allan, dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of the Independent Theatre, called Mrs. Villiers Stewart to prove the existence of a book which, Pemberton-Billing alleged, had been prepared by German secret agents, containing the names of 47,000 British said to be addicted to vice and held in bondage to Germany through fear of exposure.

Mrs. Stewart, under examination by Mr. Pemberton-Billing, said that the book, which she had seen but which was not produced, contained the names of ex-Premier Asquith and Mrs. Asquith, Viscount Haldane, former Secretary for War, and Justice Darling, who is trying the case against Mr. Pemberton-Billing.

Another witness, Captain Harold Spencer, said the book had been shown to him by Prince William of Wied in Albania. He said he did not remember seeing Mr. Asquith's name in it, but that the names of Mrs. Asquith and Viscount Haldane were there.

Captain Spencer and Mrs. Stewart both said that they had been threatened, the former after he had communicated the fact to the authorities. Mr. Pemberton-Billing asked the Judge for protection for himself and his witnesses. The Judge referred him to the Chief Commissioner of Police.

Said Some Succumbed to Germans.

Before giving the names of Mrs. Asquith and Viscount Haldane, Captain Spencer said he would furnish the names of those who had been approached and had succumbed to German temptation. He had placed the information before the Foreign Office, the War Office, and the Admiralty.

"There was great political pressure brought to bear," said the Captain, "and I was told that if it were published it would undermine the whole fabric of the Government. I then took it to the political machine."

Captain Spencer asserted that pressure had been brought to bear to suppress the matter in September last, when "a political crisis was on and they were trying to bring Asquith back to power."

Mr. Pemberton-Billing explained that his object in calling evidence as to the existence of the book of names was to prove the existence of the "cult" referred to in the alleged libel, and its political significance.

Continuing his testimony, Captain Spencer, who was a member of the International Gendarmerie in Albania before the war and Aide de Camp to Prince William of Wied and later was a member of the Royal Air Forces, said he wrote the article which contained the alleged libel and which was based on a letter from Marie Corelli, the novelist.

Told American Admiral.

Last September he said he had heard of a camarilla in financial circles, whose object was to get Asquith back in power and make a German peace. As a precaution he informed American Naval Headquarters so that the plot might be frustrated.

"Admiral Mayo and his Secretary came to me and got the whole statement," he said.

Asked whether he knew of operations of the camarilla between England and Germany the witness replied:

"They have had messages sent between England and Germany with this intelligence."

One of the principal messengers, Captain Spencer said he learned from persons who had reported to the Intelligence Department, was a well-known English society woman, Mrs. George Keppel. He had seen Mrs. Keppel come back from Holland.

Captain Spencer was ultimately passed out of the Flying Corps as physically unfit. Under cross-examination he said

Continued on Page Nine.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. 1 Wall St. — Advt.

Text of Treaty Imposed by Kaiser on Austria, Amalgamating Armies with a View to Future Wars

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 30.—The Deutsche Volkszeitung publishes the text of the military treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary, which was forced upon Emperor Karl during his recent sojourn at German Army Headquarters. The treaty comprises seven articles, as follows:

(1) His High Majesty, the German Kaiser and King of Prussia, on the one hand, and His High Apostolic Majesty, the Kaiser of Austria and King of Hungary, on the other, form a close military alliance for twenty-five years, during which both parties to the alliance pledge themselves to employ the entire strength of their peoples for military purposes. The allied nations of Germany and Austria-Hungary shall devote all their care to have their armies enter into an eventual future conflict fully prepared and at a maximum of their strength. Only thus the future war shall be of brief duration; for, had the armies of both allies been in this condition in 1914, this war would have been ended long ago.

(2) All male inhabitants capable of bearing arms shall receive proper and thorough military instruction. Special formations, moreover, shall be provided for all auxiliary service in connection with the production of arms and ammunition.

(3) Regulations for organization, instruction, and employment of the allied troops shall be drawn up according to one common principle, the initiative of which shall be left principally to Germany. The formation of the troops of the various States of Germany and Austria-Hungary shall constitute one sole army without being considered strangers to each other.

(4) Armament shall be on a uniform basis to the extent that formations of one country may draw their supplies from the nearest depot in the other country wherever stationed, without having to depend, as in the past, on supplies from some distant home base.

(5) The allied troops shall be brought into contact with each other for the purpose of educating them to mutual esteem, love, and appreciation. This principle shall guide the training of future officers; and an exchange of officers shall be organized between the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, so that Austro-Hungarian officers may, as occasion requires, command German troops and vice versa.

(6) All preparations for future wars shall be made in common understanding between the General Staffs. This will require, naturally, a close collaboration between the General Staffs and Government Ministers. All preparatory economic measures connected with the eventual war shall be taken beforehand in time of peace, and the necessary departments be created.

(7) Railway lines and construction shall be directed and undertaken by both allies in common accord, and on a unified plan.

The Daily Telegraph's Milan correspondent says that Austrian and German public opinion is informed at last of the details of this military convention and they are bound to create a deep impression. The correspondent adds:

"Germany has succeeded in completely incorporating the Austro-Hungarian army with her own and preparing herself for future wars. As the clauses of the new treaty become gradually known it is no wonder discontent and dread of the future become general in Austria. All the Socialist papers raise a warning cry, asking whether the world has not had sufficient experience of the Moloch of war and why Austria should be dragged into a perpetual alliance for a perpetual cycle of wars simply to please German war-madness."

KAISER WATCHED BATTLE FROM HILL

Encouraged His Troops by Telling Them of Gains Made in Monday's Drive.

WARNING OF BIG LOSSES

German Paper Demands the Crushing of France—Blow at Arras Predicted.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 30.—The Kaiser, it appears, was early on the scene. On Monday, according to Karl Rosner of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, the sole correspondent privileged to report the imperial movements, his Majesty "appeared in the midst of his troops fighting for victory and peace." On foot, the Kaiser went some distance north of Winterberg, and there, from commanding heights, surveyed the scene.

"The vast panorama of the Aisne battlefield," says Rosner, "lay before him wonderfully clear in the bright weather. A good view could be had of the swelling Aisne region and the advance of the German attacking troops could be plainly observed.

"On his way to this point the Kaiser was everywhere enthusiastically greeted with 'The Kaiser is here. Things will go on again.' And he often spoke with the soldiers and gave them news of victory. Now and then he called up men and informed them of the extent of our triumph. Until late in the afternoon he followed the progress of our troops."

Demands Crushing of France.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, always excessive in the violence of its expressions, today finds pleasure in venting its rage upon France. It says:

"The force with which the German tempest sweeps over the French will awaken a pleasant echo in the German Empire. With this onslaught we are on the right way, for all political considerations demand insistently that the French should feel the strength of our arm.

"Well considered strategic reasons brought the push to Amiens to an end. We shall not criticise them, but the political point of view cannot be suppressed.

"Even if the English were thrown off the Continent the war would not be ended. They could, after leaving Calais, land behind the Loire or retire to their island and carry on the war at sea. The great army with which England fights against us on the Con-

Continued on Page Two.

REPULSE ATTACKS NEAR CANTIGNY

American Artillerymen Defeat All Attempts of the Germans to Recover Ground.

TOTAL OF PRISONERS IS 242

Many Had Hidden in Caves—Funeral Services for Americans Killed in Battle.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The complete repulse of further enemy attacks upon the new American positions near Cantigny is announced in General Pershing's evening communiqué, issued tonight at the War Department. Fighting continues active around Cantigny and in Lorraine.

The second section of General Pershing's communiqué for May 29 announces the failure of the enemy to break into the American lines in Lorraine. [The first section was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Thursday morning.] A raiding party of about fifty men, it says, was repulsed, with a loss of ten dead and four wounded. American casualties were light.

On May 27, General Pershing reports, Lieutenants Fisher, Curtis, Buford, and McLanahan, on patrol duty in the St. Mihiel region, encountered enemy machines at 4,000 meters. One of these was downed.

Defeat of an enemy airplane reported in the communiqué for May 28 is credited to Lieutenant Rickenbacker and Lieutenant Hambleton, and not to Lieutenant Rickenbacker and Lieutenant Campbell, as previously reported.

Germans Use Gas in Lorraine.

The text of tonight's dispatch follows:

The enemy has been again completely repulsed by artillery fire and action in attack against our new positions near Cantigny. Artillery fighting continues active there and in Lorraine, where it includes the use of gas shells. There is nothing else of importance to report.

Following is the text of the second section of the May 29 report:

Section B.—Last night in Lorraine the enemy were again very active against our troops. There was again considerable shelling with gas, but the results obtained were very small. Protected by an artillery barrage, a raid-

Continued on Page Six.

DANERSK, loveliest painted furniture in the world. Call and see. 2 West 47th St.—Advt.

FRONT DOUBLED IN 3 DAYS

Extended from 35 Miles to 60 With 400,000 Germans Engaged.

HARD FIGHT FOR SOISSONS

Desperate French Resistance Made Its Capture Cost the Germans Dear.

ENEMY USES 40 DIVISIONS

Train Runs Into German Lines, but Gets Away, Taking Back Wounded and Prisoners.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Thursday, May 30.—During last night the enemy took Fère-en-Tardenois and drove the allied rearguards back to Vesilly, whence the line ran this morning northeast to the outskirts of Rheims. As the Marne is thus brought into the picture, it is pertinent to point out that in the famous battle of September, 1914, the Germans reached to more than thirty miles south of the river in this region.

This is at present their strongest push. The road from Soissons to Compiègne is closed to them, but further south they have got to the road Soissons-Hartennes.

Lest it be thought that the allied reserves are slow in coming into play, I may point out that the front of the offensive has been nearly doubled in length in the last three days. At the outset it was about thirty-five miles. It is now sixty. Merely to make good losses and to provide a screen of troops along this greater extent, with everything in movement, has required effort.

Midnight Attack on Soissons.

At midnight on Sunday the battle-front was ten miles away from Soissons. The few civilian inhabitants and the many hospital patients had settled down to sleep, the usual hour for airplane raids having passed.

An hour later they and the few army bureaus in the neighborhood were aroused by a sudden outbreak of bombardment, such as they had never heard before, and soon afterward shells began to crash upon the town.

With the wounds of four years of war upon it, the northern quarter completely destroyed and the cathedral grievously damaged, Soissons still possessed something of its old-time grace and air of substantial well-being. It would be an exaggeration to compare it with Richmond, for the Aisne is not the Thames and the French woods are not English parks, but after the victory of Malmaison had put the boche back beyond the Ailette we hoped to see the great mansions repaired and the happy life of the shopping quarters gradually revived. Today the Germans are camped in the smoking ruins of Soissons.

On Monday at least 1,200 explosive and incendiary shells were fired into the place. The hospitals, including a special hospital for poison gas cases, were hurriedly evacuated, American Ambulance cars doing good service in carrying away the wounded.

Town Begins to Burn.

On Tuesday the bombardment continued, its purpose being, no doubt, to put out of service the most important bridgehead of the Aisne Valley and one of the most important lines of communications between the regions to the south and north, the town being a railway centre of some local consequence. That afternoon a good many houses were in flames, and during the night a large part of the town was involved in fire.

The enemy had now shouldered his way on the north of the Aisne westward from Pinon, Laffaux, and Vregny and had reached the high road running from Coucy-le-Château to Soissons. Yesterday he pressed still further west, and the road being thus covered, as well as the roads from Laffaux and Vailly, made a powerful direct attack upon the town.

It looked at first like being an easy success. The French, wearied with thirty hours of unceasing combat and impossibly outnumbered, fell back, and the Germans reached the centre of the town. In the narrow streets, however, the effect of superior numbers largely disappeared. The French fought fiercely from corner to corner, and at last, gathering themselves together, swept the enemy back to the northern and eastern suburbs. In the afternoon new German contingents were brought up and in a few hours gained complete possession of the place.

Soissons was, of course, in no sense fortified and, the northern and eastern roads having been lost, it had no military value. The highway down the valley to Compiègne is bordered by the old French trench and wire systems and dominated by hills on either side of the river. The range on the south bank is covered for miles by the great forests of Villers-Cotterets and Compiègne.

The Enemy's Purpose.

But what, indeed, is now the object of the German offensive? The original attack from Cambrai and St. Quentin toward the lower Somme had a single, clear, and most threatening aim—to divide the allied armies and to knock out the British. The second phase was extemporized and had no such simple purpose, but it still struck at vital parts of the Flanders front.

The third act of what, in one way or the other, must be a decisive operation of the war, in spite of the remarkable mechanical skill that has been enlisted for its conduct, looks still more irrelevant, more like the improvised expedient of a tired and hopeless, though still powerful, mind.

No connection between it and the Somme and Flanders offensives can be discerned except that of drawing the allied reserves to the south, but as German reserves in much greater numbers are consumed in the process, of what advantage is this?

Forty Divisions Being Used.

Something like forty divisions, most of them the best troops available, have now been thrown across the Aisne—400,000 men who might possibly have reached some vital part of the allied defenses in the north.

The von Hutier method is a prodigious invention, but it is as costly in fire and blood as it is impressive for force and speed. In the last week of March it was, in a purely military sense, properly employed, even though it failed, because the objective could be said to be of a vital or decisive character.

What vital objective is there in the present operation?

The central part of the German line has been pressed a little further in the last twenty-four hours in the obscure region of scattered hamlets, large farms and deep tortuous valleys, midway between the Aisne and the Marne. It now comes nearly down to the small market towns of Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois, thence running east-northeast to the Vesle just outside of Rheims.

The advance is meeting ever-increasing resistance, and by the time the first week is out it will perhaps be definitely arrested. But suppose that it goes much further and reaches the Marne Valley, or even still further, to the Montmirail Valley. Two useful highroads, with some country towns, would be lost to the Allies in these altogether unlikely contingencies, but nothing vital would be lost. The German Army would be no nearer than it now is to winning the war.

Or is it to be supposed that the Great General Staff has some lateral development of the campaign in mind? If so, in which direction?

Beyond Rheims, to the southeast lies Chalons, always a great French military centre. In a year or so the Germans might conceivably capture Chalons, but that would not give them a decision. They need Paris. Then, if that be the objective, why was it not pursued at the end of March by the nearest route? The Oise Valley route was blocked, and still more hopelessly is it now blocked.

This is the way the soldiers regard the outlook, and laymen, too easily impressed by the changing lines on small war maps, might do well to consider the purely military scale of values. I do not maintain that every soldier can reason the matter out, but experience and instinct give him the gist of it.

Yesterday, just behind the centre of the fighting front, I was by the way of seeing both the military and lay points of view in a most vivid light. The roads were divided between troops, the British and French coming up or going down to rest, and caravans of refugees, peasants, and farmers, for the most

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Four Days' Advance of the German Hosts

The four areas, from north to south, which are marked by different shadings, represent the approximate gains by the Crown Prince's army in each of the four days since the German drive began on Monday.

The gain of yesterday, which is to a very large extent on the allied centre and left, represents at the apex, near Fere-en-Tardenois, an advance of four to five miles. The comparative stability of the allied lines around Rheims contrasts with the westward spread of the Germans south and southeast of Soissons.

Official Bulletins of the Aisne Fighting

German

BERLIN, May 30, (By Wireless via London.)

Night Report.—To the south of Fere-en-Tardenois we are fighting our way toward the Marne.

Day Report.—On the battlefront between the Yser and the Oise fighting activity has increased frequently. There were some local infantry engagements.

The armies of the German Crown Prince are progressing victoriously. North of the Aisne ground has been gained, after hard fighting. Crecy-au-Mont, Juvigny, and Cuffies have been occupied.

Soissons has been taken by Brandenburg troops.

The number of prisoners has increased to more than 35,000, and the booty in artillery and war material is tremendous.

South of the Vesle the French front, which was in course of formation, broke down under uninterrupted attacks by our divisions. We threw the enemy back, after stubborn resistance, as far as and across the line of Villemontoire, Fere-en-Tardenois, Coulognes, Brouillet, and Branscourt.

The forts on the northwestern front of Rheims have fallen.

The northern parts of La Neuvillette and Betheny were captured. Guns of every description, up to railway guns of the heaviest calibre, were taken.

The impetuous advance of our attacking forces prevented the enemy from carrying back rich war provisions, heaped up in the captured territories. Large depots fell into our hands at Soissons, Braisne, and Fismes. Extensive munition depots, railway trains, and hospital establishments, with a large quantity of medical equipment, fell into our possession. An airdrome, with machines ready to start and airplane materials, also was captured.

With the army groups of General von Gallwitz and Duke Albrecht the fighting activity revived temporarily.

During the last three days our aviators have brought down thirty-eight enemy airplanes south of Ypres. Five enemy captive balloons were brought down in flames.

French

PARIS, May 30.

Night Report.—We have prevented enemy progress in the western outskirts of Soissons. To the south we solidly hold the left bank of the Crise River.

The Germans are multiplying their efforts in the direction of Ville-en-Tardenois.

In the centre the fighting has not diminished in intensity. The Germans have occupied Fere-en-Tardenois and Vezilly.

The battle continued today with undiminished violence along the whole extent of the front.

On our right and to the northwest of Rheims we are holding our positions.

The enemy air forces, which have been very aggressive and numerous during the battle, have been attacked with the greatest daring by French airmen, who destroyed nineteen German machines, brought down two balloons and compelled twenty-three enemy airplanes to land in a damaged condition.

On the night of May 27-28 French aviators dropped twenty-three tons of explosives on bridges and crossings on the Ailette and Aisne and on various cantonments. The next night and day thirty-seven tons of bombs were dropped on convoys, troops and railway stations.

Day Report.—The battle continued with undiminished violence during the night. French troops energetically maintained the western outlets of Soissons, and the enemy, notwithstanding repeated efforts, was not able to debouch from the town.

Further south engagements of extreme violence developed in the region of the road between Soissons and Hartennes, and on the front between Fere-en-Tardenois and Vezilly, where French troops, supported by reserves, are opposing the German advance with indomitable tenacity.

On the right Franco-British troops along the front between Brouillet and Thillois, and also northwest of Rheims, broke all assaults and maintained their positions.

BATTLE RAGES FURIOUSLY

New German Divisions Come Up to Aid in Smash Southward.

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS TAKEN

Gains Also Made South of Soissons as German Masses Spread Out.

ALLIED RESERVES ARE UP

French and British, Though Beaten Back Near Rheims, Still Protect the City.

LONDON, May 30.—Fighting proceeded furiously all day today in the Aisne-Vesle battlefield, between Soissons and Rheims.

Being held at the flanks near those two cities, says a Reuter dispatch from French Headquarters, the Germans are throwing their entire strength southward, obviously with the Marne for their goal. It is probable, says the correspondent, that the Germans hope to establish themselves on the Marne, with a view to turning the direction of their main effort westward, trusting to the river to protect their right flank.

The drive toward the west might be with the intention of capturing the railroads connecting with Paris, while the push south toward the Marne is an attempt to cut the Paris-Chalons line, in the opinion of military critics here.

The hottest fighting is proceeding along the whole southern front of the advance, and it is here that the Allies have given most ground. Fère-en-Tardenois (four to five miles south of the point of the furthest German advance of Wednesday) has been occupied by the Germans, and Berlin asserts that German troops are south of that town, "fighting toward the Marne."

Vezilly, to the eastward, also has been taken by the enemy, which announces that the Allies have been thrown back across the line of Villemontoire, south of Soissons, Fère-en-Tardenois, Coulognes, Brouillet, and Branscourt.

In the Rheims sector, according to Berlin, the Crown Prince's forces have taken the northern parts of La Neuvillette and Betheny, (a mile nearer to Rheims on the northwest and northeast.)

The Paris official bulletin, however, says that the positions west and southwest of Rheims are being held.

Capture of huge amounts of war material is reported by the German official report and the number of prisoners taken is now put at more than 35,000.

Allied aviators are engaging in extensive operations to harass the enemy and cripple his air force. Nineteen German machines were brought down yesterday.

The allied reserves are up and supporting the divisions which have borne the whole weight of the onslaught since Monday.

There is still some disagreement here as to whether the German High Command is likely to make a bigger main attack elsewhere, but the general movement toward Paris seems to square with the idea of the German press that political motives call for a blow at the French armies and that this is of equal importance with a strategic effort to push toward Amiens or drive further north, with the intention of dividing the allied forces.

A Fanlike Movement.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, May 30, (Associated Press.)—The efforts of the Germans since their first rapid advance appear to take a fan-like movement. The principal column of the Teuton divisions seems to have

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World." 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

thrust in the direction of Fere-en-Tardenois, but on both flanks also strong forces are engaged. The first captured Soissons and the second menaced Rheims. In the latter region they are meeting the sternest defense from the Franco-British forces, which, nevertheless, have been obliged to realign to keep the front straight.

Fresh enemy divisions have been brought forward hastily to take the places of those exhausted by the swift advance and continue the pressure on the Allies.

The enemy is pushing on with every atom of strength to obtain possession of as much territory as possible before the allied reserves come up in full force. The latter, however, are reaching the line, being thrown in to strenghten the defending forces where they are weakest.

As the battle proceeds the enemy's purpose becomes plain. It is twofold.

First of all, eighteen miles south of the Vesle flows the Marne, which forms, with the Oise, one of the great avenues of approach to Paris. Along its course runs the Chalons Railroad, the main eastern artery. To gain a footing in the Marne Valley, or even to approach within artillery range of it, would be an appreciable result. That shows why the Germans continue to push southward so vigorously. Their advance yesterday was only three and one-half miles, as against five and one-half on the first day of the attack and seven on the second.

The second objective, which the German staff regards as even more important, judging by the efforts made at Soissons, is to broaden the salient to the westward. By enlarging the action there the German Crown Prince, it is thought, intends to approach nearer to Paris on the direct route.

Although Soissons was evacuated to prevent needless sacrifice of men, the French hold all the roads leading out of the town.

Heavy fighting still lies ahead for the Allies, but those most competent to express an opinion are now satisfied that the German drive will be stopped in the near future.

GERMANS HAMPERED IN GUNS.

Can't Advance Them Rapidly Because Crossings Are Vulnerable to Airmen.

PARIS, May 30.—The Germans in their advance have been obliged to leave their guns on the northern side of their original line, which can be crossed only at a certain number of points, highly vulnerable to allied airplanes. The enemy is thus prevented from reaping the full benefits of his rapid advance.

Meanwhile the allied reserves are massing at certain points without confusion. So well perfected are the arrangements that an entire division can be moved by motor truck from the Somme to Rheims in forty-eight hours and arrive without a button missing.

MINOR OPERATIONS ALONG HAIG'S FRONT

French Better Their Position North of Kemmel — German Attack Near Festubert Fails.

LONDON, May 30.—Only minor operations are taking place along the allied lines in the northern area of the Western battlefront. Artillery activity continues on both sides.

During the night the French troops improved their positions in the region east of Dickebusch Lake, (north of Kemmel.)

A German attack on a strong British position northwest of Festubert was repulsed completely.

The statement issued by the War Office tonight reads:

A successful local operation was carried out by French troops east of Dickebusch Lake last night, resulting in an improvement in our position in that sector.

Beyond artillery activity on both sides, there is nothing to report from the remainder of the British front.

The day bulletin is as follows:

During the night the enemy attacked the strong point known as "Route-a-Keep," northwest of Festubert, and was completely repulsed.

We carried out a successful minor operation in the neighborhood of Merris and improved our line slightly. We captured a few prisoners and a machine-gun in these encounters.

A party of our troops raided the enemy's trenches last night near Locon and brought back a few prisoners.

The hostile artillery has been active east of Villers-Bretonneux and in the Hinges and Robecq sectors.

Six German Airplanes Downed.

Five German airplanes were brought down in the air fighting on Wednesday, and one was driven to earth out of control, according to the official statement on aerial operations issued by the War Office tonight. The text of the statement reads:

Low clouds and poor visibility prevented much work by our airplanes on Wednesday until late in the afternoon, when the weather cleared. Five German machines were brought down in air fighting and one was driven down out of control. We lost none.

Five tons of bombs were dropped by our machines during the day on ammunition dumps and billets in the neighborhood of Armentiéres and Bapaume.

The bombing operations continued during Wednesday night, and sixteen tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations, including those at Valenciennes and Busigny, and on towns and roads behind the enemy's lines. Projectiles were also dropped on the docks at Bruges. All our machines returned.

In addition to the raids reported on Wednesday, our machines heavily bombed the railway triangle at Metz-Sablons on Wednesday night. All our machines except one returned.

LONDON, Friday, May 31.—The Daily Mail correspondent at British Headquarters in France says that the shelling of towns behind the lines is becoming more intense. Amiens, adds the correspondent, has been bombarded vigorously in the last twenty-four hours, coinciding with the increased activity of German air raiders.

Dispatches from The Times Correspondents on the French Battlefront

FRONT DOUBLED IN 3 DAYS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

part from the invaded region on both sides of the Vesle.

The British in khaki, companies from some of the hard-tried divisions which I named yesterday, were weary under their heavy packs and thirsty from the heat and dust. But they looked physically fit and cheerful. Even the footsore stragglers and the walking wounded had no air of having come out of a parlous defeat.

Real life is not like a map. It is both worse and better, more complex, obscure, full of the unexpected, and if the horrors of war are beyond the power of the printed word to represent, so, too, are manliness and faith that support them.

Train Ran Into Germans.

In an evacuation station where a number of British were waiting for the hospital train the ragged fellows told me of adventures that only their scarlet, honest faces made credible. There was a young Lieutenant who was on a train that was sent up north yesterday toward Fismes. The exact whereabouts of the enemy was unknown. They ran right into the German lines.

The outposts received them with a volley of rifle shots and then came on with grenades. The engine driver stopped the train, jumped down and took refuge in a ditch. While the fight waxed hotter he was induced to return and they managed to steam backward just in time, carrying some wounded and three German prisoners with them.

The Lieutenant's satisfaction in this last item seemed, however, to be marred by the impression that Germans were not forcibly captured, but wished to surrender.

The civilian refugees are going south in processions of farm carts, high-ended wagons and ancient traps, or footing it behind barrows and perambulators. I would not speak as lightly as I have done of the temporary loss of their lands and homes, but in their ranks, also, there was no sign of panic or fear for the final result.

Most of them were women and children, with a few gaffers, heading a family group or drivings cows and big white oxen. Girls with umbrellas up against the hot sun and dust clouds, little children in their Sunday best, and old ladies in Scotch caps sat on piles of straw, amid bedding and furniture, on high wagons. Many of the younger folks had bicycles and many walked, with dogs and goats frisking about them.

At nightfall some of the parties had reached the villages to which they were directed. Others pitched camps and built fires on the edge of the road and bordering on the woods. Many kindly services were done for them by passing soldiers, French and British. It was a picturesque and not unhappy scene, markedly more in contrast with the flight over this same ground at the beginning of the war.

BATTLE FACTORS THAT FAVOR ALLIES

Their Unity in Action Proved—They Know Exactly How the Foe Is Operating.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 30.—The battle continues to develop along the same lines as the action of March 21, of which it is an exact repetition as far as the design and the execution of the attack are concerned. The same tactics have been followed, the same troops have been used—seven of von Hutier's storm divisions that took part in the March drive have already been identified—and there has been the same rapid progress in the exploitation of the results attained by "surprise," or, in military terminology, "concentration of forces in unexpected strength at a given point."

But on the Allies' side there are two new factors of great importance which render the situation far more favorable than before. They are: Unity of action and foreknowledge of the enemy's method, if not of the place and hour where the blow was about to fall.

However regrettable may be the loss of ground involved, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the allied leaders regard it as in no way disastrous or even as a reversal of their calculations. They knew that—while maintaining strong forces to cover vital points—it would be impossible for them to have sufficient density of troops along the whole line to prevent initial gains elsewhere as a consequence of the new German tactics of surprise and manoeuvre warfare. In a word, the situation is progressing "normally."

Simple Problem for Allies.

Instead of being divided into two separate organizations whose combined working is further hampered by the enemy's penetration at the point of junction and by the staggering effect of a novel and unforeseen method of warfare, the Allies have now to solve a far simpler problem of checking a blow against what is virtually the right flank of one great army. That, despite disadvantages, they were successful before, accounts for the confidence—so thorough and universal in the French Army as to be almost surprising—that they will do so again.

The fact is that to professional soldiers such battles as the present are what war really means. I have constantly heard such phrases as "We have simply reverted to the classical war of movement in which giving ground is just a manoeuvre comparable to that of a fencer who 'breaks' before a sudden attack without in any way feeling that his security is menaced in consequence." The nonmilitary world has been hypnotized, but knew down in their hearts that the classic principles of military science were not altered despite the limitations imposed by trench fighting. Thus it is entirely erroneous to think of the German drive as a flood bursting through a fixed dam. What has happened is the normal result of the interplay of two forces, both of which have resumed fluidity after a long period of congelation.

The principle involved holds true even when retreat necessitates the abandonment of positions "consecrated" in the public mind by long years of bloody struggle.

No Confusion Anywhere.

Facts speak for themselves. Divisions have not lost touch or been thrown into confusion. The retreat has been orderly and planned. And there are hurrying to position in the meantime reserves to make the enemy pay a heavy price for his gain of ground. Each mile he advances weakens his striking force and increases his fatigue and difficulties of communications and transport. Each mile exposes him more completely to the fire of the French artillery and machine guns.

The battle of March cost the Germans 400,000 men. For all that, their initial success was far more genuine. It is the destruction of an enemy's army, not the gain of positions, that alone counts in the eternal verities of war. And Germany's forces, like her time, are limited. For her, there is no America hurrying to the rescue; no news like that of Tuesday, when the Americans won their spurs in the battle area at Cantigny to send a tonic thrill through the whole army, as it has done through the French.

The scene behind the battlefront presents a striking contrast to what occurred in March and affords full reason for confidence. Naturally, there is hurry, but it is orderly and harmonious instead of a rush to fling in troops at any cost to re-establish a critical situation.

Even the pitiful cartloads of refugees sound a less ominous note. Their faces are sad, because they are leaving homes before invaded, but there is no trace of panic in their movement on the roads—that is inevitable—but they are very different from the groups that formed the flotsam of the March retreat.

Fused Into One Army.

Above all, there is proof on every side of complete harmony and communication of the French and British. Here it is a long row of lorries that have been carrying supplies to the front, now laden with allied wounded mingled indiscriminately, whose less injured cases are doing their utmost to tell each other the details of the battle. Further on there is a group of French and British officers, their heads bent closely over maps or engaged in earnest discussion around the board table of a white-walled cottage.

One does not need to hear that English soldiers are fighting in battalions with battalions of the famous Colonial Division, or that a company of British regulars held out to the death side by side with a little band of French Territorials, to know that at last a miracle has been accomplished, and that in the flame of battle the allied armies have fused into a single army, henceforth "one and indivisible."

HOLD FOR AMERICA, PARIS WATCHWORD

French Determined to Stand at All Cost Until United States Puts In 1,500,000 Men.

EXPECT THEM BY OCTOBER

German Advance Spreads No Dismay—Allies Taking a Heavy Toll from Enemy.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 30.—Now, as always, France looks forward with steady confidence to the arrival of sufficient American troops to bring the war to a victorious finish.

"We must hold on until the Americans come," is the one outstanding article of faith of France today, and France is confident she can hold out.

"We must hold on until October," writes Maurice Hutin in the Echo de Paris, "and stand up under other hard blows which we still have to face until then. Next October the Americans will have more than a million and a half men on the western front. From now until then, as Clemenceau has very frankly explained, we and our allies must stand up to all the German attacks. To economize our men until then and to keep the enemy in check, even at the price of yielding ground—we must resign ourselves to that."

Hutin adds that already American soldiers have given proof of their valor and pluck by occupying the village of Cantigny, to the west of Montdidier, notwithstanding the stubborn defense put up by the Germans. The French papers generally hail the American success at Cantigny as a foretaste of great things for the future.

Feeling in Paris is by no means pessimistic, in spite of the substantial gain of territory by the Germans during the first days of their onslaught. These gains are universally regarded as inevitable in the circumstances. Reading between the lines of the communiqués leaves no possible doubt that Foch has the situation well in hand. The enemy's territorial drive on Monday told the allied commander all he wanted to know, and he promptly ordered up a substantial portion of his reserves. Confidence that the genius of Foch will prove fully equal, both as a strategist and as a tactician to anything the German commanders can develop against the Allies, is, if anything, higher than ever, and at the present moment is only equaled by the splendid faith of France, despite the terrible blows she has had to withstand, in the ultimate victory of her armies and those of the Allies.

Germans Pay Heavily.

Loss of territory such as that suffered since Monday, the enemy having advanced in places a distance of between fifteen and sixteen miles, would appear serious, judging from the map. Under modern conditions, however, this is always possible where either adversary masses sufficient men at a given point and is prepared to force his way forward regardless of the cost in human material. Drives of this kind are bound to result in success the first day or two from the simple fact that the attacking army has always the advantage of the initiative and vastly superior numbers, while the army attacked cannot know at what point the blow will fall until the attackers intention is revealed.

The position today is such that it can safely be asserted that the Germans have once more failed to secure the long-sought decisive victory. The fighting value of the allied armies has not been impaired, and their reserves are still intact while the German man power has again been seriously diminished by the enormous number killed. That's all that really counts as a matter of cold, hard fact in summing up this second battle of the Aisne today.

It is now clear that the German success of the first forty-eight hours of battle was due, as in the case of the previous offensive, solely to overwhelming numbers. At the Marne, the opposing forces were nearly equal, and all the world knows the result. At the Yser, the French and British won against odds of three to one. On Monday the Germans numbered at least four to one against the Allies, and they have since thrown in many fresh divisions in the hope of overwhelming the allied armies in one furious onslaught before Foch could move up his reserves. Competent authorities here assert that at least forty German divisions, equal to about 550,000 men, have been engaged.

According to the Echo de Paris, the German drive was carried out by thirty-five divisions, say, 470,000 men. Two of these were divisions belonging to the Prussian Guard. German infantry divisions number roughly about 9,000 bayonets, plus over 3,500 machine gunners, pioneers, artillery men, telegraphists, &c.

Advantage With Invaders.

The Germans were ready to pay any price, cost what it might, to crush the allied army by their terrific blow, and threw in men regardless of losses. The crossing of the Aisne was an enormously costly business. For every man killed at least three more were sent forward, and, when the crossing finally was effected, it was over what may be described, without much stretch of the imagination, as a veritable bridge of their own dead. German tanks played a decisive part in the initial attack on the British divisions astride the Aisne at the beginning of the battle.

The fight for Fismes was especially stubborn. The village commands a most important knot of roads in the district, including a bridge across the Vesle. Fismes also marks the junction of the railroad running along the river from Soissons to Rheims with two strategically important lines running, respectively, southeast and southwest from it. Fismes and Bazoches, another station four miles east, changed hands several times during the struggle. Both were finally secured by the Germans through sheer weight of numbers, and the British and French fell back, still fighting stubbornly foot by foot, into the country south of the Vesle.

The Germans, from their original positions, have now driven a deep wedge across the Ailette, Aisne, and Vesle Rivers. The point of their drive forms a dangerous salient for them which they must enlarge at any cost; or, with their backs to the Aisne and the British and French holding firmly on both wings, their position may at any moment become critical.

ALLIED SHOCK TROOPS ARE NOW IN BATTLE

Paris Sure That the German Onslaught Will Be Stayed Soon by Growing Reserves.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 30.—This afternoon for the first time the official communiqué reported the entry in the battle of the allied reserves.

Up to today, in the opinion of experts, the battle, although begun, could not be said to be fully engaged. The shock of the enemy's onslaught up to now had been borne by the local troops in the sectors involved, supported by their own particular reserves and such immediate reinforcements as could be gathered hastily together. The allied reserve divisions of shock troops and manoeuvring units have been in movement for two days, but it was only last night that any substantial number of them were able to get into the actual fighting.

It must be remembered that forty-eight hours is required to transport a division by motor wagons. A much larger proportion of troops have to be carried now by automobile. All this helps to account for the apparent delay in bringing up the reserves.

These reserves are now arriving in larger and larger numbers, and already there are indications that the German onslaught has been stayed.

The situation is still serious, but there are not so many causes for anxiety as there were yesterday. There is growing reason to believe that before many days the situation on the Aisne front will settle down into the same kind of deadlock as has characterized the front before Amiens and Arras since the German rush in that direction was held up two months ago.

THINKS FOE DRAWS LIGHTLY ON RESERVE

Gen. Maurice Doubts if Crown Prince Has Put In More Than a Third of It.

PREDICTS HARDER BLOWS

British Expert Declares Economy of Men Is Essential Until the Enemy Declares His Hand.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 30.—Some excisions which the censor thought it necessary to make in my last article, the first dealing with the present battle, made my comments appear to have a more optimistic tone than I had intended. I see no reason at present to alter the opinion I expressed that this offensive of the Crown Prince is preparatory to another and heavier blow. But, as the extent of the front of attack and the force employed show, it is a serious preparation, and it has met with great success.

We learn from Sir Douglas Haig's reports and from the dispatches of correspondents with the French and British Armies that rather less than the right half of the front attacked was held by four British divisions, all of which had been heavily engaged in the battles of last March and in the Flanders fighting of April. They were possibly below strength, may have contained a considerable number of fresh drafts, and cannot have been long in their new positions. On the new ground, with which they had not had time to become familiar, they were at a disadvantage in meeting the surprise attack in greatly superior force, and it is a great tribute to their valor that they held their battle positions on a great part of the front until compelled by a break in the centre, where, as usual, the enemy was in greatest force, to fall back to positions in the rear.

We have not heard from the French how their part of the front was held, but it may be assumed from its length that they had also about four divisions in line against these eight divisions. The Germans probably had on this front, before the concentration for the battle began, about eight or nine. Reports from France estimate that the Crown Prince's attack was made with twenty-five divisions, assisted by a considerable number of tanks, and this force may be, and probably has been, increased since.

Germans Aided by Tanks.

We do not yet know how far the enemy owed his success to the surprise employment of tanks on the lines of our Cambrai attack of last November; but rumors were rife before the German offensive of March 21 that the enemy was bringing up tanks in numbers, and they did not make their appearance on any scale in the subsequent fighting. It may therefore well be that the enemy was not ready then, that he has been using the last two months to complete the tuning up of his machines and the training of their crews, and has now put his new weapon for the first time to a serious test.

With the exception of this one uncertain factor, nothing that has yet been disclosed shows any novelty in the enemy's methods or important changes in his dispositions. The armies of von Boehn and of Fritz von Below are in their normal places. It was known that the Crown Prince had a number of Guard divisions under his orders, and, therefore, the report of the appearance of part of the Guard in the present battle is in no way surprising. Similarly, identifications of German divisions defeated in the attempt on the Locre front are those of divisions which we should expect to find in Flanders.

Now, if we take the largest estimate yet received of the force with which the Crown Prince began his attack, namely, twenty-five divisions, against the Franco-British eight or nine, this, while giving him an immediate superiority on the battlefield of more than three to one, would only require the employment of some sixteen divisions from his reserves, the other eight or nine being already on the front.

The latest estimates we have received of the total German reserves on the west is eighty divisions, and probably something like seventy of these were behind that part of the front between Rheims and the Channel. Therefore, even if the enemy has been reinforced since the beginning of the battle, it is doubtful whether more than one-third of his total battle reserve has yet been drawn into the fight, and we must look for further developments.

It may well be that the enemy will be tempted by his success to draw further on his reserves and push for the Marne, with the object of cutting the Paris-Châlons railway. This would mean an advance of another fifteen miles, and we know that he had reached the River Vesle some twelve miles from his point of departure before noon of the second day of the battle.

Short of the Marne, the ground he may gain by an advance directly southward will not materially affect the situation on the front as a whole; and to get as far as the Marne he must widen his base of attack to avoid being confined in a narrow and awkward salient.

Needs Rheims and Soissons.

To widen his base, he must secure Rheims on his left flank and Soissons on his right; and this he now appears to be trying to do. He has already succeeded in dominating Rheims from two sides. Our troops are reported to have fallen back from the heights of St. Thierry, which dominate the town to the northwest; and the heights to the northeast and east have long been in the enemy's hands.

Close behind the front line and pounded by the enemy's guns, Rheims has ceased to have for the French more than a sentimental value. Soissons is of more importance, as linking up the present battlefield with that of the Somme, and enabling the enemy to widen his front of attack either toward Amiens or toward Paris.

We are not likely to know for some days how the enemy's plans are going to develop. Foch's reserves are arriving, and we may expect the enemy's first rush, which in the centre was surprisingly rapid, to be stayed. The real question which affects the military situation as a whole is whether Foch, in order to check the enemy, will be compelled to use more of his reserves than the Crown Prince has used to gain and may use to extend his success. In fact, the problem remains one of economy of force and will so remain until our advance to continue at the same rate as on the first day. The resistance of the enemy is becoming desperate and violent counterattacks are to be expected. The transport of artillery and munitions also is meeting with some difficulty."

Speaking of losses, the note adds that to estimate them correctly the people should not forget the gravity or importance of the struggle.

KAISER WATCHED BATTLE FROM HILL

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

tinent is not her own army, but that of France, and it is now a question of beating that decisively. Without that, nothing can be achieved."

That quotation is made more interesting by what may be read between the lines.

The correspondent of the Cologne People's Gazette says:

"Our supreme command will give blow on blow until the enemy is ready for peace. Blows will fall where it is deemed best. Territorial gains and names on the map have nothing to do with the matter."

The correspondent thinks that Hindenburg will next turn his attention to the Arras region. Several papers term the latest German effort "the Summer offensive."

Prepares Public for a Slowing Up.

ZURICH, May 30.—Newspapers in Southern Germany publish the following note from the German headquarters:

"The population should not expect

FLOOD WILL BE DAMMED SOON.

So Says a Semi-Official Note Issued in Paris.

PARIS, May 30.—The German flood will soon be dammed, says a semi-official note issued today summarizing the situation between Rheims and Soissons. The note says:

"The Germans again progressed yesterday, but while on one hand they failed to pierce our lines, on the other it is comforting to observe that their march was slackened considerably by the arrival of our reserves.

"As these come into play the balance will gradually be restored, and soon the German flood will be dammed.

"The French command retains undiminished confidence, based, as it is, on the power of our resources and the incomparable valor of our soldiers."

Argentina Accepts German Envoy.

BUENOS AIRES, May 29.—Count Donhoff, former Secretary of the German Legation here under Count von Luxburg, the dismissed Ambassador, was formally recognized by the Argentine Government today as German Chargé d'Affaires in Argentina.

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Congress has before it a bill requiring all goods manufactured in the United States to be labelled "Made in the U. S. A." It is an idea worthy of a great nation, for it expresses a sense of pride in the products of our country, invites comparison with foreign merchandise in point of merit, and provides a reasonable commercial safeguard.

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GERMANS IMPATIENT FOR BIG SUCCESSES

People Relieved at Army's New Activity After Lull Had Created Doubts.

FORMER BOMBAST LACKING

Critics Say Allies Were Surprised, but Avoid Excessive Claims—Hope of Paris Dash.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 30.—The resumption of the German offensive is announced to the German people without any of that exuberance which characterized the official communiqués at the beginning of the gigantic German effort two months ago. There is no talk of the "Kaiser's battle," and a strong note of caution is so evident that some journals express doubt as to the push south of Laon actually being a renewal of the great offensive.

In all papers to hand, including this morning's Rhineland journals, there is little comment other than in headline hysteria, and, in general, paraphrases of what has been given out officially. So far no single war correspondent has given a sign of life. It is apparent that, after the six weeks' pause, a resumption of activity on a large scale has come as a decided relief to the German people.

"At last!—these words of relief pass from mouth to mouth," says the Vossische Zeitung. "The very expression shows a want of faith in our Supreme Command."

That is a pretty fair admission that the German people have had some reason for impatience and that they have been given to understand that the offensive which began in March would lead to a quick triumph.

The military critic of the Berlin Mittag Zeitung expresses the hope that the push will be persevered in. From that remark it may be assumed that another long pause would not be very acceptable. The Vossische Zeitung's critic insists, as do most writers, on the complete surprise which the German commanders effected, and he finds in the presence of the English on the line of attack proof that Foch did not anticipate an offensive on that section of the line.

The chief aim of the German military writers at the present moment is to spread stories of Anglo-French enmity, and they back that up by lauding the French soldiers and belittling the British. All sorts of obviously faked recriminations are put in the mouths of prisoners.

General von Ardenne, in the Berliner Tageblatt, says that the recent push of von Boehm over the Oise to Château Coucy was a prelude to the present offensive and made the task of the Crown Prince much easier by securing his flank. The Cologne Gazette, in its comment today, has a vague but interesting reference to the work of allied airmen behind the German lines during the first stage of the offensive. It evidently harbors a fear that they will not be found wanting on this occasion. In German circles here there is a good deal of rejoicing and a lot of talk about being in Paris and Calais in ten days.

By JULIAN WEST.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, May 30.—The German press comment on the new offensive is as yet remarkably restrained. It appears to be generally felt that the success of the offensive is not assured and that the captures effected to the present must be regarded primarily as an offset to the Italian successes.

The Cologne Gazette derives innocent satisfaction from the report that the front where the Germans attacked was not where the allied military critics expected them to attack.

Lieut. Gen. Baron von Ardenne, military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, expects the Italians to start a big counter-offensive. He also provides an interesting example of the German desire to have things both ways. The Germans having failed to drive a wedge between the French and British armies, the General now argues that the Allies are working in such close co-operation as to weaken themselves because of the possibility that the French and British troops might get mixed during an attack. His article reviewing the situation concludes with this significant reference to Palestine:

"From the Asiatic theatre of war a joyful piece of news has reached us. The combined army in Palestine of Djemal Pasha has sent a telegram to Emperor Karl at Constantinople to announce its consolation. We infer therefrom that the Austro-Hungarian troops are now fighting shoulder to shoulder beside the Turks and Germans, although, in spite of the double victory on the Jordan, they have not yet crossed the river and recaptured Jerusalem. Nevertheless, the joint character of the operations evidences the interest which is again being taken by the Central Powers in the Jewish and Syrian battlefields."

DON'T WANT TO FIGHT NOW.

Russians Need Only Economic Aid from the Allies, They Say.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, May 24, (Continuation of a Previous Dispatch.)—The writer in the Izvestia goes on to say:

"A telegraph message from the Associated Press, the great American news agency, offers recognition of the Soviet Government if it will accept the temporary help of the Allies, consisting in the first place of Chinese and Japanese troops. Military assistance would be necessary to Russia if Russia were at war with Germany. But Russia wants peace with Germany, however bitter that peace may be. Russia is not prepared to throw herself again into the gulf of war if she is not forced thereto by the aggressive policy of Germany. If the Russian Government has openly declared that in the event of German aggression it considers it possible to accept any kind of help, it does not follow from that that she is prepared to invite help in order to provoke German aggression.

"Russia at the present moment is not at war. This does not mean that we shut our eyes to the danger threatening us from German imperialism. If any one wishes to help Russia to resist this danger let him re-establish her transport and reorganize her economic life.

"The Russian Government has plainly informed the German Government that, as a Government of a neutral nation, it is trying to establish economic relations with all countries. If the Allies do not wish to drag Russia into war merely in order to ease the military situation on the western front, but actually wish to help her in her difficult position, then let them think of speedy economic help and not of something else."

The article ends by remarking that the Chinese-Japanese agreement concerns joint action against Germany, but is actually directed against Russia. The Chinese frontiers do not adjoin those of Germany, but those of Asiatic Russia. Thus this agreement "mobilizes China against us. This at present is more significant than any diplomatic music."

"This article deserves most careful attention. I do not know a single responsible representative of the Soviets who fails to recognize that a struggle with Germany is inevitable sooner or later. If we in the meantime earn the confidence of the Soviet by recognition we shall then be invited to help.

Russia's own strength in the coming struggle depends entirely on the improvement of her material conditions. If help is forced on Russia prematurely its only effect will be to weaken Russia. It would be applauded by every intelligent German imperialist, who would rejoice to see the Allies making things easy for him.

LEFT SIBERIA IN CHAOS.

Italian Consul Says Intervention Alone Will Save Country.

TOKIO, May 23, (Associated Press.)—On his arrival here Italian Consul Decuadra at Harbin said that the Russians in Siberia were helpless and hopeless, and that the only way of saving the country was by intervention. He said that there was great danger if this did not occur, as everything was in chaos. In the Consul's opinion, a Japanese or allied army of 100,000 could restore law and order as far west as Irkutsk, but should have considerable reserves, in view of the possibility of a German army co-operating with the Bolsheviki.

Decuadra says that it is quite true that the Bolsheviki have armed German and Austrian prisoners. General Semenoff captured fifty Austrians in a recent battle and said jokingly: "If the Americans are still skeptical about these prisoners, I am willing to send the fifty to be exhibited in New York."

Referring to the rise in the price of the ruble from 5 cents a few months ago to 14 cents, the Consul said that the Chinese were anticipating a Japanese expedition into Siberia and the consequent need for millions of rubles for army purchases and had bought rubles, with the result that prices had hardened.

KILL NUNS WITHOUT TRIAL.

Massacres by White Guards and Germans in Finland Continue.

LONDON, May 30, (via Ottawa.)—A Russian wireless dispatch says the Central Committee of Finnish Workmen has protested against the terrorism of Finland by the White Guard, stating that 70,000 persons, the majority of them Social Democrats, have been imprisoned and brutally treated. Of these 36,000 are civilians.

The wholesale slaughter of prisoners was begun by Finnish troops, assisted by the Germans. In one day, the dispatch continues, 158 women prisoners were killed. Many Sisters of Mercy of the Sacred Heart were put to death without trial. Field courts-martial are still condemning persons to death en masse, although the civil war is over.

The Finnish proletariat calls out to the civilized world in the name of humanity to stop this terrorism.

CHILDREN WITH EX-CZAR.

Son and Daughters Arrive at Yekaterinburg from Tobolsk.

MOSCOW, May 28, (Associated Press.)—Alexis Romanoff, formerly the Russian heir apparent, and the daughters of the former Emperor, have arrived at Yekaterinburg, in the Government of Perm, on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains.

The former Emperor and Empress have been at Yekaterinburg for several weeks, having been removed from Tobolsk, Siberia, after the reported discovery of a conspiracy to bring about the escape of Nicholas. Alexis remained at Tobolsk for a time on account of ill-health.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One of the most serious phases of the German advance on the Aisne front is the great loss of artillery and stores which must have inevitably fallen into German hands. The German reports make no definite claims, but the allied loss in these materials must be enormous. The depth of advance has carried the German lines beyond the gun positions, even the positions of the heavy artillery. The rapidity of the advance must in a great many cases have overrun these positions before the guns could be removed.

It is no small task to move the artillery of larger calibre. It is a matter which not only involves tractors of considerable power and in great numbers, but also takes a great deal of time. This time the French did not have. The result has, therefore, been that large numbers of these guns must have been captured, together with a number of ammunition dumps containing great stores of shell.

The Allies, of course, have large surplus stocks of both guns and shell. At the same time there is a very great wastage aside from those which are taken by the Germans. There is, too, a great drain on this store and on their manufacturing facilities. The Allies send their guns to Italy, they are as yet still furnishing the American Army with practically all of the artillery that it is using. Not only then must the French and British make up the great German captures of the last two months, but they must repair the wastage in artillery of four armies—two in addition to their own—the armies of Italy and of the United States. Eventually, of course, the latter burden will be lifted from their shoulders and placed where it properly belongs. But at the present time they are carrying the burden. This situation will make the artillery and equipment loss a serious factor.

The general situation appears somewhat better than yesterday, although the improvement is not strongly marked. The Germans spent part of their time in attempts to break through on the sides of the deep wedge they have beaten into the French lines, but were entirely unsuccessful. These attacks were made south of Soissons and in the region of Rheims east of Thilois, the latter section of the line being held by the British. The French, who appear to be reporting on all of the Aisne operations, state that both attacks broke down without gain, and there is nothing in the Berlin report which would seem to indicate otherwise.

Unfortunately, however, this is not of vital importance in this particular attack in so far as checking the German advance is concerned. The front of advance is so wide that there is not present likelihood of a situation arising similar to that in Picardy, where the advance was held up by inability to break through the narrow tactical salient to which the German positions had been reduced. A salient really ceases to be dangerous to those holding the interior when the guns of the other side cannot reach across the base. Indeed, as long as the artillery can reach all points in the territory inclosed, the situation is uncomfortable. This does not exist in the case of the present German wedge. It is deep but very wide at the base, so a great part of it is not subjected to gunfire.

In its relation to the battle of Picardy and viewed as a great effort to widen out the apex of the salient at Montdidier, the failure of these attacks is a vital matter. As far as we can see, the capture of Paris is a remote possibility, even admitting that it is a possibility at all. Until Paris is reached there is no point which may be truly regarded as vital in the direction of the greatest advance. Germany would have to continue her march in this line all the way to Southern France before any decisive damage was done. It is the old question, oft repeated, of the relation of geographical locations to final victory. There is no such relation unless such locations contribute to the destruction of an army, either through complete interference with its supply system or through its division which makes it possible to defeat the parts in detail. There are no such possibilities as far as may be seen at present. The French Army is not destroyed, nor is the British, nor is contact between them lost. Because of the fact that the present attack, viewed as a single effort, does not contribute to victory by itself, it must be viewed in connection with the battle of Picardy, since Germany is not and cannot limit her horizon to tactical successes, but must labor to achieve a complete strategical decision. We then come back to the proposition of using the attack along the Aisne to widen out the Montdidier salient, and unless this is done the attack is not particularly dangerous, at least in its present stages.

There is a still more powerful argument in favor of this conclusion. If we assume the absence of definite relation between this and the former attack, we take the position that Germany has voluntarily assumed the offensive on three separate fronts. This, it might be argued, places the Allies in a quandary, as they never know where to expect the next effort. This is in a measure true. But at the same time it presumes that Germany has practically unlimited men and artillery and can afford such a frightfully expensive process. But this we know is not so. Therefore the three efforts must have a positive and very definite connection each with the other. The only possible relation between the attack on the Aisne and the fighting in Picardy is the salient at Amiens.

TURKS RESTIVE UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION

Epidemics, Hardships and Famine Causing Great Mortality—Troops Mutiny.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, May 28.—According to information considered worthy of credence, the situation in Turkey has become really lamentable. Epidemics, hardships, and famine have caused deaths en masse.

Despite all the precautions taken Turkish public opinion is already well aware of the successes of the British in Mesopotamia and Syria and is bitterly disappointed therewith.

Enver Bey has demanded German reinforcements, declaring that without them it will be impossible for him to control the situation. General Liman von Sanders has left for Berlin to support Enver's demand.

Serious disputes are arising over direction by the Germans. Talaat Pasha demands the emancipation of Turkey from the German yoke. On the other hands lively disputes are reported among the members of the Committee of Young Turks, some of whom openly declare themselves against Germany.

It is reported from the interior of Smyrna that whole battalions of Turkish troops have deserted. The Turkish Government offers amnesty to the deserters, but they refuse to present themselves.

In Turkish political quarters there is envy of the Bulgarians because of special favors accorded them by Germany.

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CALM FAITH IN FOCH SHOWN IN LONDON

Aisne Situation Is Regarded as Serious, but There Is No Note of Despondency.

CANTIGNY AS POTENT SIGN

The Times Points to Our Victory as the Promise That Heartens the Allies.

LONDON, May 30.—The morning newspaper commentators take the view that the situation on the western front is serious, even critical, but there is no note of despondency in their reviews. The arrival of reserves, reported by the French press, is noted with satisfaction, although it is not known whether these are sufficient in number to establish an approximate equilibrium of the opposing forces, whose proportions are generally stated to have been from four to five to one in the Germans' favor since the beginning of the battle.

Confidence is expressed that General Foch will make the best of the difficult situation and it is urged that he be trusted implicitly.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that, owing to geographical advantages, the Germans can conceal to the very last moment the direction of their blows. General Foch must, therefore, hold reserves to meet either of several contingencies. It may be expected, adds The Chronicle, that in his use of his reserves he will be severely economical, and that a certain amount of territory will be abandoned which a freer use of the reserves would save.

"As it is possible to give ground on the Aisne front with less serious consequences than on the front toward Amiens," continues The Chronicle, "it should not be surprising or unduly discountenanced if that alternative were followed."

The Daily News critic likewise says that General Foch must postpone as long as possible any wholesale call on his reserves.

"It is by no means certain," he remarks, "that the present offensive is the only, even the most menacing, attack in contemplation. We hear of heavy shelling around Amiens and of abnormal aircraft activity in Flanders. Immediate and important developments in both those sectors and others are practical possibilities, and until it is known where the Germans will strike the necessary counter-measures cannot be taken."

Points to Cantigny as Sign.

The Times refers to the German offensive as increasing formidable, and after discussing the seriousness of the menace points to the fine spirit in which the French are meeting the enemy's blows. Referring to the smashing by the Americans of German attacks west of Montdidier, The Times adds:

"Our allies know the significance of that as well as we do. So, too, do the German Generals and the German statesmen. It means that the last great factor between autocracy and freedom is coming into effective play on the battlefield. It means that they have but to hold the gap a little longer before their comrades from across the ocean come in armies pledged never to sheathe the sword until it has swept Prussian militarism from the earth and establish the reign of justice and peace. There could be no reflection more heartening for the Allies or more dismaying to their adversaries."

The military critic of The Daily Telegraph writes:

"The British and French still have very valuable assets if they know how best to use them. We possess numerical superiority of soldiers, the ocean routes are at the Allies' disposal, and all the world's wealth for the fetching. The Allies possess the means of concentrating more men, guns, and airplanes in the decisive theatre than the Germans.

"It is unnecessary to repeat the cause which hitherto has nullified these inestimable advantages. It is high time our War Cabinet and War Office found out how to bring this superiority of resources to bear upon the field of action.

"An administration of the highest order is needed to turn the tide. The military situation also demands a master of strategy and tactics to change the face of affairs in France."

Some Concern Over Soissons.

The loss of Soissons was announced too late to evoke much comment in the morning newspapers.

"The loss in itself," says The Times, "is not of military importance, but the enemy is now on the high road which passes through Villers-Cotterets, about forty-five miles from Paris."

In an article written before the abandonment of Soissons was announced, The Chronicle says:

"The loss of Soissons would have a strategic consequence, as its transference to the Germans would increase the advantage they enjoy over General Foch in respect of facilities for shifting the weight of their blow from one side to the other."

The commentators point to the possibility of the loss of Rheims also, as unofficial reports show that it was half surrounded by the Germans, who are firing at its defenders from three sides.

"The further retention of the town," says The Chronicle, "will be difficult, and it may have to be abandoned."

Field Marshal Haig's silence regarding operations on the Aisne front, which has been remarked on in some quarters as strange, is explained by The Daily Mail as in line with the precedent established by the French command. As the French Staff, the newspaper points out, did not record the events in recent Flanders fighting, where French troops were fewer than the British, so the British refrain from touching on the present operations in the Aisne area, as the British troops are in the minority.

The commentators note as significant the fact that the German Staff, in admitting the loss of Cantigny, carefully avoids mentioning the Americans, referring only to "the enemy," apparently fearing the effect at home of attributing the success to an army which the German public has been taught to regard as of no account.

OFFER ARCTIC PORT TO BERLIN FOR PEACE

Bolsheviki Willing to Cede Murman Outlet—Would Give Foe Submarine Base.

MOSCOW, May 27—(Associated Press.)—Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has sent a note to Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, announcing that Russia accepts the German proposal to begin peace negotiations with Finland on the basis of the cession of Forts Ino and Ruiwola, both on the Baltic, to Russia, which pledges itself not to fortify them. In return Russia is willing to cede a strip of westerly Murman territory, giving Finland access to the Arctic Ocean.

Finland, evidently under the instructions of Germany, has been insisting on the cession of the Murman territory, making it an indispensable condition to peace negotiations. This will give Germany a port on the Arctic and enable her to establish a submarine base.

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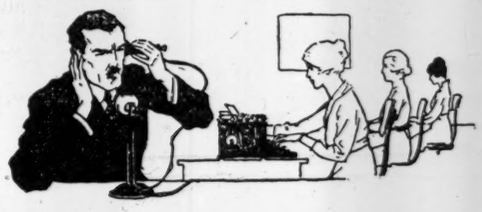

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OUR ALLIES JOIN IN MEMORIAL PARADE

Belgians and French, Veterans of This War, Honor Thinned Ranks of the G. A. R.

THRONGS LINE THE DRIVE

With Our Armies at the Front Double Significance Attached to This Year's Ceremony.

SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICES

Priest Takes Off His Vestments to Lead Singing of National Anthem—Mass in Battery Park.

The solemnity of war days was everywhere evident in New York's celebration of Memorial Day yesterday. In the first place, it was the first Memorial Day in which the memories of soldiers and sailors of the United States, who had made the supreme sacrifice in this war, were honored, for, although America was at war on Memorial Day, 1917, her armies had not then reached the battlefront. Consequently there had been no casualties. In the second place, the day was memorable, as well as pathetic, because of the greatly thinned ranks of old civil war veterans, who faced the cold winds of Riverside Drive in the parade which was the feature of the morning program.

The President's proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to make the day one of prayer for victory over the Central Powers was observed throughout the city, the culminating feature of the religious exercises being a great open-air military field mass in Battery Park, attended by more than 10,000 persons. The sermon was a patriotic plea for national unity in the great crisis, preached by Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, who is also the Chaplain Bishop of the Army and Navy of the United States.

In addition to the larger parade in Manhattan, veterans of the civil and Spanish wars and soldiers of this war marched in the other boroughs.

In the afternoon the U. S. Grant Post of Grand Army veterans, whose ranks have thinned 50 per cent. in the last five years, again had charge of the memorial exercises in front of Grant's Tomb, and here, again, the theme of the speakers, among whom was Governor Whitman, was the immensity of the struggle which the country is waging overseas. The old veterans who spoke at the exercises referred to their own struggles of sixty years ago, but in every instance they made it plain that their thoughts today were not of the sixties, but of the boys now on sea and in the trenches beyond the Atlantic.

"Great as was our day," said Commander Fenwick Y. Hedley at the Grant's Tomb exercises, "the fact remains that we are today living in the greatest generation in the history of mankind."

Crowds Assembled in Rain.

As the hour for the Roverside Drive parade drew near in the morning a cold, misty rain began falling, but even this failed to hold back the crowds who assembled along the line of march, which was from Seventy-second to Ninety-second Street. There was very little cheering as the soldiers of today and those of other days came tramping along, but there was much handclapping and handkerchief waving. The crowd had not assembled to make noise and the veterans knew the reason why and appreciated the spirit behind it.

The reviewing stand was just south of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. Among the reviewing officers were Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island; Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the Third Naval District; Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Mayor Hylan, Captain John R. Coulter, U. S. A., who went to France with the Rainbow Division and was recalled to this country for special duty, and officers, past and present, of the Grand Army of the Republic and the various associations of Spanish War Veterans.

A detachment of mounted police led the parade. Behind them marched a splendid band of the regular army artillery, and then came the newly organized National Guard of New York, under command of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer. After the guardsmen came sailors of the navy, led by the crack band of the Pelham Bay Training Station. No unit in the parade made a bigger hit than these well set up lads who are training to fight the U-boats and to man our battleships and transports. Also among the sailors in line with seamen of France and Great Britain, members of the crews of allied fighters now in American waters.

Battalion of Belgians.

No men in line received a more sincere greeting than that accorded to the men of America's two great allies, unless perhaps it was a battalion of fighters from King Albert's little Belgian Army. The Belgians have been in the Far East and are now on their way to Flanders to take their places in the front line of King Albert's hard fighting little army. The Belgians came to the city from Fort Totten, where they are temporarily quartered. Also in line and just as heartily acclaimed were a detachment of Alpine Chasseurs of France, all of them members of the unit of "Blue Devils" now in the United States.

After the fighters of today came the grizzled warriors who fought against Lee and Jackson. There were about 500 of these, who bravely made the effort to walk erect and with unfaltering step. Their passing was in the nature of a benediction. There was no applause of any kind, the thousands who lined the sidewalks baring their heads in silent tribute. Major Arthur Blum commanded and Commander Edward M. Griffiths was the Grand Marshal of the A. E. Division. At the head of this column marched the men of Lafayette Post, and after them came their sons, a majority of them in uniform and all of them members of the Lafayette Post of Sons of Veterans. Then came the Duryee Zouaves in their picturesque uniforms and turbans, and the number in line was just six.

Next were the few remaining survivors of Lloyd Aspinwall Post, and then in order appeared, and always in ranks that were thin, the old fighters of Phil Kearny Post, the old seamen gunners and gun pointers of Farragut Naval Post, the veterans of Joe Hooker Post, those of George G. Meade Post, the Sumner, the Hancock, and a score of other G. A. R. organizations, in some instances the number of veterans in line being only two or three.

The Spanish War Veterans organizations trailed the veterans of the civil war. They were commanded by Frank W. Lawless, the New York Department Commander, and in the column was represented every Spanish war post in Manhattan.

The next division was that of the Army and Navy Union, under command of Captain Alfred W. Thor, while the following and fifth division was that of the veterans of the regular army and navy, led by the men of the Nelson A. Miles Post. Many of the men in this division are also of the G. A. R.

The daughters of veterans were in the snow white of the Red Cross, and made a most pleasing picture. There was also a women's wireless squad, while the final divisions were made up of the lads from various schools and institutions.

Exercises at the Tomb.

The exercises at Grant's tomb began at 2 o'clock and were attended by a big crowd. Commander Hedley presided and made the opening address. Before the speakers there was a giant wreath which was subsequently placed at the head of the Grant sarcophagus, the flags of England, France, and the other Allies being entwined with the Stars and Stripes in the leaves of the wreath.

The exercises opened with the singing of "Nearer, my God, to Thee," after which Commander Fenwick spoke to his comrades of nearly sixty years ago. He referred many times to the great struggle now being fought in Europe, a war, he added, that must and would be fought to a finish no matter what the sacrifices the winning of a decisive victory might entail.

"As we look at you veterans of the Grand Army," said Governor Whitman, "we realize that all we are fighting for over there, and for the winning of which we are sending our sons and brothers across the seas, is due to the struggle once waged by you and your comrades, for we would not have the things we are fighting for today had it not been for you. Never since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic have you met at the tomb of your great commander under conditions such as exist today, and never before has the Grand Army exercised a greater or more needed influence than it does at this hour.

"You did not fight for the brutality of the thing in the sixties, and I know there is no brutality in the hearts of our brave American boys who are abroad so soon to go. They are not being sent merely for the sake of being soldiers to fight for military dominence. You never did and they never will.

The exercise at the Sailors and Soldiers Monument were of an impressive nature. Commander George Blair of Farragut Post was the speaker.

"We rejoice today," he said, "as we did in the sixties that we have the leaders to conduct the great war which we are now waging. We rejoiced sixty years ago to know that this country was able to raise an army of 2,500,000 men, and we rejoice today to see that we are again able to raise an army of a size, no matter how great, and that when the time comes we can get every one of those men across the sea and to the battlefront.

"When President Wilson told Congress he could no longer deal with the insolent German Government and when Congress declared war and told the President to take full charge, we knew then, and we know now, that this country stands worthily behind our great President and that the ultimate result—we veterans have never for a moment doubted it—will be a triumphant victory for our cause.

"We Shall Find a Grant."

"We know that we shall find a Grant who will fight it out with the unspeakable German Empire and fight it to a successful conclusion, even though it takes twenty years to do it, and we know that a Farragut will arise when the occasion for a Farragut comes. Our Americans have a way of fighting to a finish, and that's the way they are going into this struggle, and when the final hour comes, our commander, whoever he may be, will, when the Kaiser asks our terms, respond as did Grant, 'Unconditional surrender.'"

The third annual Maine monument memorial service was held at Columbus Circle, Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, under the auspicec of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. Commander Bernhardt Wall was master of ceremonies.

The Parade to the monument began at the 71st Regiment Armory, and was up Fifth Avenue, crossing to Fifty-ninth Street to Columbus Circle. Three detachments of sailors and marines from British and French battleships acted as a guard of honor.

The statue of Joan of Arc on Riverside Drive, near Ninety-third Street, was covered with a mantle of flowers, placed by hundreds of children from the West Ninety-third Street School and the United French Societies of New York. A large wreath encircling the head of her horse was inscribed:

"From the children of the West Ninety-third Street school."

The floral mantle which covered the lawn around the statue grew to such an extent it nearly obscured the monument. In the morning the school children marched up the Drive, and as they filed past the statue they adorned it with flowers they carried. Mme. Carlo Polifeme of the Société des Femmes de France was in charge.

The Parade in the Bronx.

Thirty-six veterans of the civil war led the annual Bronx parade. The veterans, all that remain in the Bronx, rode in open carriages. The parade started at 11 o'clock at 134th Street and Alexander Avenue, marching north through Courtlandt Avenue to Washington Avenue, to the official stand at McKinley Square at 169th Street and Boston Road, where they were reviewed by President Henry Bruckner, County Clerk Joseph M. Callahan, Register Edward Pollak, and Dr. Arthur J. O'Leary, Sanitary Superintendent of the Bronx Board of Health.

Others in the line of march were the 2d Field Artillery of the Bronx, in command of Captain Herbert Dienst, with twelve machine guns, 120 armored motor cycles, and six trailers, which are also armored. Next in line were a detachment of Pelham Bay naval recruits led by their goat mascot and a band; members of the 8th Coast Defense command, followed by the veteran firemen, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and other similar organizations.

Four companies of the new fifteenth negro New York Guard were reviewed by the organizers of the new and old regiments, the latter being in France now, at 136th Street and Seventh Avenue. Their line of march led through sections principally populated by negroes, starting from 135th Street and Lenox Avenue to 137th Street west to Seventh Avenue, south to 135th Street, east on that thoroughfare to Fifth Avenue, south to 131st Street, and back to the armory at 131st Street and Lenox Avenue.

A memorial service was held at the Hebrew Education Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway, by the People's Synagogue of that institution. A choir of 1,500 child voices sung responsively to the cantor, Dr. Nathan Abramson. Rabbi Jacob Tarlau officiated. The memorial address was delivered by Samuel Strauss, a Trustee of the alliance.

Memorial prayer was chanted by Rabbi Tarlau, with responses by the choir. The service closed with the rendering of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

During the day Grand Army men and their friends visited the various city cemeteries and decorated with American and allied flags the graves of illustrious dead. Among the graves decorated were those of Captain Lawrence, Alexander Hamilton, Albert Gallatin, and Marinius Willetts, in old Trinity churchyard.

Services in Carnegie Hall.

Memorial exercises under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic were held in Carnegie Hall last night. Governor Whitman, who presided, was the only speaker. Music was furnished by the 69th Regiment band, and a long program of patriotic songs was given. In the course of the brief speech Governor Whitman said that by Jan. 1 of next year New York State would have more than 300,000 men in the fighting service of the United States. In the civil war, with a population of about 4,000,000, he said the State gave to the Union 400,000 soldiers, and if the proportion, with the population now more than 11,000,000, was maintained, the State would probably furnish more than 1,000,000 soldiers for service overseas in the present war.

Among those on the stage with the Governor were Rear Admiral Usher, William F. Kitchener, Commander of the G. A. R. in New York; Henry Clews, and Police Commissioner Enright. The soloists included Philip Spooner, Raymond Shaw, William Bartels, Henry W. Niles, Mrs. Jessica Ferguson, Mrs. Winifred Gray Gracie, and Frank Hammond.

OPEN-AIR MASS FOR OUR DEAD IN FRANCE

Soldiers of the Allies Join in Great Religious Service in Battery Park.

A great throng attended the solemn field military mass at the Battery yesterday morning for the soldiers and sailors of the United States and the Allies who have given their lives in the European war. The field mass has been a feature of the Sunday before Memorial Day at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn for years, but yesterday was the first occasion when it has been sung in Manhattan. The chancel was built within the little circular summer house which stands in the centre of Battery Park. The roof and columns of the house were decorated with the American colors, while from the cornices fluttered the flags of England, France, Belgium and Italy.

A cold biting wind swept in from the bay during the mass but it did not affect the solemnity of the occasion. The Rev. Father George J. Waring, one of the veteran chaplains of the Regular Army, who first suggested that a great field mass should be sung on the Battery for the repose of the souls of the allied soldier and sailor dead, was the celebrant. Chaplain Duffy of the United States Navy was the Deacon; the Rev. Father Anthony J. Grogan of the Knights of Columbus, the Sub-Deacon, and the Rev. Father Michael J. Henry of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary the Master of Ceremonies. The Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, a Chaplain Bishop of the Army and Navy of the United States, delivered the sermon.

By 9 o'clock, an hour and a half before the mass, Battery Park was packed with men, women, and children, who had come from all parts of the city, and from points in New Jersey and Connecticut, to take part in the service. Here and there in the crowd were little groups of fighting men, about evenly divided between the land and sea forces. The sailors represented America, England, and France, while among the men in uniform were men of all the American land fighting services, Canadians, Anzacs, and here and there the blue-clad Alpine Chasseurs of France.

Cardinal Farley had intended to be present, but because of the weather he found it impossible to attend. Among the visiting clergy was the Right Rev. Michael J. Curley, Bishop of Florida, while the laymen present included Rear Admiral J. E. McDonald, U. S. N.; Colonel Orin B. Mitcham, U. S. A.; C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul General; Lieutenant the Marquis Ugo Spinola of the Italian Army; Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien; John J. Agar, President of the Cathedral Club; Countess Leary, and Charles E. Alexander.

Soldiers Escort Priests.

The officiating priests were escorted from the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, in State Street, by a detachment of regulars from Governors Island and a squad of sailors from the Navy Yard. When the priests had ascended into the flower decked Summer house, where had been erected the beautiful snow-white altar, the honor guard of soldiers and sailors formed in a circle in front of the altar, remaining at attention throughout the ceremony.

In the course of his sermon Bishop Hayes, referring to President Wilson's proclamation in which he made Memorial Day also a day of prayer for allied victory, said that "God inspired our noble President to issue his proclamation to, have this day also one of prayer."

"It is in keeping with an ancient custom," he added, "and also in compliance with the official request of the President of the United States, whom I pray God may preserve and keep safe for many a day, that we have come from our homes today in order that we may lift up our hearts to Almighty God and pray him to give strength to our soldiers and sailors who are today fighting for our country.

"At this altar with us today is good Father Waring, a soldier priest, who with other ministers of the army and navy lifts his voice to our eternal Father, who is the source of mercy, comfort, and strength to our boys and to the cause of liberty and humanity which they represent.

"America is only stirring. She is not yet moving. She has not yet got her stride. There are in the United States 100,000,000 of people who are sworn to all that is noble, to all that is godly, and to all that is uplifting in mankind. Consequently we are today taking account of the present and looking back into the past. And then just peering into the future with the confidence that the God of the world, that the God of Washington, that the God of justice and America, that the God of justice and right will stand by our fatherland, our homeland.

"Therefore today we kneel before this altar here erected on this spot and raise our voices to heaven and to God to send His blessing down upon us and to preserve the President of the United States; to bless also our Congress, our soldier boys and our sailor lads."

At the elevation of the Host the flag was dipped, the soldiers presented arms, the drums rolled, and the bugles sounded. Following Bishop Hayes's sermon the altar ceremony was halted while the band played "America." At the end of the mass Miss Margaret Keyes of the Chicago Grand Opera led in the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Special Services in Churches.

In answer to President Wilson's proclamation of May 11, designating Memorial Day as a day of "public humiliation, fasting, and prayer," solemn services were held in New York churches yesterday. Edifices were thronged, many packed to the doors, and the worshippers heard prayers for the hastening of victory and an enduring peace.

In Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery delivered the sermon at the morning service, followed by Holy Communion. Dr. Slattery read the President's proclamation and used the document as a text for his remarks, in the course of which he paid high tribute to Mr. Wilson. While facile orators have asserted that the United States and the Allies have no line, added Dr. Slattery, notwithstanding this, the President has asked us to pray for our sins.

"He knows that the world has to have a sharp bringing up," he continued. "We are going to drop the things that don't belong to us and strip ourselves as a battleship ready for action to fight for things that belong to eternal life. Then the President asks us to pray for victory. I would rather be defeated in a just cause than have victory when the cause is unjust. We are fighting for the oppressed in all the earth, and may face God unafraid. We can openly and clearly pray for victory. The President asks us to pray for the allied rulers, and he also asks us to pray for our enemies, for the latter by some miracle might drop their hideous task."

Sing National Anthem in Trinity.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning at Trinity Church also read the President's proclamation. The singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" were included in the service.

"Not many words are needed in answer to the President's summons," asserted Dr. Manning. "Our hearts are filled to overflowing with the prayer to which it calls. Recalling the heroic deeds and heroic men of the past, we reconsecrate ourselves before the altar of God to the mighty task of the present hour, the most tremendous, most terrible, and most critical the world has ever seen.

"We must send up from here our united prayer to the throne of God for those who are fighting in our forces and those of our allies; for all who are now training or who shall be called to their places in the ranks beneath the flag; for all who in any manner are giving their loyal service in this cause both at home and abroad—for those boys, especially those of our own men and our allies who at this moment are meeting the onset of this battle across the sea. We pray that God will give them victory, give them the strength to hold and drive back the murderous invader.

"We pray for all the wounded and suffering, and ask that they be given courage and comfort and healing. We pray for the heroic dead, who have gladly given their lives in this holy cause. May they ever be remembered with gratitude! May their sacrifice ever be held in honor and their names placed among the brave and true who answered the call even unto death and went with smiling faces. May the light of peace and grace be theirs forever!"

Prayers for Boys at the Front.

At the close of a high mass, held in St. Andrew's Church, in Duane Street, for the repose of the souls of soldiers who have died in France, for the welfare of those already overseas or going to France, Mgr. Luke J. Evers, the rector, removed his vestments and called on the congregation to rise and sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"Dearly beloved, I have said the mass and it is over, but now I speak to you as a priest without his vestments on," said Mgr. Evers. "I ask the congregation to rise and sing the grand old national hymn, 'The Star-Spangled Banner' while I kneel before the altar, praying for the souls of those of our boys who have given up their lives in the fight for freedom, and for those who are going to the front today, tomorrow, and later on."

In the centre aisle of St. Andrew's was a catafalque draped in black, over which was a silken American flag. On each side of the catafalque were six candles, conforming to Catholic Church rubrix. The church was filled with old members of the congregation, many of whom had sons on the firing line.

"As you gaze at this catafalque," said Mgr. Evers, "do not let it depress you. It is simply a symbol of what in the end comes to all. But we are prepared for death. The right-living man and woman, the God-fearing man or woman has nothing to fear in death. Our boys over there are not afraid of death. They are fighting for the liberty of the world; their fighting is noble; it is honest. They are fighting for God and for mankind. They today, 'The Body and Blood of Christ,' is exemplified in our boys going to the front ready to give up their bodies and their blood. May they come back and swing up Broadway bringing back victory for America, victory for honor, for decency, and for the freedom of the whole world! May God bless our cause!"

TWO PARADES IN BROOKLYN.

Fighters in This War March with G. A. R. Veterans.

Notwithstanding a drizzling rain, Brooklynites yesterday turned out in great numbers to witness the big parade along Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, which for many years has been the principal feature of the Memorial Day observances in the borough across the river. This year the plaudits of the multitude were given unstintedly not only to the veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars, but to the sturdy members of the army and navy who are now taking an active part in the present struggle for civilization and democracy.

Governor Charles S. Whitman was the principal reviewing officer. With Mrs. Whitman he went directly to the reviewing stand on Eastern Parkway, a short distance from the Soldiers and Sailors' Arch. Mayor John F. Hylan arrived at the stand a few minutes after the Governor. In the party at the stand were Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Borough President Edward Riegelmann, ex-Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, Brevet Major Gen. James A. McLeer, Supreme Court Justice Edward Lazansky, and Postmaster Walter C. Burton.

Before the parade a reception was given at the Hanover Club to the Grand Marshal, George O. Jenney. Christopher C. Mollenhauer, President of the club, presided, and in a short address paid a tribute of respect to the boys engaged in the present world struggle. The parade consisted of seven divisions, and started at Bedford Avenue and South Eighth Street. The first division was composed of United States soldiers, sailors, and marines. After them came the members of the State Guard of New York, headed by Brig. Gen. James Robb. In the third division were the members of the G. A. R. posts of Brooklyn. Next in line were the veterans of the Spanish war and the navy section of the Spanish-American war.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and the Sons of Veterans followed along. The police reserves, Boy Scouts, and children from the parochial schools also took part.

The same kind of a crowd displaying the same patriotic feeling witnessed a large parade on Bushwick Avenue. The parade started at Bushwick Avenue and Hart Street and concluded at the National Cemetery on Jamaica Avenue. This was conducted by the Citizens' Memorial Day Committee, with the cooperation of the L. M. Hamilton Post, 152, G. A. R., and the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

On the grounds of the Church of Our Lady of Angels, Fourth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, Bay Ridge, a large American flag was raised, with music and addresses by Senator Calder, Congressman Cleary, and Borough President Riegelmann. The flag was blessed by the rector, Rev. Matthew J. Flynn.

BIG CELEBRATIONS IN SUBURBS

Gov. Edge Speaks at Morristown, N. J.—10,000 Parade in Queens.

Suburban New York yesterday emulated the metropolis in adding fervor to the observance of Memorial day. Towns, cities, and hamlets which last year were content with church exercises, yesterday held big parades, flag raisings, or organized church observances on a large scale. At Morristown, N. J., Governor Edge, addressing 10,000 persons at the Whippany River Club, urged that our soldiers be supported through thick and thin.

The Governor also participated in Paterson's observances, reviewing a parade of 12,000 men. He later delivered an address in the Paterson High School, in which he alluded to the "undying spirit of the men of the Civil War," and declared that such a spirit would win the present war.

The parade at Bayonne, led by Grand Marshal Alexander S. Lawson, was declared to be the greatest the city has ever had. Close to 15,000 were in line, among the marchers being fifty mothers whose sons are in service, Red Cross nurses, and detachments from Camp Dix.

More than 20,000 persons witnessed the raising of Hoboken's service flag at Elysian Park, the city's highest point. The flag bore 1,700 stars, two of them of gold for Hoboken soldiers who have been killed at the front. Preceding the flag raising 10,000 persons marched through the city.

There were more than 10,000 in line in the parade through Woodhaven, Richmond Hill, and Jamaica yesterday, in all, eight divisions marched, including a battalion of naval infantry and artillery from U. S. Naval Base Section No. 6. The parade's Grand Marshal was John H. Hilliker, G. A. R., while George A. De Vestern, Sons of Veterans, acted as Chief of Staff. The procession was reviewed by Major Richard A. Pickering, U. S. A., of Camp Mills, and Supreme Court Justice James Van Siclen.

Newark's parade numbered 5,000 and the line of march was from Military Park to Lincoln Park, the route being lined by one of the largest crowds that has turned out in the city's history. The reviewing stand was at City Hall, and the reviewing officials included Mayor G. P. Gillen and army officers from Camp Dix.

Parades, in which the place of honor went to mothers with sons in the service, also were held in Freeport and Flushing, L. I.

DECK GRAVES EARLY LEST FOE INTERFERE

Our Troops in France Hold Services at Dawn to Avoid German Shells.

MASS AT THE MADELEINE

Cardinal Archbishop of Paris Praises Wilson in Address to Knights of Columbus.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—(Associated Press.)—From Flanders to Switzerland and from the battleline to the sea, the American Expeditionary Forces today are paying homage to their dead. Wherever American flags are flying they are at half-staff, and before the day is over the Stars and Stripes and flowers will be placed on virtually every American grave.

At some points the ceremony took place early in the morning, while other exercises were at various times throughout the day. Daylight saw some graves decorated.

At one place in the vicinity of Luné-ville the graves had been decorated in the morning darkness when the enemy could not see clearly, for the soldiers performing this duty might have drawn the German fire, as did the burial party. Here both the American and French flags were placed on the mounds with bunches of wild flowers—great blood-red poppies and yellow and white daisies.

Another early ceremony took place at one of the largest of the base hospitals, where the nurses and some of the less seriously wounded men visited the graves and covered every mound with a flag and crowned each with wreaths. The last resting places of American women who died in the service of their country as nurses were honored equally with those of the soldiers who had fallen in the line of duty.

Up close to the American lines northwest of Toul khaki-clad soldiers, with the dirt of the trenches still clinging to them, lined up before the graves of fallen comrades and participated in services in honor of the dead.

On the hillside between Nancy and Lunéville, where the first Americans killed in the war are buried in a little inclosed plot in the Franco-American cemetery, the ceremony was also held at an early hour. Here the graves were smothered under heaps of flowers and wreaths brought by the French population of the surrounding country. Many of these tributes were in place long before the services started, having been brought to the cemetery and laid on the graves the previous evening.

From the sky men of the American flying forces swooped down and scattered flowers over the spot where Major Lufbery and other American heroes of the air lie buried.

Cardinal Conducts Paris Services.

PARIS, May 30.—Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, took part in the Memorial Day services at the Madeleine arranged by the Knight of Columbus for the special benefit of American soldiers and sailors. The Cardinal at the conclusion of mass spoke of the services rendered to France by President Wilson, and then delivered the allocution and prayer.

The great church was thronged long before the ceremony began at 10 o'clock. One-half of the edifice was solidly packed with American uniformed men. Virtually the entire American Diplomatic and Consular Corps, led respectively by Ambassador Sharp and Consul General Thackara, were present.

Mass was said by the Bishop of Verdun. Then followed music from the Madeleine's wonderful organ, with a special organist for the occasion, and two bands from the French and American forces playing American and French patriotic hymns. The congregation was addressed by a Knights of Columbus speaker, who eulogized Joan of Arc.

Memorial Day observances in France were not confined to Paris. A solemn service in honor of the American soldiers and sailors who have died for their country in the present war was held in the American Church at Nice today. The impressive ceremony was attended by the American Consul and Vice Consuls and representatives of the French civil and military authorities.

Memorial Day services held in the American Trinity Church today were participated in by the Anglican, Greek, Armenian, and American Protestant Episcopal dignitaries in the presence of William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador; the Earl of Derby, the British Ambassador; Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, and other high governmental and diplomatic officials.

General Tasker H. Bliss represented the United States Army, and Captain Jackson the Navy. Colonel Vallière was present as the representative of President Poincaré.

Decorate Sailors' Graves in Britain.

LONDON, May 30.—The graves of American soldiers and sailors who met death at sea, in the air, or from natural causes, which are now scattered over England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, were decorated today by representatives of the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association. These organizations announced that not one grave, however remote, had been overlooked.

Memorial Day exercises also were held, being attended by large numbers of Americans. At the largest rest camp in England, for instance, the Rev. Joseph M. Gray of Kansas City addressed the soldiers. At Liverpool the Lord Mayor presided at an elaborate joint service. In London Princess Patricia, Vice Admiral Sims, and Major Gen. Biddle attended a baseball game played by American soldiers and sailors for the benefit of charity. Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read at the American Women's Club. Exercises were held at the American Officers' Club and at other American centres.

Honors for Lusitania Dead.

QUEENSTOWN, May 30.—Memorial Day was observed here by the decoration of the graves of the victims of the Lusitania buried in this vicinity. A detachment of American troops and members of the American Consular staff participated in the ceremony. The detachment, numbering 100 men and officers, marched to Queenstown Cemetery, where the impressive services were held.

Besides Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., the American Consul, and Harry T. Sherman, the Vice Consul, there were present the Chairman and clerk of the City Council and other prominent townspeople.

SOLEMNITY THROUGHOUT LAND

President's Call for Prayer Observed Everywhere on Memorial Day.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The American people today paid homage to the memory of the nation's defenders who have fallen in battle and prayed for the success of those who are fighting overseas.

Added solemnity was given to this Memorial Day by the great battle raging in France, where American soldiers are standing with the allied troops abreast the charging German armies. For the ultimate victory of these Americans and the thousands who are to follow them President Wilson, in response to a resolution by Congress, had asked the people to make of Memorial Day a day of fasting and supplication.

The President and Mrs. Wilson attended services this morning at the Central Presbyterian Church and in the afternoon went to Arlington National Cemetery, where memorial exercises were held by the Grand Army of the Republic. The Presidential party was escorted through the grounds to the speaker's stand by a troop of cavalry and a company of engineers. Secretary Baker occupied a seat on the stand.

Senator Curtis of Kansas delivered the oration.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 30.—Prayers for victory for American arms in the world conflict, services in honor of the nation's soldier and sailor dead, and exercises of a patriotic character marked the observance of Memorial Day throughout New York State today. To a greater extent than in any previous year the day was observed as a holy day rather than a holiday.

Parades were held in Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Watertown, Cortland, Geneva, Middletown, Schenectady, Troy, Utica, and Auburn.

AYER, Mass., May 30.—The 76th Division, National Army, at Camp Devens, paid homage to the flag today. With the national and regimental colors and many guidons flying 25,000 uniformed men marched to the main parade field and formed an immense hollow square with the colors in the centre. At the word of command every soldier came to present arms, and the 301st Infantry Band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner."

BOSTON, May 30.—New England cities and towns observed Memorial Day with particular recognition of the meaning of the day as set forth in President Wilson's proclamation. The exercises had an added touch of solemnity because of the many thousand New Englanders in active service with the fighting forces.

Seventy Harvard men who have been killed in the war in the service of various nations were honored when the Harvard Memorial Society presented to the University a panel bearing their names and service records.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The daily casualty lists from France, and here and there a service star that has been changed to gold, gave a significance to the observance of Memorial Day this year that has not been known to the present generation.

In the valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri, a more martial spirit and a greater reverence were apparent in services and demonstrations.

There were probably fewer sporting and athletic events than in other years, but greater attendance at churches and larger crowds at the cemeteries.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.—The observance of Memorial Day here was marked by special religious services held by all denominations, in response to the President's proclamation. A military mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Passionist Monastery.

At Camp Meade religious services were a part of the day's observance.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 30.—Memorial Day here was largely given over to prayer, special services being held in all the churches in compliance with President Wilson's proclamation.

In its tribute to the dead the city suspended all business for two minutes, from 11 o'clock until 11:02. Impelled by common impulse crowds halted in the street, stood bareheaded and in mediation. All street car service stopped during the period.

Besides the cessation of all business in the two-minute period, flags were at half-mast and a "five minutes for memories" was observed at midday.

At Gettysburg delegations of three wars participated in the day's ceremonies.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., May 30.—As a tribute to the memory of Major Raoul Lufbery, the American aviator recently killed on the western front, this, his home town, held a service today.

The Rev. Arthur P. Greenleaf, rector of the Episcopal Church, presided as representative of all the clergy. Governor Marcus H. Holcomb sent a letter, in which he referred to both Major Lufbery and Lieutenant James Palache of Farmington, who also died in action.

On the platform were Edward Lufbery, the father, and two sisters and a brother of Major Lufbery.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30.—National Memorial Day was generally observed over the South today for the first time. In response to President Wilson's proclamation calling on the people of the nation to make the day one of supplication and prayer for the success of American arms, business in all Southern States was suspended at least part of the day and special services were held in most churches.

In this city veterans of the Union and Confederate armies joined in decorating the graves of blue and gray soldiers who fell on battlefields around the old capital of the Confederacy. These exercises followed a parade through the city to Hollywood Cemetery, where 18,000 Confederate dead are buried.

WANTS NO PEACE ON POINTS

Roosevelt Reiterates That War Must End in a Knockout.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—"America does not want to win this war on points, we want a knockout."

In these words Colonel Roosevelt, making a Memorial Day address here tonight, summarized his conception of this country's war aims.

"If we don't carry it through now," he declared, "we will be forced to fight it out here later, and without allies. If our people had been as awake fourteen months ago as they are now there would be one million fighting men on the fighting front with all needed equipment, and there would not be the slightest danger of Germany's push succeeding."

Colonel Roosevelt repeated his previous declaration that there must be only one language, "and that the language of the Declaration of Independence."

He left here at midnight for New York.

CHURCH'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Holy Name of Jesus Edifice Is Consecrated Also.

Impressive services followed the consecration yesterday of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. The consecration, which marks the clearing of all debt on the church was held privately at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York, officiating. Cardinal Farley attended a pontifical mass at 11 o'clock, celebrated by the Rt. Rev. W. T. Russell of Charleston, S. C. The consecration sermon was preached by Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, the Vicar-General, and the Rev. James Curry, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, reviewed the fifty years of the church's history.

"It is a great day on which we are engaged in completing the work of fifty years," said Mgr. Mooney. "The eloquent message of the Chief Executive of our country in setting apart this day as a day of worship has given expression to the thoughts in which we may gain inspiration as we complete this structure. It is a structure to the honor and glory of God and to the supremacy of God in our nation."

The consecration ceremony opened the jubilee of the church, to be continued throughout a week with entertainments and social affairs each night. The streets near the church were decorated in honor of the jubilee and bore a holiday air yesterday. The jubilee will close on next Friday night with a reception by the Parochial Club in Palm Garden, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. On next Wednesday a parade will be held, with a line of march confined to the parish.

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"That boy should wear cast iron clothes." You have said it yourself, time and again, when he wore his clothes out faster than you could buy them. We put "cast iron" fabrics into the togs for fellows who sit on the pavement to play marbles, climb every fence and lamp post in sight, and favor knee crawling as a favorite means of locomotion.

—*Suits* that stay between his knees and the pavement even when they try to come in contact.

—*Shirts* that hang on to his elbows, even when he rubs the school desk hard.

—*Ties* that will stand a lot of rough treatment.

—*Shoes* that challenge having their toes rubbed through.

—*Caps* that like to be banged up.

Is He YOUR Boy? Next Thursday another typical American boy will be given this space.

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JAPAN WOULD LIKE TO INTERVENE ALONE

Baron Goto Says Unified Homogeneous Army Is Essential to Success in Siberia.

BUT WILL ACT WITH ALLIES

Admits Britain Is Factor in Bringing United States and His Country Closer Together.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 30.—The Daily Mail's special correspondent in Tokio telegraphs an interview he had with Baron Goto, the Japanese Foreign Minister. Questioned as to the present diplomatic position of intervention in the Siberian question, Goto replied that neither Japan nor the Allies had yet made any definite proposal for action in Siberia. If such a proposal was received in Tokio, it would be sympathetically considered.

"The proposal," he said, "may be such as Japan ought to accept without further consideration, in which case there will be prompt acceptance. Alternatively, the proposal may demand further consideration, in which case there will be delay in the decision. The Allies need fear no flat refusal or other than willingness to help the allied cause. I make this reservation: Our navy is guarding the Indian and Pacific oceans and helping in the Mediterranean. If we make a venturesome advance in Siberia and have to call away part of our navy, a gap may be created which Germany might take advantage of."

The correspondent then said:

"A number of people think Japan is opposed to allied, as distinct from Japanese, intervention, and accuse you of interested and sordid motives."

Goto replied:

"I should be sorry if any misunderstanding prevailed on this point. Certainly we believe a unified homogeneous army is essential to the success of the expedition. Therefore we deem it better to have it confined to one nationality instead of to several. But we have never raised serious objection to allied participation, and, as I have already said, any suggestion by the Allies will be sympathetically considered. * * * There is the consideration of national pride. If the allied powers desire that Japan shall do her best it will be well to leave her alone to compose the expedition."

Asked what compensation Japan would demand for intervention Goto said:

"That depends on the varying circumstances, the size of the army, the breadth of the theatre of operations, whether the action is independent or co-operative, and whether intervention is judged to be entirely necessary in Japan's defense."

The correspondent said he presumed Britain was instrumental in creating cordial relations between America and Japan. Goto replied:

"You are right. Great Britain is a factor in bringing America and Japan into closer and more cordial terms. As in the case of Russia and Japan, these good offices are being continued on all sides with the object of strengthening the intimacy and fellowship of the Allies."

The correspondent next asked if Japan had any ground for complaint against the Allies, and received the answer:

"Of course you have heard differences of opinion regarding exports of steel from America to Japan, but these differences never amounted to much, and the whole question has been treated in good spirit by both nations. I think the United States is as satisfied with the result of the negotiations as Japan. Now we have no cause of complaint."

The correspondent said he found it difficult to reconcile the German morale of the Japanese Army and the Germanized character of Japanese culture with the universality of the English language in Japan, and asked for an explanation. Goto replied:

"The condition you depict does exist. In Japan you have German-like soldiers, side by side with an English-speaking population. If I may be allowed to say so, that is a beautiful part of our national character. Japan absorbs civilization from every country, but whether one studies in England or Germany, it is always with us from the point of view of the Japanese people. So these soldiers, who look so German to you, have in reality entirely Japanese minds. So also the people whom you heard speaking English are yet Japanese in thought. In other words, it is a borrowed civilization. To borrow beautiful things is but to round off our own character, not to displace it. I stayed in Germany for many years. I studied there, and people may think me pro-German. I am not pro-German at all. I am not anti-English. I am quite Japanese, sharing the national views regarding our international relationships."

The correspondent remarked:

"I do not follow you when you say you are not anti-English."

Goto replied:

"I should expect that answer. What I want to say is that I am not one-sided. I am very impartial; but when it comes to choose between an enemy and an ally—I cannot be pro-German, because Germany is our enemy; and toward a friend I cannot be unfriendly. As to 'anti-English,' what I wish to convey is that, above all, I am Japanese, but at this juncture, when we are fighting an enemy, how can I be indifferent to the allied powers? Please understand me correctly."

Other questions and answers were as follows:

Question—Have the Allies ever asked you to send forces to the west?

Answer—No.

Question—How long do you think the war will last?

Answer—At the beginning, I imagined disease and famine would bring a quick decision, but sanitation and army feeding are so wonderfully efficient that now I believe that unless the notion of ending the war in this way should be agreeable to the superhuman power the conflict will not end in the near future. It may last very long.

Question—However long, you have no doubt of allied victory?

Answer—Of course not; but you must not be in a hurry. People generally are too much in a hurry.

When asked if he believed in the permanency of the Anglo-Japanese alliance Goto replied that he regarded it as a meaningless question, and added:

"If the whole world changed, if the sun were to rise in the West, then anything might happen."

BOLSHEVIKI MAKE DEMAND ON CHINA

Want Semenoff Barred from Manchuria or Leave for Soviet Troops to Cross Border.

AMERICA DENIES CHARGES

Ambassador Francis Publishes Lansing's Statement Explaining Attitude of This Country to Russia.

MOSCOW, May 26. (Associated Press.)—Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has sent another protest to China, charging the Chinese government with officially protecting General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevist leader in Siberia, in his activities against the Soviet power. The note requests that China either prevent General Semenoff from using Manchuria as a base for his operations, or to permit Soviet troops to cross into Chinese territory and quell General Semenoff, if China considers herself too weak to do so.

Russia, the Foreign Minister's communication states, has determined once for all to end the unendurable situation on the Manchurian border. Friendliness to China, however, is expressed in the note, which states that Russia makes this "urgent friendly request."

VOLOGDA, Russia, May 25. (Associated Press.)—Ambassador Francis has made public a statement from Secretary Lansing denying that American Consuls aided General Semenoff, anti-Bolshevist leader in Siberia, or others who are seeking to bring about a counter-revolution in Siberia. The statement says the American Government has received appeals from several groups in Siberia, but has ignored them. Specifically, the United States refused a request by General Semenoff for assistance from American engineers, and instructed the engineers not to aid the General or to assist in any civil war movement.

The statement declares the friendly attitude of the United States toward Russia has not changed, and has not been affected by the withdrawal of diplomatic courtesies. (This apparently refers to Russia's refusal to transmit code messages between the American Embassy and American Consulates in Siberia.) In his communication to the Ambassador Mr. Lansing says further:

"The Department desires you to reflect the friendly purposes of the United States toward Russia, which will remain unaltered so long as Russia does not willingly accept autocratic domination by the Central Powers."

Mr. Lansing's communication was in reply to the charge of the Russian Foreign Office that the American Consult at Vladivostok had assisted anti-Bolshevist movements in Siberia. Mr. Francis made a denial of the charge last month, and announcement was made at Washington on aMy 9 that Mr. Lansing had instructed the Ambassador to inform the Bolshevist Government that there was no basis for the charge.

The demands presented by the Bolshevist Foreign Office to Mr. Francis included removal of John Caldwell, American Consul at Vladivostok, and definition of the attitude of the United States toward the Bolshevist Government.

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FULL SIZE

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JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Have You Taken Our Measure

For Straws?
If not,
Perhaps
You would like
To compare
These prices
For standard hats
Before going
Elsewhere.
It might prove
Profitable
Since prices
Talk
Louder than ever,
Today.

Sennits:
The standard straw hat. In fancy, plain, fine and coarse straw. Made to conform to the head. Has genuine leather sweat band which holds hat firm in the wind.
$1.89 to $2.89

Split Straws:
The conservative hat.
$2.89 to $5.89

Leghorns:
With puggareed sash band, $4.89, $6.89

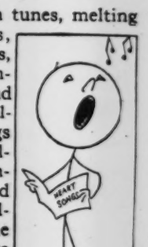
Bangkoks:
The lightest of all straws.
$4.89 to $7.89

Milans:
With a bit of a swagger.
$4.89 to $6.89

Panamas:
Genuine panamas in conventional and native styles. $4.89 to $42.75
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Keep The Faith
To this end do not relax in the purchase of Thrift Stamps as the occasion offers.
Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps may be bought in any Department Store in the city.

Heart Songs
More than a book of old-time songs—a selection from over 20,000 favorites, submitted by that many individuals as their personal choice.
Actual heart contributions. Favorites, too, of the great singers—their own selections for encores.
Forgotten tunes, melting lullabies, war songs, famous anthems and hymns, college songs and ballads, chanteys and negro melodies. The best are here, from "Rock-a-bye, Baby" and "Annie Laurie" to the battle hymns of the Nation.
Price, 89c



Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th St., Rear, Music Dept.

Imported Bungalow Bedspreads
Excellent, heavy cotton, figured, navy blue and white spreads of staunch laundering quality. The same article was offered to us today in a small quantity at $3.00 apiece, which we refused. Our own are a genuine prize at their price, $1.98 each. 64x90 inches.

Imported Print Spreads
In small and large panel effects. Extra large, 90x108 in., $3.49 ea.
Macy's—Basement, Rear.

Broadway at 34th St.

Saks & Company

'Phone Greeley 2626

On the Second Floor—Friday and Saturday

Misses' Suits Reduced

Formerly $29.50 to $45

Now $15 and $25

For an event of this kind the selection is most unusual, including dressy, strictly tailored, and sports models of a very youthful type. Good selection of materials and colorings, and sizes from 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Capes and Coats Reduced For Friday and Saturday to $22

The coats are in stunning belted models, fashioned of Wool Velour and Fine Serge. The capes are in delightful coat, yoke and military styles, skilfully developed in Fine Serge and Wool Jersey. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Fashionable Silk Frocks for Misses at $25

Friday and Saturday Only

No newer frocks than these are shown, and few as chic. They reflect the very latest trend of fashion in Cool Summer dresses for Misses.

Fashioned of Navy Blue Taffeta, Satin Foulard and Georgette Crepe combined, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe or Figured Chiffon, exhibiting a wealth of original style treatments. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Two styles *illustrated*.

Friday and Saturday Only

Smartest of Summer Frocks for Girls at $4.95

Youthful and very charming frocks of Sheer figured Voiles, Crisp White Lawn, and Organdie, with pleated or tucked skirts, soft Satin ribbon sashes, and quaint frilled collar and cuffs. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girls' Coats Greatly Reduced

Regularly $8.95 to $25

Friday and Saturday $5 to $15

Broken assortments of our most successful models, in a wide range of serviceable materials. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Fashion's Newest Note in Summer Millinery will be shown Friday and Saturday in a Special week-end display of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

The dainty Silk frocks and coats, and new sports suits call for something decidedly new in millinery. Both European and American designers have created a wonderful collection of modes to meet this demand, many of which are shown in this special display.

Some are of transparent Georgette Crepe; others are of Satin and Maline combined in a profusion of smart Summer coloring.

In fact, the display is representative of all that is new and tasteful in Summer millinery, at an unparalleled low price.

Newest of Sports Suits for Women at $21.50

—nothing smarter for immediate wear

Highly individual models—reproducing with unusual fidelity all the charm of recently imported Suits by Callot and Jenny. Man tailored in medium and heavy weight Wool Jersey and Heather Mixtures, featuring shawl and notch collars. All new high shades.

215 Higher-Cost Suits Greatly Reduced

In an Important Two-Day Clearance

55 Suits that were $25 to $35..... $17.50
60 Suits that were $35 to $45..... $22.50
50 Suits that were $39.50 to $50..... $25.00
25 Suits that were $45 to $65..... $32.50
25 Suits that were $50 to $85..... $37.50

Fourth Floor.

A Clearance of Women's Smart Capes and Coats

at ⅓ to ½ Below Regular

For Friday and Saturday

Three hundred and sixty-five coats and capes in the season's most individual models, skilfully fashioned of the most desired cloths and silks, in a variety of colorings that is nothing short of remarkable.

Coats formerly $22.50 and $25..... $15.00
Coats formerly $25 to $35..... $18.50
Coats formerly $35 to $39.50..... $22.50
Coats formerly $39.50 to $49.50..... $27.50
Coats formerly $49.50 to $55..... $33.00
Coats formerly $55 to $65..... $39.50
Coats formerly $59.50 to $75..... $49.50

Women's Washable Skirts

In three important groups for Friday and Saturday

at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

Cool, washable skirts in a large variety of styles for sports, beach and general wear, showing patch, flap or slash pockets. Tailored in Gabardine, Ramie Linen, Pique, Wide Wale Corduroy, Basket Weaves, and Novelty Cotton fabrics. Waistbands to 36 inches.

Women's Fashionable Silk Skirts

Regularly $12 to $15

Special Friday & Saturday, $7.75

Dressy and sports models, beautifully fashioned of Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Silk Plaids and Stripes, Novelty Silks and Satin Baronette. Waistbands to 36 inches.

Friday and Saturday Only—

Boys' Wool Suits at $12

Extra Knickers included. All made to sell at a much higher price, and cannot be duplicated when these are gone. Tailored in bright but very serviceable fancy mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years. *Quantity limited.*

Norfolk Wash Suits for Boys, $3.50

Nothing cooler or more serviceable for the warm Summer days ahead. Made of fine quality Khaki or White Duck. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

Women's Crepe de Chine Frocks

In an important Week-end offering

Friday and Saturday

Special at $20

Smart, stylish, but simple frocks, in the very fashionable accordeon-pleated jacket effect with plaited skirt, now so much in favor by New York's best dressed women.

For street and afternoon wear no better frocks have been shown. To be had in Navy Blue, Black, Taupe, Copenhagen Blue, White and Flesh color. Sizes 34 to 42. *Illustrated.*

We have assembled on the Fourth Floor

1,000 Summery "Tub" Frocks for Women

in a range of models and materials seldom equalled. The materials comprise Cotton Crepes, Voiles in light and dark colorings, Ginghams, Calico and Linens.

Remarkably Priced, $5.95, $7.50, $10, $15

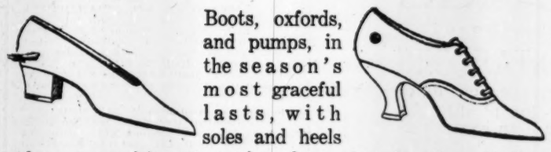
The New Modart Front-Laced Corsets

for Summer are more exquisite and more beautiful in line than any other front-laced corsets created for the American woman. We are now displaying all the latest models in a splendid variety of materials trimmed with dainty laces and ribbons

at $4 to $18.50

The Most Fashionable Summer Footwear for Women

Hood Leisure Shoes of White Sea Island Duck



Boots, oxfords, and pumps, in the season's most graceful lasts, with soles and heels of a composition that gives better service than leather. For general wear, for sports purposes—no better Summer footwear for women has been introduced.

Pumps $3 Oxfords $3.50 Boots $4

Sizes—Louis XV heel, 1 to 8; widths, A, B, C, D; Low military heel, 1 to 8; widths, B, C, D.

For Friday and Saturday Only!

Dainty Undermuslins

At Very Special Prices

At $1—Cool, summery Nightgowns of Fine Batiste in Pink or White with hand featherstitching in colors.

At $1—Dainty Bodices of Washable Satin in neat hemstitched model. Also Crepe de Chine Bodices trimmed with Lace.

At $2—Sleeveless Nightgowns of Nainsook, trimmed with lace insertions, embroidery motifs and ribbon beading. Also—Dainty envelope chemises of Nainsook, elaborately trimmed front and back with lace.

Summer Bungalow Aprons at $1.55

Wonderful values. Large sailor collar model with sleeves, deep pockets and belt bound with White.

Smart Negligees, Special at $2

Of Flowered Voile in very dainty colorings, with collar and cuffs of White Organdy.

One Special Lot of Cotton Crepe Pajamas at $1.50

In smart one-piece model, with loose belt and pocket. White only, trimmed with Blue.

ODDS And ENDS

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we used just a few drops of savory

A1 SAUCE

TWO AIR VICTORIES ON TOUL FRONT

But One American, Forced Down in No Man's Land, Is Captured.

OUR "FLYING CIRCUS" WON

Team Work of Four Pilots Fatal to a German Observer, Who Fell Firing.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30, (Associated Press.)—An American aviator was captured by the Germans today after his machine had fallen into No Man's Land. The fight in which the American's machine was damaged took place when five American pursuit machines engaged with a German aerial squadron while protecting a party of British bombers who were returning from a raid early this morning. Two of the enemy machines were shot down and another was forced to land out of control.

The American's airplane came down between the lines. He was immediately covered by German riflemen and ordered to walk into the enemy trenches, which he did with his hands above his head.

The sun had hardly reached the horizon, on this cloudless, windless day, when large numbers of enemy airplanes made their appearance. The American aviators took the air, one after another, as the Germans came into sight.

Within fifteen minutes four battles were fought over No Man's Land.

Exploit of our "Flying Circus."

May 29.—Confirmation has been received that the German airplane brought down in flames on Monday near St. Mihiel was a victim of four American airmen working together as a "flying circus."

The American "circus" was composed of Lieutenants George F. Fisher of Chicago, Edward Curtis of Rochester, Edward Buford of Nashville, and Alexander McLanahan of Philadelphia.

Because of the nature of the fight it is impossible to credit any one aviator with the victory. Lieutenant Fisher, however, got in the finishing stroke, firing the last shots at the German before his machine broke into flames and following down the flaming plane for as long a time as was possible.

The observer in the German machine, although plunging to certain death, kept his gun working amid the flaming swirl as he fell, training it first on one American machine and then on another.

Campbell Saved a British Comrade.

Lieutenant Douglas Campbell of California rescued a crippled British bombing machine from two German airplanes which attacked it near the Toul sector today.

Two patrols of American pursuit airplanes had gone out to protect a large squadron of British bombing machines returning from a raid into Germany. Just before they all crossed behind the American line, one of the British machines became separated from the party and was attacked by two German Albatross machines. The British observer had been wounded by the machine-gun fire of the Germans, who were about to finish him when Lieutenant Campbell dashed in. He emptied his machine gun at the German machines, and the enemy replied, but Campbell's fire became so hot for the Germans that they withdrew. The Lieutenant then escorted the British machine to safety behind the American lines.

After seeing the crippled British bomber alight safely on its own field, Lieutenant Campbell circled around once, waved his hand over the side of his airplane and soared into the clouds and disappeared.

The pilot was helped out of his machine and his wound was dressed. Then he went to the telephone and called up the American aviation field. He got Lieutenant Campbell on the wire and thanked the American profusely for saving his life.

Hospitals Deliberately Bombed.

The German air attack of Tuesday night on American hospitals in a town many miles behind the front was carried out with the utmost apparent deliberation. The enemy airmen used umbrella flares to aid them in picking out their targets. Their bombs also started a fire in a garage which lighted up the neighborhood, in which is located one of the four finest cathedrals in France, built in the twelfth century. The airmen also turned their machine guns on the firemen engaged in fighting the flames, and upon ambulance drivers.

One French nurse was killed, and another probably mortally injured, while flying glass slightly wounded a number of Americans, and patients in one American ward were in some cases hurled out of their beds by the shock of a bomb explosion. In some of the hospitals it was necessary to remove the patients, including some Americans, to the cellars for safety.

Nearly every window in one of the largest of the hospitals was shattered, as were the windows in the historic church adjoining, now also used as a hospital. Scores of American patients and hundreds of sick and wounded French soldiers were in the various hospitals attacked.

VOTE TRUST IN PERSHING.

French Mayors Record Their Confidence in Him and Clemenceau.

PARIS, May 29.—Mayors of towns within the military zone met in congress at Paris today. The Mayor of Chaumont presided, and the Mayors of Verdun, Calais, and Belfort were present.

The proceedings were opened by voting an address to Premier Clemenceau which recognized his noble patriotism and his immutable tenacity.

An address to the Americans also was voted. It expressed to General Pershing the absolute confidence felt by the French Mayors in the "assistance furnished by these allies, whose admirable and powerful efforts" are testified to by the Mayors in their posts as heads of the cities in the war zone.

ALMOST CAPTURED PREMIER

Forty Uhlans Entered a Town Which Clemenceau Had Just Left.

PARIS, May 30.—Premier Clemenceau had the narrowest possible escape from falling into German hands yesterday, according to the Petit Journal. He left a certain point on the front only a few minutes before the arrival of a patrol of forty Uhlans.

When the Germans entered the little town the Premier had just quitted; they cornered a few of the French who had remained, including a General who was examining positions with a field glass, the newspaper adds. The General was killed in the encounter.

The Premier again left Paris this morning for the front.

According to the Havas correspondent at the front, the General killed was General Pierre de Vallières. He was struck by a shell fragment, while leading his men. General de Vallières was 49 years of age.

General Pershing Reports 35 Casualties; 5 Killed In Action; 9 Severely Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The War Department today gave out a list of 35 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total to 6,463. The list included the names of 5 killed in action, 1 died of wounds, 4 killed by accident, 3 missing in action, 9 severely wounded, 2 slightly wounded, and 11 died of disease. Private Harry I. Cook of Easthampton, Conn., previously reported missing, is now reported slightly wounded. Lieutenant James F. Crawford of Warsaw, N. Y., previously reported missing, is now reported a prisoner.

Two other commissioned officers are named in the list. Lieutenant Edward A. Koenne of Rochester, N. Y., is missing in action. Lieutenant George Squires of St. Paul was killed by accident.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported May 30.	Total.
Killed in action	560	5	565
Died of wounds	236	1	237
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Killed by accident	252	4	256
Gas and other causes	75	0	75
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Died of disease	1,113	11	1,124
Civilians	7	0	7
Total deaths	2,535	21	2,556
Wounded	3,589	11	*3,601
Captured	71	0	*72
Missing	233	3	*234
Grand total	6,428	35	6,463

*One previously reported missing now reported prisoner; also 1 previously reported missing now reported slightly wounded. These changes involve shifts in wounded, captured, and missing columns without affecting grand total.

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED MAY 30.

Army casualties made public today, including name of next of kin and emergency address, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—5.

Sergeant.

CARTLAND, WM. H.; W. H. Cartland, 28 Sweetzer St., Wakefield, Mass.

Corporal.

MILLER, RAYMOND D.; Mrs. Mary A. Miller, Washington Heights, Battle Creek, Mich.

Privates.

FORESMAN, FLEMING McG.; Mrs. Adele Foresman, Bardolph, Ill.

MILLER, CLARK G.; George Miller, Bovina Center, N. Y.

WEST, JOE RUBY; J. Harris, Minnekah, Okla.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—4.

Lieutenant.

SQUIRES, GEORGE; Mrs. George Squires, 696 Oakland Av., St. Paul, Minn.

Privates.

JACKSON, JOHNNIE; Mrs. Mattie McClair, Lamar, Miss.

WASHINGTON, WILLIE; Mrs. Julia Washington, 444 Howard St., New Orleans, La.

WELLS, RALPH P.; Mrs. Mary Wells, Woodstock, Ill.

DIED OF DISEASE—11.

Sergeant.

HEBB, HARRIS N.; Mrs. Lula Hebb, 105 South Virginia Av., Lakeland, Fla.

Corporal.

DOUGLASS, EARL J.; Mrs. Elviria Dow, 925 North 2d St., Clinton, Mo.

Privates.

ANDERSON, DAVE; Mrs. Marie Anderson, Plaquemine, La.

BERLIN, CLAY; George H. Berlin, 547 West 27th St., New York.

COWAN, ANDREW H.; Alexander Cowan, R. F. D. 1, Belmont, Mich.

EVANS, WESLEY J.; James Evans, 3,405 Fugua St., Dallas, Texas.

HARVEY, ROBERT; Mrs. Lizzie Harvey, R. F. D. 3, Box 55, Rustburg, Va.

JOHNSON, VICTOR EARL; Mrs. Erick Johnson, Weyerhauser, Wis.

MURRAY, RICHARD; Mrs. Mary Murray, R. F. D. 2, Box 15, Round, S. C.

NELSON, LESTER N.; J. V. Nelson, 1,013 West Seventh Street, Mankato, Minn.

THROMER, William; Mark Thromer, Eagle Mills, Ark.

DIED OF WOUNDS—1.

Private.

BETER, CHARLIE; Mrs. Mary Beter, Alexandria, Egypt.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—9.

Privates.

GILSON, HENRY; Samuel Blackman, 708 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

GUEST, WILLIAM; Ezra Guest, 214 Fourth Avenue, Scottdale, Penn.

HALLY, GEORGE F.; Russell Hally, 19 Galena Street, Roxbury, Mass.

KNIBERG, ABRAHAM; Henry Kniberg, 30 Montgomery Street, Roxbury, Mass.

McCANN, HARRY F.; J. M. Snelling, R. F. D. 5, Box 79, Dover, N. H.

NAGLE, EDWARD C.; Mrs. Fanny Gerry, 12 Newton Street, Cambridge, Mass.

NELSON, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Stella Nelson, Oxford, Wis.

RICHARDSON, GEORGE F., JR.; George Richardson, 15 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

VAN NESS, BYRON W., Mrs. Wilhelmina Van Ness, 723 Pillow Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—2.

Privates.

BALO, ROE A.; Edwin Balo, 789 Doyle Street, Columbus, Ohio.

COOK, HARRY I.; William Cook, East Hampton, Conn.

LEWIS, EARL L.; William Lewis, Tryonville, Penn.

MISSING IN ACTION—3.

Lieutenant.

KOENNE, EDWARD A.; Mrs. Carrie Koenne, 225 Pennsylvania Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Corporal.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE N.; Ewing Williams, 340 South Green Street, Henderson, Ky.

Private.

BROWN, JOSEPH H.; Mrs. M. Brown, 1,749 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I.

PRISONER, (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.)

Lieutenant.

CRAWFORD, JAMES F., Mrs. Eliza H. Crawford, Warsaw, N. Y.

SAYS MILLION TROOPS HAVE GONE ACROSS

But Washington Doubts Senator Lewis's Figures—Huge Output of Material.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis said in a speech here today that the United States now had 1,000,000 soldiers in foreign lands, and that by Dec. 1 they would be numerically equal to that of England.

He said that 700,000,000 pounds of explosives were in process of manufacture. The ordnance department had spent $776,000,000 for projectiles, and 75,000,000 projectiles were on their way to Pershing. One thousand rifles were being manufactured daily, and 3,500,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition had been contracted for. Last month, he said, we produced 275,000,000 rounds. He placed the machine guns contracted for at 350,000, and said that 100,000 had been delivered. By July 1, he added, "we shall be producing 18,000 a month."

The American Navy, the speaker added, had climbed from fourth to second position among the world's fleets. We had 130 warships in European waters and fifty others of a war character. There were 400,000 men in the navy, and by Oct. 1 there would be half a million.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—From a well-informed military quarter the statement was elicited tonight that Senator James Hamilton Lewis overshot the mark when, in his Memorial Day speech at Chicago today, he asserted that the United States had more than a million men in Europe. This number has not been reached and is not expected to be reached for three months.

Secretary Baker, when his attention was called to the Senator's speech, declined to comment on the statements it contained. The Secretary said he was not prepared at this time to add to his statement of several weeks ago to the effect that we had passed the 500,000 mark in the shipment of troops to Europe.

TO SEND 200,000 MEN TO CAMP THIS MONTH

Movement for New Draft Call Will Begin June 24—10,000 Will Go to Upton.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—Word has been received from the War Department that 200,000 men will be inducted into the military service through the draft and sent to twenty-two camps throughout the country during the five-day period beginning June 24. Of these, 12,000, it was said, will be sent to Camp Zachary Taylor and 12,000 to Camp Sherman.

Contingents to be sent to camps other than those at Louisville and Chillicothe, Ohio, were said to include:

Camp Lee, 15,000; Camp Custer, 7,000; Camp Devens, 5,000; Camp Dix, 9,000; Camp Dodge, 9,000; Camp Funston, 12,000; Camp Gordon, 10,000; Camp Wheeler, 7,000; Camp Grant, 15,000; Camp Jackson, 5,000; Camp Lewis, 12,000; Camp Travis, 12,000; Camp Upton, 10,000; Camp Pike, 15,000; Camp Meade, 5,000; Camp Cody, 6,000; Camp Kearney, 7,000; Camp Greenleaf, 6,000; Camp Riley, 3,000; Camp Wadsworth, 4,000.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—No official statement is available as to the number of fighting men to be called in the next draft movement, further than that the time and number will be determined by the condition of the cantonments and camps to receive them.

WOULDN'T LET GERMAN RAIDERS GET AWAY

Our Men Near Bremenil Killed or Captured All Who Entered Their Trenches.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 29, (Associated Press.)—The purpose of the German attack today against the American positions near Bremenil, east of Luneville, was to capture Americans. The determined American resistance, however, drove the enemy back with heavy losses, and no Americans were taken prisoner.

The Germans attacked at three points, and at one point a group of fourteen got into the American trenches. It never went back. Nine of the fourteen Germans were killed outright, four are prisoners, and one is dead of wounds.

The prisoners reported that they were ordered to capture Americans at any cost, their superiors being anxious to determine where American troops were stationed and their present fighting strength.

At the point in question, west of Bremenil, after a heavy barrage, fifty German soldiers attempted to reach the American line. They were in three groups, and the two larger ones were held up and then dispersed by the American machine gun and rifle fire. The third group, consisting of fourteen men, managed by reason of terrain conditions to reach the American trenches and jump into them.

Under the leadership of a lanky youth, who was a farmer until he enlisted, a group of Americans gave the Germans a hot reception. Bayonets on the end of American rifles flashed white and then red almost as quickly as it takes to tell it, and the enemy party was soon overpowered.

During the engagement a big German noncommissioned officer, who directed the enemy party, stood on a parapet. He raised his arm to hurl a grenade at an American soldier, but he never threw it. Another American, who had come through a severe gas attack last Monday morning, reached the German with his bayonet. The grenade fell from the dying German's hand and exploded harmlessly on the parapet.

The gas bombardment that preceded the infantry advance by the enemy began at 12:40 o'clock this morning. The Germans had brought up additional eight-inch projectors to replace those that had been destroyed by the American guns Monday night, and mustard, phosgene, and chlorine shells fell by the hundreds on the American positions. In one small area alone 300 of these arrived. Many of the Americans, as a result, began to show the effects of slight gassing and were harboring a large grudge against the enemy on this account.

When the gas shells began to fall there was hardly any wind, making it certain that the fumes would remain in the localities where the Germans placed them, and the men in the American trenches hoped the enemy would follow up the shelling with an infantry attack.

The hopes of the resentful defenders were fully realized, and the result completely satisfied the Americans, for in one trench at daybreak this morning lay the nine dead Germans who perished in the bayonet attack, while to the east, where the men in the trenches had gone to work with their machine guns, the ground was dotted with gray-clad bodies.

Many of the machine gunners, still wearing their gas masks, stuck to their guns throughout the preliminary bombardment, and when they saw the advancing forms of the Germans just outside the American wire, they cut loose with their fire.

After a period of almost unprecedented quiet, the American sector northwest of Toul suddenly has become very active. Last night and today the Germans threw over hundreds of shells of all sizes and kept up a destructive and harassing fire. The American guns have been just as busy and are giving the enemy more than he sends. The artillery duel continues strong tonight.

It is not improbable that the Germans have some plans in which they may employ their infantry.

REPULSE ATTACKS NEAR CANTIGNY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ing party of about fifty men attempted to surround one of our advanced posts. The attempt was a complete failure, the enemy losing ten dead and four wounded. Of these some were killed in bayonet fighting. In this case also our casualties were very light. During the night two other attacks on our lines were prevented by our barrage and machine gun fire, the enemy failing to penetrate our wires.

In the late afternoon of May 27 Lieutenants Fisher, Curtis, Buford, McLanahan, flying at 4,000 meters on patrol duty, encountered hostile planes in the region of St. Mihiel. In the fighting which ensued one of the hostile planes broke into flames and fell.

Credit for bringing down the airplane reported in yesterday's communiqué is given to Lieutenant Rickenbacker and Lieutenant Hambleton, and not to Lieutenant Rickenbacker and Lieutenant Campbell, as reported.

This morning an English aviator returning from a bombing expedition was wounded in the arm. He was chased by two enemy machines. Lieutenant Campbell drove the hostile airplanes off, enabling the English aviator to return to his airdrome safely.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 30, (Associated Press.)—General Pershing's official communication covering the operations of Wednesday says:

In the Cantigny salient we have consolidated our positions in spite of heavy artillery and machine gun fire.

In Lorraine we repulsed three raids during the night, taking several prisoners and killing a number of the enemy.

242 Prisoners at Cantigny.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 29, (Associated Press.)—The first German counter-attack against Cantigny took place at 5:10 o'clock Monday afternoon. It was preceded by a barrage.

The second counterattack was launched at 6:14 P. M. One enemy wave passed beyond the American barrage, but our infantrymen drove off the Germans in No Man's Land.

The third counterattack was made at 5 o'clock this morning, when two German raids were repulsed with heavy losses. The number of German prisoners has been increased this afternoon to 242. A score were captured this morning. They had hidden in deep caves yesterday and last night.

The American field hospitals won the admiration of all yesterday. On one occasion officers abandoned their messroom to nurses who were making bandages, and ate in the yard in the front of the building.

A pathetic aftermath of yesterday's advance into Cantigny was the funeral service for several of the Americans this afternoon. It took place in a picturesque little cemetery near the front, which has been recently shelled the same as the American hospitals. Aged French women and little children stripped their gardens of flowers to cover the graves of the Americans.

PRAISES CANTIGNY VICTORS.

London Paper Notes "Swift Precision" in Doing Their First Job.

LONDON, May 30.—Commenting on the capture of Cantigny by the Americans, The Evening News says:

"Bravo the young Americans! Nothing in today's battle narrative from the front is more exhilarating than the account of their fight at Cantigny. It was clean-cut from beginning to end, like one of their countrymen's short stories, and the short story of Cantigny is going to expand into a full-length novel which will write the doom of the Kaiser and Kaiserism.

"We expected it. We have seen those young Americans in London, and merely to glance at them was to know that they are conquerers and brothers in that great Anglo-Saxon-Latin compact which will bring down the diabolical Prussian idol, with its poisons and calculated infamies, to enthrone chivalrous humanity again.

"They do not swagger, and they have no war illusions. They have done their first job with the swift precision characteristic of the United States, and Cantigny will one day be repeated a thousandfold. On that day the Kaiser's crown will go to the allied museum."

BLOW UP GERMAN DUMP.

American Shells Cause Terrific Explosion Near St. Mihiel.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30, (Associated Press.)—The American heavy artillery today obtained direct hits on a big ammunition dump of the enemy east of St. Mihiel, which blew up with a terrific explosion, the burst of flame and pillar of white smoke shooting many hundreds of yards in the air.

HIT, HE KILLS HIS MAN.

Then Lieut. Hambleton Brings His Machine Safely to the Ground.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 29.—Lieutenant John A. Hambleton, the American aviator, was the hero in an air encounter yesterday over the American sector. When the alert signal came into the American hangars three Boche machines were in the air. Three Americans went up a minute later. Hambleton picked his Boche two-seater Albatross and dived on to him. The German gunner ranged his machine gun on Hambleton, who received a bullet through the arm, paralyzing it. About the same time his gun got the Boche pilot. Hambleton, with one arm working, then brought his machine back to the American field and refused medical aid, while ground officers were confirming his victory.

OUR MEN AWAIT THE CALL.

Expect Foch's Orders to Join in the Great Battle.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30, (Associated Press.)—The American soldiers are considering the part they may play in the battle that is raging to the northwest of their positions. There is no doubt that every available man in France will be thrown into the combat whenever the French high command deems it necessary. What is to be done will not be known, however, until the Americans are actually engaged, for it would be inadvisable to discuss troop movements of any character.

The battle between Soissons and Rheims has drained all activity from the zone in which the main body of the American Expeditionary Forces hold positions. Except for aerial fighting, quiet is reported from all the fronts.

STATEN ISLAND BOY MISSING

Joseph Brown of the 69th Has a Brother in the Same Regiment.

Joseph H. Brown, who is reported missing in General Pershing's latest casualty list, is the son of Mathew Brown of 1,709 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I. Mr. Brown said that his son, who is 24 years of age, enlisted last April as a private in the 165th Infantry and has been in France with that regiment since it went overseas. Private Brown is married and his wife gave birth to a baby girl two weeks ago. He worked in a shipyard in Staten Island before his enlistment.

Thomas Brown, a brother, is a Sergeant in the same regiment and recently received the Federal War Cross for bravery in action.

Jersey City Man Killed at Front.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 30.—S. Willis, 215 Ninth Street, Jersey City, N. J., is listed as dead in today's announcement of Canadian overseas casualties.

Carpets Cleaned!
PHONE PIONEER
Main 6900
RUGS, CARPETS, DRAPERIES Cleaned, Washed, Repaired, Stored and Insured at Reasonable Rates against Fire, Moth and Theft at owner's valuation. Most modern, sanitary plant in Greater New York. Experts in charge of all work, which is strictly guaranteed.
OUR 39TH YEAR.
Pioneer
Fireproof Storage Warehouses
41 Flatbush Avenue, Bklyn., N. Y.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Direct attention to a magnificent display of

Imported and American-Made Beaded Bags

THE largest and most exquisite collection ever assembled, featuring solid beaded bags from Italy and France, and a wonderful collection by the best known beaded bag designers of America. The soft, delicate, harmonious colorings in which they are shown, and the originality of the patterns reflect the rare genius of craftsmen who produce with beading those rare studies in color and design which the most skilful of artists create with the brush.

Prices range from $6.50 to $75

Just arrived—a most remarkable

Collection of Beaded Bags from Paris

All hand-made, solid beaded in rare old Paisley designs, and in a variety of other patterns so beautiful in their conception and coloring that they must be seen to be fully appreciated. Some are solid beaded, while others have frames of Shell, Dutch Silver, or Marquisette, pierced or studded with genuine stones. The prices range from $19.50 to $100.

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By THE HOUSE of KUPPENHEIMER

THERE'S only one way to insure clothes economy and that's to buy quality clothes—honest fabrics and expert tailoring. You can't have a lasting, satisfactory fit without them.

Good fabrics are scarcer than ever this season. They're hard to get. The selection is important. Play safe. Come to one of the seven Brill Stores and rely on the reputation of The House of Kuppenheimer for top quality fabrics and fine tailoring. Prices $25 to $60.

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

44 East 14th St. 279 Broadway | Broadway at 49th St. 1456 B'way, at 42nd St. | 47 Cortlandt St. 125th St. at 3d Ave. | 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

44 East 14th St., 1456 Broadway, 125th Street, and Brooklyn Stores Open Tomorrow Evening

COME IN OR WRITE FOR KUPPENHEIMER STYLE BOOK

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

In the designing of our washable summer Norfolk Suits for boys, we have used the same original English models that give to De Pinna woolen Norfolks the air of distinction that has made our clothing of this type the accepted choice of those whose boys attend our most select schools.

Boys' Norfolk Suits of imported khaki, cheviots, linens and Palm Beach cloth, 7 to 15 years, from $6.50.

Sailor Suits—De Pinna models in English regulation and Beach Jumper Sailor Suits for boys of 3 to 9 years. Made in the best quality of imported fabrics.

Boys' Camp Suits, designed especially for practical use, made of durable washable materials, for boys of 7 to 14 years, $7.50.

Boys' Sport Jackets—of Knit Cloth, can be worn with khaki or white duck knickers.

Complete assortments of Straw Hats for boys.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

LAUNCH FIRST SHIP OF STANDARD SHAPES

Thousands Cheer as Agawam, Steel Cargo Carrier, Slides Into the Water.

SCHWAB TELLS PROGRESS

May 250,000 Tons of Ships in May Were Put Into Commission—Predicts Greater Output.

The steamship Agawam, hailed as the first "fabricated" ship in the world, fabricated being the technical term applied to vessels built from numbered shapes made from patterns, and the first of the standardized steel cargo vessels of the Emergency Fleet Corporation's program, was launched yesterday in the yards of the Submarine Boat Corporation on Newark Bay. Thousands of employes of the Government and the company and invited guests cheered as the vessel slid down the ways. From a platform built about the bow Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Thomas A. Edison; Henry R. Carse, President of the Submarine Boat Corporation; H. R. Sutphen, Vice President of the company; A. C. Pessano, head of the Great Lakes Engineering Works, and a score or more of men engaged in the Government's shipbuilding program watched the launching.

The Agawam is the first vessel to be launched by the use of a device that releases the hull by the pulling of a trigger. This is said to the invention of Clark Henderson, the Chief Engineer of the Submarine Boat Corporation. It worked efficiently yesterday. When the word was given, instead of sawing through a timber, a workman cut two ropes with a knife and another pulled back the lever of the machine. In a moment the vessel began to glide toward Newark Bay. At that moment Miss Mary Eurana Ward, a niece of Mr. Schwab, broke a bottle of champagne on the side of the Agawam and named the vessel as a great shout went up from yard and stand.

At the exercises following the launching Mr. Schwab made a speech and introduced to the audience many of the men who were responsible for the building of the new steamship.

Quotes Mrs. Schwab's Slogan.

After congratulating the officials of the company, Mr. Schwab said:

"There is little that I can add to what has been said regarding the necessity for shipbuilding. I asked my wife the other day for a real slogan, and she gave me this: 'More caulking and less talking.' I think she is pretty nearly right."

Mr. Schwab said that he wanted personally to congratulate the men responsible for the Agawam. He said that they had done a remarkable piece of work.

"If this war is to be won, and won it will be," he continued, "then one of the great forces that are going to do it is the industrial army of the United States. The men who are working with patriotic enthusiasm are just as worthy of the consideration of the people of this country as are the men who are doing their duty in the trenches.

"I am endeavoring in Washington to bring about some method of reward for the men who lend a hand for the country in this direction as in any other. The people in Washington who have high-sounding names can do no more than direct the task; they can only define policy. It is my intention to see that the men who carry out those tasks get their just reward."

Tells of Ship Construction.

Mr. Schwab then told of the progress of the Government's program of ship construction. "In the month of May," he said, "the United States put into commission 250,000 dead weight of tons of ships available for the sea. Think what this means. It means that two great ships were finished on every working day in May. I believe that that is a small number and it will increase by leaps and bounds."

Mr. Schwab then called for three cheers for the President, for the "boys in the trenches," and for the officials of the Submarine Boat Corporation. They were given with a will and in the pause that followed some one shouted: "Three cheers for Charley Schwab." There was a great shout in response.

President Carse of the Submarine Boat Corporation said that the Agawam was the first of 150 vessels of the type that would be constructed in the yard. The parts were made, he said, in bridge and tank shops throughout the country east of the Mississippi River, and were assembled at the yard. Then he continued:

"Ninety-five per cent. of the work in forming the parts entering into the hull of this vessel and punching rivet holes is done at shops widely separated from drawings furnished by this company, and these drawings have been of such exactitude and the work has been so carefully performed by the different bridge shops that when they are brought together at this yard they fit perfectly and the ship, as you see, is absolutely fair.

"The construction of the hull of this vessel requires the driving of over 400,000 rivets, and by our method more than one-quarter of these rivets are driven at the distant shops; the different parts being brought to the yard in sections as large as can be transported on the railroads. Each part is numbered and lettered, and, as they are shaped perfectly, all that is necessary is to place them in position, bolt them, and finally fasten them with rivets."

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who was introduced as the spiritual director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, also spoke. He told of the patriotism of the workers as he had found them when he inspected the plants.

The name of the Agawam was selected by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and, according to the official announcement, the literal translation is "Great salt meadows of the Atlantic Coast."

Built of Bridge Steel.

The vessel is constructed from structural steel shapes and plates, formerly used only for the construction of bridges and buildings. Approximately 27 steel mills, 56 fabricating plants, and 200 foundries, machine, pipe, and equipment shops were engaged in the production of the parts.

Along the waterfront of the Submarine Boat Company's yard are 28 ways upon which are already rising sister ships of the Agawam. Each vessel will be made ready for sea service in the yards.

The keel of the Agawam was laid on Dec. 20, but construction was delayed by the tardy arrival of materials and adverse weather conditions of the Winter. Little was accomplished in the first month. Officials of the company said yesterday that they expected to launch another standardized ship within ten days or two weeks. After that it was planned to launch one a week and later two in each week.

The Agawam will have a displacement of approximately 7,800 tons when loaded to the Plimsoll mark, and a deadweight carrying capacity of about 5,500 tons. The length of the vessel is 343 feet on deck, the molded breadth being 46 feet and the molded depth of hull 28 feet and 6 inches. The maintained speed of the vessel at sea, fully loaded, will be at least 10½ knots per hour on a mean draft of approximately 23 feet.

The main machinery consists of a Westinghouse steam turbine operating at 3,600 revolutions per minute, driving the single-screw propeller at 90 revolutions per minute.

Woman Jumps Before a Train.

An unidentified woman jumped from the platform of the subway station at Eighty-sixth Street in front of a northbound local train yesterday afternoon and was killed. A letter was found on the body which bore the imprint, "Robert J. Borden, 2 C. O. R. Infantry, Draft 25, Army Post Office, London, England." The letter was addressed, "My dear wife." The woman was about 35 years old.

AMERICA BUILDING DESTROYERS BY SCORE

Daniels Promises That They Will Be Turned Out by Hundreds to End U-Boat Menace.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., May 30.—Declaring that the navy is doing noble work in keeping open the road to France for the American soldiers, of American soldiers already there, Secretary Daniels, in an impromptu address here today, declared that troop movement would reach the million mark in a few weeks; that in a few months the two million mark will have been reached, and that ten million or more men will be sent, if need be, to win the war.

Secretary Daniels's speech was unexpected, as he stopped here only for breakfast while en route to Scranton. He was informed that the G. A. R. was holding ceremonies in honor of sailors who fell in the civil war and was quick to respond to an invitation to speak.

The Secretary expressed unlimited confidence in the navy's ability to wipe out the submarine evil.

"We are building destroyers by the scores and we will build them by the hundreds," he declared. "We will equip them with able men, such as you have sent from Wilkes-Barre, until it will not be possible for a submarine to exist in the ocean. In this war the navy's business has been to hunt submarines. We have hunted them and will continue to hunt them until they shall not dare to appear as assassins of the sea."

SCHWAB TO BUILD TURBINES

Will Increase Westinghouse Plant to Turn Out Ship Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—New plants to produce turbines and the construction of two or more large fabricating plants are contemplated by Charles M. Schwab, Director General of Shipbuilding.

Mr. Schwab's plan to build turbines is a result of the refusal of Secretary Daniels to send engines to Hog Island, which are being built at Erie, for destroyers.

"I expect to increase the Westinghouse works at Essington at least 40 per cent.," said the Director General. "I will see that plants are increased or built so that we will get engines and other accessories for Hog Island, the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation at Bristol, and the Submarine Boat Corporation at Newark.

"It is up to the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Company to meet the demands of shipbuilding. If they don't do it, we will build plants to produce the turbines. We shall have the motive power in time, and I am not worrying about it. Every facility in the United States will be brought into play to give us ships quickly.

"My trip West had the most gratifying results. I visited about fifteen shipyards on the Great Lakes and I marveled at their wonderful development. The Emergency Fleet Corporation will put into service this month 250,000 tons of steel ships, equal to a 10,000-ton ship every working day."

HURLEY OPPOSES CONTESTS

Says Eagerness for Riveting Records Hurts Efficiency of Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Riveting contests carried to the point of speeding up one man's work at the cost of the general efficiency are not favored by E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board.

"What we are trying to do is to encourage a spirit of sportsmanship that will stimulate all the men to do their very best at all times," he said today. "We are not trying to make a man run a mile faster than he can.

"The record for a month is much more important than a record for a day. Contests which cause men to overwork themselves for the sake of establishing new records, with the result that they are incapacitated for work for several days afterward and the general system of the yard is demoralized, are to be discouraged. In fact, they should not be permitted.

"Personally, I do not see how it is possible for some of the records that have appeared in the newspapers to have been made at all. Certainly, it seems to me, they would cause serious demoralization among the other workmen and be an injury to the men who made them."

CABRERA'S MISSION ENDS.

Discusses Project for Mexican-Argentine Steamship Line.

BUENOS AIRES, May 29.—Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican mission to South America, accompanied by Foreign Minister Pueyrredon, paid a farewell visit to President Irigoyen today.

Señor Cabrera will leave on Friday for Mexico. He discussed with the President plans for increasing the facilities for commerce between the two nations by means of a direct line of steamers between Mexican and Argentine ports. It is planned to have Mexico send fibre and similar products in exchange for Argentine corn.

The Argentine Government has appointed Leguizamon Pondal as First Secretary of the legation in Mexico, and Ricardo Acuna as Consul General in Mexico. The former has been attached for several months to the Foreign Office.

It is reported that Señor Fabelal Mexican Minister here, who has been on a special mission to Cuba, is about to return to Buenos Aires with the aim of further strengthening the relations between Mexico and Argentina.

CONFER DEGREE ON WILSON.

Lincoln Memorial University Trustees Also Send Eulogy to Him.

HARROGATE, Tenn., May 30.—The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon President Wilson today by the Trustees of Lincoln Memorial University. In announcing the degree, Dr. Randall J. Condon, one of the trustees, said:

"In behalf of the trustees of Lincoln Memorial University and in the spirit of him whose name it bears, I confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws, earned by right of service in the cause of humanity.

"On this Memorial Day we pay our tribute to you—greatest living American—who with Washington and Lincoln—greatest of our dead—have done most to make the world safe for democracy. You who by your own choice and by the will of the American people are resolved in war and in peace that the world shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Mist Stops the Air Mail.

BELMONT PARK, L. I., May 30.—Bad weather conditions prevented service today over the air mail route, of which this is the northern terminal. No plane started from here, and the service between Washington and Philadelphia also was abandoned. Telephone advices from Philadelphia this morning said that the mist was much thicker there than here, so that even had a flier taken the chance of leaving from the station here he would have found great difficulty as well as danger in making a landing in Philadelphia. Letters for the air mail were forwarded by train.

PRESIDENT DRIVES RIVET IN NEW SHIP

With Mrs. Wilson, He Aids in Keel-Laying of the Gunston Hall at Alexandria, Va.

CONGRESS LEADERS ATTEND

Yard, Which Is Directed by C. W. Morse, Was Constructed in 85 Days—Employs 7,000 Men.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 30.—President Wilson lent a hand today in driving a rivet in the keel of what will be the steamer Gunston Hall, a 9,400-ton freighter, for the Shipping Board. Mrs. Wilson also played a part in the keel-laying, guiding the last vertical plate into position and naming the ship as she did so.

"I haven't got my union card, but I guess it's all right," said the President as he slapped a sturdy workman on the shoulder after the white-hot end of the rivet had been beaten to a round head, neatly edged against the keel-plate.

"Pretty fair work," commented the shipbuilder with a grin.

A great crowd saw the beginning of the first ship to be built in Alexandria since the days when four-masters flourished on the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. Charles W. Morse of New York, representing the controlling financial interest in the Virginia Shipbuilding Company, builders of the Gunston Hall, welcomed the President and Mrs. Wilson, and in the party from Washington were Senators Martin of Virginia, Simmons of North Carolina, and Fletcher of Florida, Speaker Clark, former Speaker Cannon, and Representative Carlin of Virginia.

A shrieking siren in the shipyard shops announced that the President had arrived, and when he mounted the wooden ladder to the top of the concrete ways he was greeted with a roar of cheers.

President Loses No Time.

President Wilson proceeded immediately to business. The signal was given and a gigantic traveling crane slowly lowered the last heavy plate of the keel into position, temporary bolts were placed to hold it firm, and then Superintendent Charles Andrews, as heater, drew from the furnace a blazing nub of iron and placed it through one of the multitudinous holes in the keel-plates. As the President stepped forward to take hold of the pigeon several motion picture cameras began to click. Some one asked Mr. Wilson if he objected.

"Not at all; I'm not camera shy," he replied, and joined in the laughter which followed. Robert Mooney, rivet foreman, placed the heavy pneumatic hammer in position against the rivet head and William Sims, on the other side of the plate, placed his dolly against the "holder-on" hammer. President Wilson then slowly pressed down the trigger of the riveter.

"Rat-tat-tat," sang the hammer, driven with tremendous force. Suddenly the noise ceased. The jarring had shaken the President's finger loose from the trigger.

"Keep on," Mooney ordered sharply, fearing the rivet would cool before the job was finished.

Again the President pressed the trigger, and as Mooney pulled the gun around the edge the rivet was beaten cleanly to a buttonlike head, guaranteed to hold in all kinds of seas.

When the applause subsided the Shipyard Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the Presidential party returned to Washington.

Claim a World's Record.

Officials of the company claim a world's record in establishing a permanent shipyard in eighty-five working days. Less than three months ago the site of the yard was swamp land, originally ceded by James II. to the "Associated Adventurers of the City of London," but never, from that time until now, used for any purpose. Approximately 78 per cent. of the construction work has been under ground, because of the necessity of sinking concrete piles on which to build shops and ways. The yard is one of four in the United States having concrete ways.

The Gunston Hall is to be delivered before Oct. 1, and from the yard's four ways eleven other ships of the same type are slated for delivery by Feb. 15, 1919. The yard will have 7,000 employes.

In naming the vessel Gunston Hall, Mrs. Wilson chose the name of the famous old home of George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights and one of the foremost thinkers of Colonial days. Mason surveyed the District of Columbia, and a marker established by him still stands within a short distance of where that Gunston Hall will take the water to aid in the fight against autocrats.

FLOAT SHIP OF NEW TYPE.

War Cloud, Built of Steel and Wood, Is Launched in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 30.—The first composite wood and steel ship to be built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation was launched here today in the presence of officials of the Shipping Board and the Southern Commercial Congress.

The vessel was named the War Cloud. Nine minutes after the craft left the ways the keel for another ship was laid.

Safe Fur Storage
Perfectly Equipped Modern Plant
Reliable Insurance
NEW MODELS IN SUMMER FURS
Revillon Frères
5th Ave. at 53rd St.
Telephone Circle 360

EPIDEMIC SPREADS IN SPAIN.

Over 150,000 Cases in Madrid—Mortality Continues to be Low.

MADRID, May 30.—The epidemic which is sweeping over Spain, a disease which somewhat resembles grip, is increasing in severity.

There are more than 150,000 cases in Madrid. The mortality, however, continues to be low.

The King arose from a sick bed today, but is still unable to attend to matters of State. The fact that more than 100 doctors have been stricken hampers an efficacious fight against the epidemic.

TO BUY REST OF SUGAR CROP

Cuban Supply Will Be Turned Over to the United States.

HAVANA, May 30.—H. E. Morgan, representative in Cuba of the United States Food Administration, has been notified that the Interallied Sugar Committee has signed a contract for the purchase by the United States from the Cuban sugar producers of the remaining 25 per cent. of this year's crop.

No information has been received, Mr. Morgan said, regarding the price to be paid for the sugar.

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Sale to-day will offer

Women's Summer Frocks

of foulard, washable silk crepe de Chine and natural silk pongee at

$19.00

(Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses, Third Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

The Variety Is Such in the Present Showing of

Saks Suits for Men at $25, $28 and $30

That no man could possibly fail to find something entirely to his liking at each and every price.

ONE thousand five hundred suits, in about forty distinct models, and in so many woolens and color variations that we didn't even attempt to count them. This will give you an idea of what *variety* means in popular priced suits at Saks.

¶ There are single-breasted styles in three-button high waisted effects exhibiting new treatments in pockets and lapels; and a variety of smart double-breasted models that have a degree of quality all the way through found in no other ready-tailored clothing.

¶ Nowhere in this country is there assembled such a showing of suits at these prices. We have the color you want, the material you prefer, with better tailoring in any suit you select than most men think possible in popular priced clothes.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Phone Madison Square 8200.

June Drafts Millinery

Leghorns, Rough Straws, Milans, Neapolitans, Liseres, Range Themselves Like Real Soldiers for Admiration.

A—$3.95—"Giant" Straw. Blue, Navy, Rose, Sand, and Brown.

B—$3.95—Leghorn; fine and soft.

C—$2.95—Milan-Hemp; with brim extension of Georgette; navy or white.

D—$5.00—Crown in caterpillar braid; brim of Georgette crepe. Colors: Light blue, light pink, Copen, and navy.

E—$5.00—Neapolitan (hair). Colors: Light blue, light pink, black and white.

F—$3.95—Georgette; Navy only. Brim transparent. Fringe, encircling crown, is held by tailored cravat and bow.

Flowers Are the Choice as Trimming for These Hats

* * *

GIMBELS trim without charge if you buy hats and garniture here.

GIMBELS—Third Floor.

Music, a Universal Language

Victrola, the first real medium to speak, sing, and orchestrate so that every one can understand.

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Music Rolls, Records, At Gimbels.

All Sorts Small Musical Instruments. At Gimbels.

It's like "carrying coals to Newcastle" to ask you to buy music for your home, for *everyone* already wants music in the home. So we are simply going to invite you to come into GIMBELS and find out just how easy it is to get this "universal language" into your home.

And if there is a bargain in the music world, be sure it's right here at GIMBELS.

Now, this brings us to why you ought to buy at GIMBELS. GIMBELS is a Department Store. You buy many things here, and it is GIMBELS business to please you **permanently**. So you get just as much attention after you make your purchase as you did before you bought — for it is GIMBELS purpose to have your purchases a lifetime transaction.

Now, just contrast this with buying a musical instrument where nothing else is sold. You make one purchase there, and that completes their interest in you. Finish the reasoning yourself, and you will be assured that GIMBELS is "the time, the place, and the Victrola!"

But we must talk about Pianos, too! For here are four (4) of the best makes of their kind—"The leaders in their class." Come in and see what they are and hear them.

Just space left to tell you GIMBELS have an economical way of paying for musical instruments. Inquire into it!

Just Space to Tell You:

7,000 Pieces of Sheet Music, 2 cts. a copy.

4,000 Music Rolls, originals as hand played, and new and fresh at 13 cts. a copy.

6 Player-Pianos—slightly shopworn, but newly overhauled, at $85.00, $95.00 and $125.00 each, respectively.

Every style of Victrola always on hand.

GIMBELS always have the Victrola Record you want.

GIMBELS—Music Shop—Eighth Floor.

GIMBEL CLOTHES

For Men of all Tastes

The Suit: $25, $30, $35 and $40

Men are more than ordinarily thoughtful and exacting about their clothing these days. They have every reason to be, in view of conditions.

ALL MAY BE SATISFIED HERE. The so-called "smart" dresser, the youthful man who favors fashions more or less extreme, and from him up to the "conservative" one, who inclines to the becoming but not the conspicuous in his clothes.

GIMBEL clothes possess individuality; they are smart, they appeal to men of taste of all ages. In the range of prices named are

Plain Blue Serges, Plain Browns, Greys, Checks, Plaids and Striped Effects in 1, 2 and 3 button models.

Good Suits for Men at $19.50

A comprehensive choice in PLAIN BLUES, PLAIN OXFORD GREYS, LIGHT AND DARK SHADES IN FANCY MIXTURES; ¼, ½ or full lined.

Men's White Flannel Trousers, $7.50, $8.50 & $10
Men's Striped Flannel Trousers, $7.50 & $8.50
Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, $2.50
Men's Auto Dusters, $2.85, $5.50, $8.50, $10, $12 & $15
Men's Knitted Sport Coats, $12.50
Men's Genuine Palm Beach Coat and Trousers, $5.75, $9.50, $12.50 & $15
Men's Genuine Mohair Suits, $12.50
Men's Separate Pants, $4.75, $5, $5.85, $7.50, $8.50, $10

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS Via Tubes and Subway

"This sense of humor

is a part of the indomitable courage which has kept the Belgian people alive along the Calvary of its tragic history. It was not long before the children had a new game.

'Achtung!' the little captain of the band would shout, brandishing his wooden sword, *'Nach Paris!'*

And then the little command doing the goose step, the absurdity of which did not escape even the children would begin to march—backward."

Read Brand Whitlock, U. S. Minister to Belgium, in the June

Everybody's MAGAZINE

Children's Feet Properly Fitted

Buy your children's footwear at a shop that sells nothing else but children's & young ladies' shoes. In this way you get the benefit of expert knowledge and more attention backed by the best footwear for growing feet. This is

DR. POSNER'S FAMOUS SHOES FOR JUVENILES

Mr. Monk fits them personally, thereby giving each a shoe which provides substantial support to the arch, ankle and instep.

Every size, width, style and shape for infants, growing boys, girls and young ladies.

PRICES from $1.95 to $6.45

Paul Monk, Inc.,
JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
25 WEST 38th ST., N. Y.
Between Fifth & Sixth Aves.

Philadelphia Shipments

by fast motor express. Daily daylight service. Insured and protected from dust and weather damage. Guaranteed schedule. Emergency service stations en route avoid delays.

ARROTT & FAUNCE, Inc.
Motor Truck Service.

Goods received before 5 P. M. reach Philadelphia next day. We are thoroughly responsible and have unequalled equipment and organization. New York-Philadelphia tariff on request.

New York Receiving Station,
412-14 Lafayette Street.
'Phone, Broad 45-06.

Which Chair?

Which is more comfortable, rocker or straight back? There's the self-same difference *in comfort* between ordinary underwear and this namesake of the rocking chair. A big difference. And all you have to do to prove it is *try a suit of*

ROCKINCHAIR
Athletic Underwear for Men & Boys.

MEAT EXPORTS CUT BRITISH PRIVATION

London Food Ministry Grateful for the "Splendid Response from America."

HOOVER WARNING ON WHEAT

Must Stint More to Help Allies, He Says—People Refusing Sauerkraut.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A cable dispatch was received today by the Food Administration from the British Ministry of Food announcing that the normal meat ration had been restored there as a result of the heavy shipments from the United States. With it came an appeal that conservation measures be continued here so that a surplus may be built up and the danger of another crisis averted.

It is stated that the huge shipments from America during the last three months have accomplished invaluable results in sustaining the morale of the war workers and others of the civilian population. Conditions are being contrasted with those in Germany, where it has been found necessary to reduce the ration to about five ounces a person each week.

A statement by the Food Administration showed that in April 359,058,000 pounds of beef and pork products were exported to the allied nations, as compared with 161,000,000 pounds in April, 1917, and 43,700,000 pounds in April, 1914. The total exports of meat products in April last, therefore, were about 220 per cent. above the exports of the same month last year and 830 per cent. above those in April, 1914.

The Food Administration has representatives in England and France who are co-operating with officials there in arranging for storage facilities and the unloading of the shipments. Storage facilities in France are admittedly inadequate, but steps are being taken to improve this condition. The situation in England is much better.

Urges Surplus for Army.

An appeal has been made to the American people to conserve the supply so that a surplus may be built up abroad in anticipation of the transportation of larger forces of American troops. It is believed that a safe reserve can be established if rigid conservation is practised at home and the heavy shipments are continued.

The dispatch from the British Ministry of Food read:

"Thanks to the splendid response from America, the shortage which was threatened in beef and bacon is now no longer as serious as it has been during recent weeks, and the meat ration, which was reduced, from the workingman's point of view, almost to the vanishing point, has now been restored to the normal amount under the compulsory rationing system. The willingness with which the population as a whole has accepted compulsory rationing and the success of the rationing arrangements have produced a marked decrease in consumption, and this also naturally eases the food situation.

"Supplies of butter and cheese, however, are still inadequate to meet the requirements, but it is hoped that imports from America will remove anxiety as regards our position in these commodities.

"The fact that it is now feasible to maintain the scale of compulsory rationing must not be taken to mean that there is any surplus of food in the country. Under conditions of war such as this it would obviously be an elementary precaution to build up as large a reserve of food as possible in an island which is menaced by submarine blockade. No such reserve is yet in sight and there should be no slackening in American efforts to provide foodstuffs for the allied nations."

Essential to Save More Wheat.

The necessity for the most rigid conservation of wheat was emphasized today by Food Administrator Hoover, who pointed out that the United States must make continued sacrifices if the situation abroad is to be met.

"The Food Administration," Mr. Hoover said, "declares that every aspect of the wheat situation, both present and prospective, intensifies the need for the greatest possible limitation in the American consumption of wheat and wheat products. If present restrictions should be in the slightest degree relaxed it would result in serious want for the people of Europe before the new crop can reach the market.

"The Food Administration's estimate of the position on the first of June indicates a total available supply until the new harvest, including the grain which will be available from the farms, in country and terminal elevators, and mill elevators, of about 56,000,000 bushels. Of this, 80,000,000 bushels must be exported before new wheat is available for export if we are to maintain the absolutely necessary shipments to our army and the Allies. That leaves about 20,000,000 bushels for domestic consumption for the next two months.

"Normal American consumption is something over 40,000,000 bushels a month, so that the most liberal consumption at home would be only one-third of normal.

"There is, further, an inclination to include new crop prospects with present conditions, which has led to confusion. The harvest will not be generally available in flour until the middle of August or early September, although in the extreme South it will be somewhat earlier.

Wants Provision for Bad Year.

"At a meeting of the Federal Food Administrators in Washington yesterday, representing all forty-eight States, it was the unanimous view that even if the harvest does prove abundant it will be the first duty of the American people to place every grain they can save into storage against possible bad years ahead. In consequence there should be no anticipation of unlimited wheat bread until the war is over.

"Some of the most inconvenient restrictions can no doubt be modified with the arrival of a large harvest, but if we are honest with ourselves we will maintain restrictions requiring the use of some substitutes, both domestic and commercial; we will continue the requirement of high milling extraction and the elimination of the non-essential use of and waste of flour and bread.

"It is well remembering that the famine in Egypt centuries ago was stopped by a little governmental foresight, and it does not require any illuminating dream to anticipate that, so long as the war lasts, with its increasing drafts for soldiers and munition workers, the world will steadily produce less food. If we are wise, a great harvest will mean the willing building up of great national reserves."

Many reports have reached the Food Administration also that the consumption of sauerkraut has fallen off because of the unpopularity of its supposedly German name. Sauerkraut, it is stated, is of Dutch rather than German origin. Its use is urged as an aid to the Food Administration's campaign for the consumption of perishable foodstuffs.

MOBILE FORCE FOR HARVEST

Government Recruiting Workers to Traverse Grain Belt.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Shortage of farm labor to harvest the western wheat crop will be met by a mobile force of workers recruited for this purpose, the Federal Employment Service today announced. These workers will start early next month, harvesting the Winter wheat crop in Oklahoma, then going into Kansas, afterward moving into the Spring wheat section of the Northwest, and finally crossing the border and assisting Canadian farmers late in the Summer.

The army of workers will return in time to assist in harvesting the corn crop in the early Fall. Each State will contribute volunteer community workers to supplement any demands for help not met by these transient harvesters.

Recruiting and direction of these workers is in charge of A. L. Barkman, former chief of the Farm Service Division of the Employment Service, who is now Employment Director for the district comprising the grain belt.

Members of the President's official family are looking over their establishments to see if they have any servants engaged in "nonessential" occupations, who might be employed more to the country's advantage elsewhere. Secretary Redfield told friends today that the blisters on his hands were due to work in his yard and garden, formerly done by two men, whom the Secretary released to go to work in shipyards.

"I'm afraid it's not going to be so much of a garden as it might have been," Mr. Redfield said, his eyes twinkling.

Food Administrator Hoover recently dismissed his chauffeur, put in storage his large automobile, and announced that he would do his own driving hereafter in a small car.

TO DISCUSS MILK PRICES.

Commission Will Try to Arrive at a Fair Price for June.

In an effort to regulate the price of milk for June State Food Commissioner John Mitchell, Chairman of the Federal Food Board, yesterday instructed Dr. W. H. Jordan to call a meeting of the Milk Commission this morning. A statement issued by the Federal Food Board yesterday said:

"It is understood that Mr. Mitchell is not at all satisfied with the result of the last conference, at which the commission passed a resolution declining to fix prices for the month of June in view of the fact that the Distributers' and Dairymen's League had agreed beforehand to prices which could not be accepted. Mr. Mitchell believes that the commission can reach some agreement as to what the consumer shall pay. This, of course, will call for a rearrangement of the prices agreed to by the dairymen and the distributers."

In a letter to the Governors of clubs yesterday William V. Griffin of the Federal Food Board urged greater conservation of wheat foods. "Fish is now plentiful," he said, "fresh vegetables and fruits are coming to market, and your menu should contain a larger number of vegetables, fresh fruits, and salads."

TO CARE FOR 150 SOLDIERS.

Government to Build Hospital on Farm at Lawrenceville.

TRENTON N. J., May 30.—A United States convalescent hospital, it was learned today, is to be erected at Lawrenceville, between here and Princeton, on a farm which has been donated by Dunlevey Milbank. It is planned to take care of 150 soldiers at this time, who, as fast as they recover sufficiently, will be taught agricultural pursuits.

The farm contains 500 acres, and is at present in charge of Dr. J. E. Russell, Dean of the Teachers' College, Columbia University. E. C. Higby of the Minnesota Agricultural School is Acting Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

Junior Plattsburg

On Lake Champlain. 500-Acre Campus
Summer Vacation Military Training Camp
FOUR DIVISIONS
Infantry—Cavalry—Artillery—Naval

MILITARY STAFF AND INSTRUCTORS — The Junior Plattsburg Tactical Staff is composed of U. S. Army and Navy officers, who will be aided by British, French and Italian officers who have seen service in the present war.

MODERN WARFARE — Machine guns, hand grenades, military map-making, camouflage, trench warfare, and defenses against gas attacks—using gas masks (no gas used).

SPECIAL COURSES—Inseparably connected with modern warfare—Aeroplane (ground work, no flying); hydroplane; automobile; motor boats; civil engineering; road building; sanitation; refrigeration; electrical apparatus; (general repairing and assembling); telegraph and wireless; war farming and gardening; food conservation.

AMUSEMENT :: :: :: ATHLETICS
Opportunity for Make-Up or Tutoring
1918 *Encampment—60 days, June 29th to August 29th.*
Maintenance and Military Training, $250.00.
Only applications accompanied by references as to the moral character and health will be considered.
Executive Staff, JUNIOR PLATTSBURG
8 West 40th Street, New York City.
Vanderbilt 2290.

Notice
Drafted Men

If you are now awaiting call, you can assure yourselves of quick promotion by only a short period of intensive training.

Many men from our school have become Non-Commissioned Officers, and some have been recommended for the Fourth Officers' Training Camp. Small charge, and only while you are training awaiting call.

Come and benefit, if only for one or two weeks. 7th Regiment Armory—Monday and Wednesday nights at six o'clock—66th Street & Park Avenue—or, call up

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
Columbus 7920.

New class now starting. Report at the Armory tonight or Monday at 6:15.

AVIATORS DRAFTED MEN
MACHINE GUNS
Complete course in Theory and Practice Taught by Savage Arms Co. experts.
New classes start every Monday.
EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A.
157 E. 86th St. Lenox 6051.
Best Radio School in New York.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY MILITARY CAMP
For Preparatory and High School Boys.
At ANDOVER, MASS., JULY 5 to AUG. 14.
Directed by Canadian Overseas Officers. Same instruction given as in France. Trench Construction and Manoeuvres. Bayonet Fighting. Bombing. Rifle and Machine Gun Practice. All departments of Military Instruction pertaining to modern warfare. Equipment and plant of Phillips Academy to be utilized. Fee, $150.00, including everything. For information, write Dr. ALFRED E. STEARNS, Principal.

Learn Aviation Mechanics.
Write, Call or Phone for Free Illustrated Booklet "G"
EAGLE AVIATION SCHOOL
Phone Bryant 9078. 110-114 West 42d St.

PRATT SCHOOL, 53 West 46th St. Secretarial training. Individual instruction.
INSTRUCTION—Swimming.
SWIMMING
SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT.
Enjoy your vacation this summer. Send for Booklet T.
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOLS

NO TIME FOR STRIKES, M'ADOO'S WARNING

Notifies Railroad Shopmen They Are Government Employes and Must Obey Orders.

PROMISES JUSTICE TO ALL

But Declares National Authority Will Not Be Intimidated in Hour of Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Forewarned by the recent walkout at the railroad shops at Alexandria, Va., and at Rock Island, Ill., and in anticipation of further possible labor troubles, Secretary McAdoo sent an identical telegram tonight to the heads of the various organizations of railroad shopmen machinists declaring their status as employes of the Government.

The Secretary's message was sent to John E. Bray, Kansas City, Mo., President of the Metal Workers' International Alliance; Charles P. Ford, Springfield, Ill., President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America; J. F. Anderson and F. H. Knight, Washington, D. C., of the American Federation of Labor; James W. Cline of Chicago, Louis Weyand of Kansas City, and A. O. Wharton of St. Louis of Amalgamated Shopmen Machinists' organizations. The telegram read as follows:

"The strike of certain shopmen machinists, &c., in the railroad shops at Alexandria, Va., has created a very painful impression on the public mind. I cannot believe that these men knew what they were doing. They are all employes now of the United States Government. They are not employes of any railroad corporation, therefore, this was a strike against the Government of the United States. It is the first time in the history of our Government that any of its employes have attempted a strike against their Government. Such action is incredible. For the good of our beloved country and for the honor of railroad men in the service everywhere, I hope that there will be no repetition of what every one must condemn as unpatriotic in the highest degree.

Can't Coerce the Government.

"The Government cannot, of course, be coerced or intimidated by any of its employes. It is anxious to do justice to all, and will do justice to all as far as it is possible to measure justice. Recognising that there are probable inequalities in the recommendations of the Wage Commission which should be impartially considered and dealt with, I appointed in my General Order No. 27, dated May 25, a Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, composed of three representative labor men and three representative railroad men, whose duty it is to hear and to pass upon all petitions and complaints. Every class of employes or parts of classes of employes who feel that they have just ground for complaint under the wage decision should submit their cases promptly to this board, and they will be given just and impartial consideration. The American people have just been called upon to pay largely increased freight and passenger rates for the purpose of paying in part the increased wages, amounting to more than $300,000,000, awarded to railroad employes.

"Suppose they should strike against the Government because they do not think they are fairly treated in being forced to pay these increases for the benefit of railroad labor, what would happen to our country? Suppose the railroad officers should strike because they disliked the orders of the Government, and should refuse to obey them, what would happen to them? Suppose that railroad employes should strike against the decisions of their Government and hamper the operation of the railroads at a time when transportation is essential to protect the hundreds of thousands of American boys now fighting on the battlefields of Europe to save the lives and property and liberty of railroad employes serving here at home, what would happen to our country?

"The Kaiser probably would get it. We cannot all get exactly what we want in this world, nor can we win this war unless each and every citizen is willing to submit to the laws of the land and to the decisions of those in authority.

Demands Unswerving Loyalty.

"We railroad men particularly must give unswerving and loyal support to our Government, no matter what our individual views and disappointments may be, relying upon a fair hearing of our complaints and the justice of our cause, and accepting patriotically the final decisions of those in authority who under our laws are charged with the responsibility of making them.

"While in the German drive now going on the sons of railroad men and the sons of Americans of every class are dying on the battlefields of France to save America and democracy in the world, shall there be found among us any set of men who are unwilling to sacrifice something of their personal views and individual desires to support America's heroes, who are making the supreme sacrifice for us?

"I earnestly hope that from one end of this great land to the other it may never be said again that any railroad man, officer or employe, was so unpatriotic as to strike against his own Government when it is in the midst of the most perilous war of all history. It is the highest duty of patriotic men to remain at their posts with the railroads, where they are so urgently needed for the safety of the country, and to rely upon the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions and the Director General for the just consideration of their claims.

"I am sure that I can count upon you to immediately urge upon your men by wire the wisdom and patriotism of the course I have suggested.

"W. G. McADOO,
"Director General of Railroads."

Mrs. Britely Says:

"B and I count upon at least one Shanley evening a week. The dinner is an unfailing joy and the brilliant environment affords just the stimulating touch of novelty to please us fully."

Vaudeville extraordinaire; evenings, 7 to 1.

We know that you will enjoy our special luncheons, too—90c (Music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY & 43D ST. TEL. BRYANT—846.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES
DAILY AND SUNDAY IN THE
"VIOLET ROOM"
MR. TED AND MISS KATHERINE ANDREWS
FEATURE SOCIETY DANCERS.
MUSIC BY JOHN MARINARO'S ORCHESTRA
MRS. MAGILL, HOSTESS.
"MARIMBA BAND" IN BROADWAY DINING ROOM. DANCING AFTER DINNER.
LUNCHEON Business Men's & Shoppers'
LONDON I. WALLICK, MGR.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
Also Table d'Hote and a la Carte.
Jansen wants to see you
30th Street and Broadway
Beautiful Music. Dancing After 9 Until Close.
Business Men's and Ladies' Luncheons AT POPULAR PRICES.

STRAND ROOF
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE
B'way at 47th Street.
No Admission Charge.
5:30 to 9 P. M.
$1.25 Per Cover
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW and ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING

Aotel Bretton Aall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner
NEW YORK.
Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
Special Rates Week, Season, or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MONTICELLO
35-37 West 64th St., N. Y.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL
ALL ROOMS WITH BATH AND SHOWERS.

	Day.	Weekly.
Bachelor Rooms	$1.50	$9, $10
Large Rooms	$2-$3	$14 to $18
2-Room Suite	$3-$4	$18 to $25
3-Room Suite	$5	$30-$35

Phone Columbus—1390. J. A. JEPSON.

Hotel Webster
40 West Forty-fifth Street,
Near Fifth Ave.
Just off Fifth Avenue, in one of the city's quietest streets, and within five minutes' walk of 40 theatres and all the principal shops.
Newly Decorated and Completely Refurnished Apartments of any number of rooms with one to three baths.
For permanent or transient occupancy.
W. Johnson Quinn, Proprietor.

Hotel San Remo
Central Park West—74th and 75th Sts.
Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Especially attractive during the Spring and Summer months. Appeals to fathers, mothers and children.
Room and bath—$2.50 upwards.
Parlor, bedroom and bath—$4.00 per day and upwards.
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES.
Please write for Illustrated Booklet.
Ownership Management, Edmund M. Brennan.

HOTEL IRVING
26 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH
DAVID AND WILLIAM J. KNOTT, PROPRIETORS.
SPECIAL—Parlor, bedroom and bath, with meals for two, $40 week and up.
C. E. McGINN, Manager.
Phone 3080 Gramercy.

$10 WEEKLY
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Hotel Nassau
59th St., bet. Mad. & Park Ave.
One Block from 5th Av. & Cen. Pk.
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CONNECTICUT AVE. & DE SALES ST.
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European Plan, $2 per day upward.
American Plan, $5 per day upward.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Proprietor.

STRIKE HEARING ON SUNDAY.

Taft and Walsh to Take Up Scranton Car Case on June 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, Joint Chairmen of the National War Board, will go to Scranton, Penn., next Sunday, to conduct a hearing in the strike of 800 street railway men. Because Scranton is in the heart of the great anthracite coal region, Messrs. Taft and Walsh agreed to drop everything else and go there at once. Telegraphic arrangements were made for a hearing tomorrow, but Mr. Taft, who is in New Haven, discovered he could not possibly reach Scranton in time for a hearing tomorrow.

As the entire National War Labor Board meets in New York on Saturday, it was likewise impossible for him to visit Scranton that day. Mr. Taft then proposed that he leave New York at midnight on Saturday and hold the hearing on Sunday morning. Meanwhile, H. S. Hanna, chief examiner for the War Labor Board, has been sent to Scranton to assure the strikers that the board will take jurisdiction in the controversy and urge the men to return to work at once. He will reach Scranton tomorrow morning.

Several important questions will be considered by the War Labor Board in New York on Saturday.

GRACE LUSK SEEKS DEATH.

Sentence on Convicted Woman Delayed Because of Her Condition.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 30.—When Grace Lusk, convicted of murder in the second degree last night, awoke today from a sleep induced by opiates she moaned, "I don't want to live! I don't want to live!"

The conviction, which was for the killing of Mary Newman Roberts last June, carries a sentence of from fourteen to twenty-five years' imprisonment. Owing to the prisoner's condition, however, Judge Lueck intimated that he would not pronounce sentence until Miss Lusk is more composed.

Meanwhile every instrument by which she might do herself injury has been removed from her cell and beyond her reach.

SENTIMENT

If there is any sentiment in business, it is the sentiment which prejudices an Owner who has a second building to erect, in favor of the contractor who built his first one.

There are not many repeat orders in the building business, but where there are any, we get them.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Who Discovered RICORO?

"The Junior Member of our firm discovered Ricoro," said the Cotton Broker. "It was in the smoker—on our way home.

"'Here's a cigar I'm thinking of buying for our customers,' he said, offering me an expensive looking smoke.

"I took three lingering pulls. 'Good heavens, man, we can't afford to buy *these* for customers. We're giving them 15c cigars now, and that's plenty.'

"'*Too much*, you mean,' he came back,—'these are Ricoros at 8c—and your own remark proves how good they are.'

"And now I grin as I smoke my daily Ricoros out of the customer's box."

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

Because you can afford 15c or 25c cigars is no reason for smoking them if a 7c, 8c, or 10c Ricoro will prove as enjoyable. A trial is the only test that tells. Discover Ricoro today. You'll find out why we call it the "self-made" cigar and why millions of Ricoros were sold the first year they were on the market. A dozen sizes and shapes, from 6c to 2-for-25 cents.

War Saving Stamps On sale at all UNITED CIGAR STORES

Sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank you."*

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Corona size, 8c
Box of 50—$4.00

Imported from Porto Rico

IF HAIR'S YOUR PRIDE USE HERPICIDE

THAT air of refinement, that illusive charm which beautiful hair gives is now within the reach of every woman.

If you have longed for a preparation that would actually stop falling hair, rid your scalp of dandruff and transform unsightly and unruly hair into lustrous beautiful tresses, you will certainly find it in

Newbro's Herpicide

Even the sensation of the first application will absolutely convince you.

Herpicide is an indispensable requisite of every household where personal pride and cleanliness reign. Herpicide stops that annoying itching of the scalp, strengthens the hair roots and promotes health, vigor and luster of the hair undreamed of before.

Herpicide for Mother, Father, Sister and the Boys.

Send 10 cents for sample and booklet today. Address: The Herpicide Co., Dept. 164-B, Detroit, Michigan.

Do not delay, buy a bottle TODAY.

For Sale by all First Class Drug and Dept. Stores. Applications at the Better Barber Shops.

CHARGE GERMANY COERCED BRITONS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

he had never been in the Secret Service. He was born in America and had never been naturalized in England.

In the German book to which he had referred there was a note after each name indicating the particular way in which the person could best be approached.

Captain Spencer described how he had been detained in a cabin in France, being told by the doctors that he was suffering from most unusual hallucinations and that he ought to be locked up. Eventually an air officer carried certain documents to Downing Street which procured his release.

Linked Book with Theatre List.

The trial of Noel Pemberton-Billing, M. P., began before Sir John Dickinson at Bow Street Police Court on April 6, and since that date has been adjourned several times. He was charged with having unlawfully published a false and defamatory libel upon Miss Maude Allan and Jack Thomas Grein in a paragraph in the issue dated Feb. 16 of the newspaper called the Vigilante.

A passage in this paragraph made reference for the first time to the mysterious book said to have been compiled by German secret agents, with the intimation that the subscribers' book of the Independent Theatre would show a similar list of "undesirables."

There was also the suggestion in the case that the most sacred secrets of state were threatened. It was asserted that German agents, by certain liaisons, could obtain information as to the disposition of the British fleet, and that "the thought that 47,000 Englishmen and women were held in enemy bondage through fear calls all clean spirits to mortal combat."

The second prosecutor in the case, Mr. Grein, was a naturalized British subject of Dutch birth and the proprietor of the Independent Theatre. Mr. Grein had intended in January to revive Oscar Wilde's play, "Salome," with Miss Allan in the title rôle.

Travers Humphreys, in opening for the prosecution, according to an account in The London Daily Telegraph of April 8, described the play and stated that its revival had been advertised in the newspapers. He admitted that the fact of its being advertised would make any reasonable criticism of the play or of Mr. Grein or Miss Allan perfectly justifiable, but what it did not justify, in his submission, was that the occasion should be used for what he must call a filthy attack upon Miss Allan and those concerned in the production. He contended that what had been done by the defendant was to make an attack on Miss Allan, such as it was, unworthy of any man to make upon any woman.

Dancer Defends Reputation.

The account in The Daily Telegraph continued:

"The alleged libel was printed in a paper founded in 1916 under the title of the Imperialist, but now known as the Vigilante, which was conducted by the defendant, and which claimed that as it did not accept advertisements it was free to speak the truth. The paragraph complained of as libellous had been said by the defendant not to have been written by himself, but the context of the page on which it appeared showed that, at any rate, it was intended the readers should suppose it was written by him.

"Defendant: 'I take full responsibility.'

"Mr. Humphreys, continuing, said the coupling of the name of Miss Allan, or any woman, with the heading of the paragraph could only mean one thing—that the lady, either in her private or professional capacity, was associated with something that could not be regarded as otherwise than disreputable. Many a woman might naturally have hesitated to come into court and make it known to the world that some person had dared to say of her that which was suggested in the paragraph complained of; but when her attention was called to it Miss Allan had to face the fact that if she allowed it to pass unchallenged some of those persons whose mental food was garbage might be able to say hereafter, 'You have this said of you, and you took no steps to stop it, and, therefore, there must be something in it.' Consequently she had taken the only course open to her by law for her protection by instituting these proceedings.

"The obvious meaning of the paragraph in The Vigilante, he contended, was that there was some connection between nameless vice and the performances at the Independent Theatre. That that was intended to be conveyed was made clearer by a cryptic suggestion that if Scotland Yard were to seize a list of the members subscribing to the Independent Theatre there was no doubt they would secure the names of several thousands of the first 47,000.'

Called Deterrent to War.

"When these proceedings were initiated, neither Mr. Grein nor Miss Allen understood what was meant by the 47,000, but the explanation had since been discovered in certain sentences which had appeared in previous issues of The Vigilante, and particularly in that of Jan. 26. The latter contained an article in which the libels were directed, it was right to say, not against Miss Allen or Mr. Grein, but against whole classes of people, not excepting the very highest in the land. The writer said, for instance, that there had been many persons who had been prevented from putting their full strength into the war by corruption and blackmail, and the fear of exposure, and that there were reasons for supposing that the Germans, with their usual efficiency, were making use of the most productive and cheapest methods. The article also said:

There exists in the cabinet noir of a certain German Prince a book compiled by the secret service from the reports of German agents who have infested this country for the past twenty years, agents so vile and spreading debauchery of such a lasciviousness as only German minds could conceive.

"The book in question, it was said, contained more than 1,000 of the names mentioned by German agents in their reports, and they were included in the 47,000. The suggestion in the paragraph which was the subject of the present prosecution was that if the police were to seize a list of subscribing members of the Independent Theatre they would find the names of several thousand people addicted to the hideous vices hinted at. Counsel, in conclusion, said he proposed first to prove publication of the paragraph, and then, if in the judgment of the Magistrate it constituted a libel, to ask for the committal of the defendant for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

"Salome" as a Propaganda Drama.

"Mr. Grein said he had carried on business in the City of London as a merchant for twenty-five years. For some forty years he had been a dramatic critic. In 1891 he founded the Independent Theatre. It was only a name—an idea—there was no building. The office was in Duke Street, Adelphi. He had produced a number of plays in England by means of the Independent Theatre, and he had advertised the intended production of Oscar Wilde's tragedy 'Salome,' which had been before the public for about twenty years in many editions. He regarded the paragraph in The Vigilante as a libel upon himself as the proprietor of the Independent Theatre.

"'Defendant: Is it a fact that you have recently been appointed to some official position in connection with the propaganda of British drama in neutral countries?—Yes.

"'Will 'Salome' be one of the répertoire?—Yes, if we have sufficient money.

"'So it is only a question of money? You see no other reason?—No.

"'Do you wish to say so?—Yes. The play is a masterpiece and contains some of the finest prose in modern English. It is cherished and honored in every civilized country beyond the waters, and in the countries where I propose to go the education is such that every third person can understand it.

"'Will they be public performances?—Of course.

"'Why are the performances in this country private?—Because the play is not yet licensed.

"'Am I to understand that that is because our authorities are not sufficiently educated to understand it?—I don't express an opinion.

"'Did you say just now that it would be a success in foreign countries because people understood it?—Because they understood British art.

"'Is it because we understand English and not art it is not produced here?—I do not know.

"'Questioned as to his nationality, witness said he was of Dutch origin.

"'Defendant: You founded the German colony in London?—I did.

"'You hold the Fourth Class of the German Eagle?—I did hold it.

"'You hold the Order of the Prussian Crown?—It was given to me in 1907, on the occasion of Sir Herbert Tree's visit to Berlin, but I did not apply for the license.

"'What steps have you taken to cancel it?—None, but as soon as the posts are open I shall send it back.

"'Miss Allan has German associations, has she not?—Not to my knowledge.

"Defendant was proceeding to ask questions about Miss Allan's book, 'My Life in Dancing,' when Travers Humphreys successfully objected.

"Witness said he was a producer for art's sake, and, provided there was sufficient money, 'Salome' would be produced in various countries.

"Defendant: Are you to receive a Government subsidy?—Of course, but not a Government salary.

"'Are you still in negotiation for this purpose?—Yes.

"Reference was made by Mr. Billing to Lord Beaverbrook, (head of the Department of Information, then Minister of Propaganda,) and witness replied, 'I render an account of everything to Lord Beaverbrook.

"'Do you consider it fair to appeal to the public for donations?—Certainly.

"'What? To send plays to neutral countries before the public know the type of propaganda which they are supporting?—Certainly.'"

HALDANE OFTEN ATTACKED.

Mrs. Asquith Also Once Accused of Favoring German Prisoners.

Lord Haldane, on account of the attacks of the British press accusing him of pro-Germanism, alleging that he had reduced the military efficiency of the empire when Secretary of State for War in 1905-12, was obliged to resign as Lord High Chancellor in 1915, before the war was a year old.

As a lover of German literature and speaking the language perfectly, Lord Haldane went to Berlin early in 1912 for the purpose of promoting more cordiality in the relations with Germany, which had been severely shocked the year before by the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, declining to accept Great Britain's invitation and reduce armaments.

His report to the British Cabinet on his return is said to be an interesting commentary on Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum as showing Great Britain's efforts to maintain peace.

From the beginning of the war Lord Haldane in speeches and articles has attempted to overcome the antagonism which he had aroused in England. Again and again he has explained his attitude both as War Secretary and as envoy at Berlin, but to little purpose. One of his most eloquent speeches, made while still Lord Chancellor, on Nov. 10, 1914, contains this uncompromising passage:

"We must win if we only have the qualities, which I believe we have, of spirit, courage, resolution, and dogged determination. [Cheers.] Germany may be admirably prepared, but preparations wear off against people who have the resources that we have. [Cheers.] It is two months since Germany made her attempt to crush the French, but she is not at Paris yet. [Cheers.] She was to have been there at the end of August; but our splendid little army, with the great French Army, has driven her back, and today her army is cooped up in a comparatively small part of France."

Mrs. Asquith, whose husband was Prime Minister when the war began, was accused by The Globe of London of treating German prisoners in England in a manner hardly becoming in the wife of the head of the Government, which was at war with Germany. Suit was brought against the paper. Mrs. Asquith explained her visits to the prisoners on humanitarian grounds, and The Globe apologized.

A brilliant, well-read woman, Gladstone had once written verses to her, and she was the heroine of "Dodo," a novel by A. C. Benson, one of the two literary sons of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

In October, 1909, her name was spread over the world as the person described in a poem by William Watson called "The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue." The poet himself finally said that the theme was "a composite photograph of Mrs. Asquith and her stepdaughter Violet."

In January, 1911, Mrs. Asquith again came prominently before the public as a witness in the case of Mrs. Horace West against her father-in-law, Sir Algernon West, claiming damages on the ground that he had spread an untrue report of the reasons why she had separated from her husband. Mrs. Asquith was called by the plaintiff and helped her to secure $6,000 damages.

From the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 throughout the reign of her son Edward VII., Mrs. George Keppel was a leader of London society. With the succession of George V. and Queen Mary in 1910 other customs prevailed and London saw little of Mrs. Keppel for two years, when, on the anniversary of King Edward's death, she reappeared and gave a great ball at her house, 16 Grosvenor Street, introducing her daughter, Violet, to society. This is the house which she had just completed on the eve of the King's death at an expense of $400,000 in alterations alone.

At the height of her popularity it was said of her:

"There you have Mrs. George Keppel, not to know whom is not to know the sovereign of Great Britain, for his Majesty considers her the cleverest woman in the world, and proclaims the fact from the housetops."

Before her marriage in 1891 to the Hon. George Keppel, third son of the seventh Earl of Albemarle, she was Alice Frederica Edmonstone, daughter of Admiral Sir William Edmonstone.

WOULD DISCUSS WAR AIMS.

Lord Buckmaster Opposes the View That the Time Is Inopportune.

LONDON, May 30.—Lord Buckmaster, the former Lord High Chancellor, presided at a dinner tonight at the National Liberal Club, at which Major George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights League, was the guest of honor.

Lord Buckmaster, in his address, said he did not share the view that the moment was inopportune for a discussion of the subject of the allied war aims. These were and must always be independent of the fluctuations of the battle on the fields of France. Great Britain, he said, had entered the war as a protest against the wanton and open violation of public law and the breach of public faith by Germany and to protect a weak nation against the aggression of a strong nation, which was bound by solemn ties and treaties to protect it. What was desired was that in the future a weak nation should be able to depend upon the justice of its cause.

With respect to the idea of a league of nations, he contended that such a league must include Germany, but it must be a reconstructed Germany. There must be evidence that Germany had abandoned her schemes of military aggression.

69 SINN FEINERS DEPORTED.

Taken to England for Internment, Shortt Announces.

LONDON, May 30.—Sixty-nine Sinn Feiners have been deported from Ireland for internment in England, according to Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who spoke in the House of Commons today. The statement was made in reply to a question whether the deportees would be tried in England or in Ireland. Mr. Shortt said that the conditions under which they would be detained were being considered.

With the recent changes in the Government in Ireland and the arrest of Sinn Fein leaders, the Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he understands the British Government considers it desirable to refrain from pressing forward at this time anything calculated to produce a disturbance. A more settled feeling prevails in Ireland, and it is hoped the improvement will grow in every direction.

The Irish Home Rule bill is not expected to be ready for introduction for a few weeks, and meanwhile conscription will remain in abeyance. This is believed to be the policy in which the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary are in agreement with Walter Hume Long, Secretary for the Colonies, and the War Cabinet.

Ireland seems to be settling down in a wonderful manner, despite the short time the new régime has been in existence, continues the correspondent, who has just returned from Dublin. The Nationalists, and even some Sinn Feiners, accept the coming of Lord French as Lord Lieutenant with relief. Chief Secretary Shortt also has made an excellent impression.

GERMANS SHELL PARIS ON CORPUS CHRISTI DAY

Resume Bombardment Despite Request That British Refrain from Attack on Cologne.

PARIS, May 30.—Although the British Government has promised not to carry out air raids today—the Feast of Corpus Christi—on German cities which are not in the vicinity of the front, the German long-range gun resumed the bombardment of Paris this morning. The firing began at an earlier hour than is usual, but stopped soon afterward, and was not resumed until sunset.

The removal of children from Paris was begun this morning when 1,000 from the Montmartre district were placed on board a special train bound for a vacation colony in the Department of Allier, in central France. This is the first action taken under a plan for removing Paris children from the possibility of harm from a long-range gun shell striking a school filled with pupils, as a church where worship was in progress was struck on Good Friday.

One shell struck a church. An official statement making this announcement adds:

"This fact should be compared with Cardinal von Hartmann's request to the British Government that Cologne not be bombarded today—the feast of Corpus Christi. This is another example of German bad faith, for the least that could be expected was that Germany would have the same forbearance toward Paris as was asked for Cologne."

The British promise regarding Corpus Christi Day was given upon the receipt through the Vatican of a request recently made by Cardinal von Hartmann, the Archbishop of Cologne, that there should be no bombing in Cologne during the time of the Corpus Christi procession in that city, which recently had been seriously damaged by British air raids.

AIR RAIDS ON PARIS FAIL.

Germans Driven Back on Two Successive Nights; Lose One Machine.

PARIS, May 30.—Some airplanes crossed the line in the direction of Paris tonight. The alarm was sounded at 11 o'clock, and the "all clear" signal was given at midnight. The enemy machines were under a heavy fire from the defenses of Paris, and some bombs were dropped on the region about the city. There were no casualties.

An enemy airplane was brought down by French anti-aircraft guns in the course of an attempted raid on Paris last night. None of the German machines was able to fly over the city. A few bombs were dropped in the suburbs.

The Best Corn Flakes COME IN A PACKAGE MARKED POSTTOASTIES —says Bobby

and several points behind the battle line were bombed by the enemy.

Following is the official statement recording the Germans' failure of last night:

Enemy airplanes were most active last night and bombed various localities behind the front. Several were observed making toward Paris, and an alarm was given at 11:24 o'clock. The air defense organization got to work, and no enemy machine got past our curtain of fire, and none flew over Paris. A few bombs were dropped in the suburbs.

An enemy airplane was struck by a shell from an anti-aircraft battery and fell in flames. "All clear" was sounded at 12:34 A. M.

Seven Children in 32 Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 30.—Mrs. Elie Tourgeman, wife of a local Syrian merchant, in giving birth today to twins has become the mother of seven children within thirty-two months. On July 1, 1916, Mrs. Tourgeman gave birth to twins, in June, 1917, triplets were born, and this morning two additional sons were welcomed. The records of Panama birth statistics reaching back for many years disclose no other instance of this sort.

WANT NEW IMPERIAL PLAN.

Colonial Interests Ask Division of British Administration.

LONDON, May 30, (via Ottawa.)—The Colonial Institute at its annual meeting today passed a resolution urging that control of imperial matters be separated from the domestic affairs of the motherland.

The resolution also set forth that the settlement of the future constitution of the United Kingdom was an essential preliminary to the discussion at the special imperial conference to be summoned after the war of the future government of the empire.

B. R. T. Accedes to Service Board.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, beginning next Monday, will respect an order of the Public Service Commission requiring that all trolley cars leaving the Flatbush car barns have posted in a prominent place a schedule which will set forth the number of cars run each hour during the day and night, the hour of departure from the barns, and the number of minutes' headway between cars.

The business that you want to perpetuate is the business that you *ought* to insure.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York City

ADVERTISEMENT.

Daniels—
the Man Who Came Through

Making fun of our own Navy was, not so very long ago, the great American sport.

Whenever a little editor or cartoonist ran entirely out of ideas, he had only to devise a jibe at the Secretary of the Navy—and everybody would laugh bitterly.

The hue-and-cry of disgruntled officers and petty politicians spread into a great public misunderstanding; few men in office have faced the parrotlike, unreasoning hostility that everywhere assailed Mr. Daniels.

Fortunately for America, however, its Secretary of the Navy chose to devote his energy to the defense of his country rather than the defense of himself. As a result, the United States Navy today stands second only to Great Britain, and is within sight of becoming the greatest sea power in the world.

Secretary Daniels has at last broken his own rule. For Hearst's Magazine he has personally written a stirring statement on the New Navy.

Every real American—every lover of fair play—every admirer of courage and efficiency—will appreciate this opportunity to set himself right on the real facts about our magnificent Navy.

In the new June number—just out—of

Hearst's MAGAZINE

The first American fighting force landed in France was a corps of Naval aviators.

★

We have more than 1,000 war vessels in commission today against 300 two years ago.

★

We found a degree of red tape and formality that seemed a useless handicap. We started to remove it.

★

Very few officers would vote wine back to the ships nowadays. Very few officers object to teaching their men.

★

We needed power to reach down the grades and pick the men of big brains and big driving force for the big jobs.

★

Training facilities to handle 6,000 men at a time were expanded to handle 115,000 men at a time, and no recruit was kept waiting.

Every man in the Navy is a student. Every man in the Navy is a fighter.

★

We abolished the custom of formal letter-writing between offices situated across a hall.

★

Any man in the service can rise to be Admiral of the Navy. The doors are wide open to him.

★

In ten days, the complete working plan of an entirely new type of submarine fighter was devised, drawn, and model tested.

★

One of these record-smashing days, not so far off, America is going to be the greatest sea power in the world.

★

Every man pulling with every other for the sake of the play and the team and the flag. That is the spirit in our Navy today!

FOUNDED 1856

PROPER style, quality fabric, appealing pattern, comfortable fit, long service, attractive price—those are the things men, young men and boys demand in clothing—all these essential qualities are combined in our Spring and Summer clothes. Their incorporation in every garment we make does not tend to pyramid the price, which in the final analysis, is far lower than might be expected under prevailing conditions.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Your Income Tax

NEED money to pay your Income Tax? You can borrow whatever amount is necessary from The Morris Plan Company of New York.

Loans are made on the security of your earning power—on your character.

Or on Liberty Bonds or other acceptable collateral.

Each $100 loan costs only $8 per year, including all charges. Loans run for one year, and an easy monthly payment plan is provided.

Call at our office and talk it over. Learn how we can make things easier for you. Or send for our free booklet, "How to Borrow Money on the Morris Plan."

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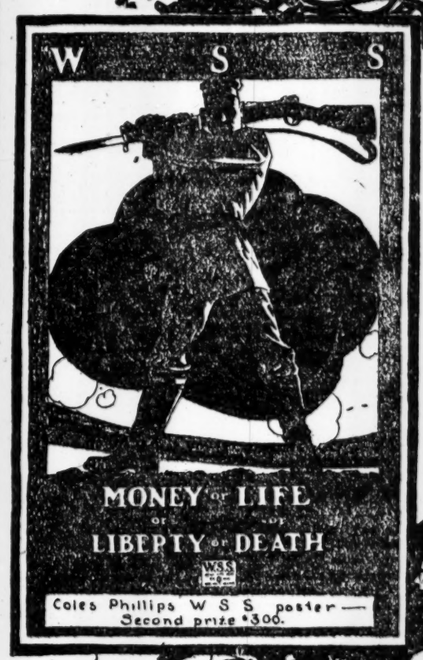
120 Broadway, Equitable Building
1 Union Square — 391 East 149th St.
THE MORRIS PLAN

Monroe Clothes



LAST CALL
$50
Liberty Bond
given away

Monroe Clothes offer a $50 Liberty Bond for the best seven word advertising slogan on Monroe Clothes. All entries mailed up to and including June 1st are eligible. No entry fee. Send in as many as you like.

In addition to the Liberty Bond given away for the best slogan, $1.00 in Thrift Stamps will be given for each of the fifty next best slogans.

Should selected slogans be sent in by more than one, each successful entry will be rewarded in full.

Slogans will be judged by representatives from Advertising Depts. of *N. Y. Tribune, N. Y. Times* and *N. Y. Eve. Sun.*

Mail all slogans to Advertising Dept., Monroe Clothes Shop, 42 St. & B'y.

Announcement of successful entries will be published as soon as possible after June 1st.

Monroe Clothes at $17
Real Economy

More than 140,000 men regularly buy Monroe Clothes.

There certainly must be a mighty good reason for such an enormous following. *AND THERE IS.*

It's all summed up in the word *Value.*

Monroe Clothes at $17 are real Quality and Value Clothes.

We are able to outvalue all others because we operate *without useless costs.*

We sell Monroe Clothes direct to you
—and the middleman's profit is saved.

We have 18 low rent, Upstairs Shops
—no high ground floor rents for us—

We never have "Sales"
—no inflated early prices and "reductions" later, here.

And it's because of these plain economies that Monroe Clothes at $17 provide a saving that will amaze you when compared with prices asked for the same high grade qualities elsewhere.

Come up and see Monroe Clothes for Summer—you'll need no urging to buy—*you'll want to.*

Black and White Label
MONROE Clothes
$21
A distinctive Spring line of high grade Clothes that are *superior values.*

Monroe Special
Palm Beach SUITS
$8.50

Blue Label
MONROE Clothes
$25
Clothing of the finest quality fabrics—at a wonderful saving.

MANHATTAN
42nd Str. cor. B'WAY
50 E. 42nd " " MADISON
NASSAU " " FRANKFORT
5 CORTLAND " " B'WAY
14th " opp. ACAD MUSIC
23rd " cor. B'WAY
34th " " "
59th " at COL. CIRCLE
125th " cor. 7th AVE
CHRYSTIE " at CANAL

BRONX
Bergen Ave., 149th St.
BROOKLYN
Court & Montague-
Fulton & Hoyt - -
587 Fulton at Flatbush
NEWARK-151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY-Newark Ave. at Bay
PATERSON-220 Main St.
YONKERS-Getty Square

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SUITS-TOPCOATS $17 EVENING CLOTHES
America's Largest NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS Retail Clothiers
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

HOME RUN BAKER HOME RUNS AND THE YANKEES TOPPLE ATHLETICS ONCE MORE

BAKER'S BAT HELPS RAY CALDWELL WIN

J. Franklin Hits Homer, Tying Score, and Later Starts a Rally That Beats Macks.

VEAN GREGG SHOWS SKILL

Veteran's Efforts Wasted, However, New York Taking Half of Double Bill Permitted by Weather.

Aided and abetted by J. Franklin Baker's potent bat and the wabbly attitude of Connie Mack's pony infield, Ray Caldwell achieved his second pitching victory of the season by defeating the one-time proud Athletics, 2 to 1, yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Possibly had the weather been more to the liking of baseball owners, Caldwell might have won two games, but the rain of the night before left the field in such a soggy condition the first contest of the scheduled double-header had to be abandoned. The second started at 3 o'clock with some 8,000 fans present. Most of the fans had been present for nearly two hours waiting for the game.

The contest was worthy of a sunshiny day, rather than the cloudy, bleak, cold day foisted upon the holiday crowd. It was essentially a pitching duel between the veterans, Caldwell and Vean Gregg, the latter of whom in the last decade has twirled triumphantly and otherwise for Cleveland, the Red Sox and the Athletics, not to mention a minor league team or two. As far as the art of pitching is concerned the battle was almost even, but Baker was with Caldwell and the pony-infield of the Athletics hardly could be said to be with Gregg.

Gregg turned back the Yankees without any trouble at all for the first five innings, but made a slight mistake beginning the sixth when he served a fast ball to Baker. J. Franklin had been waiting all the afternoon and for many days before for a fast ball such as Gregg offered and Baker did not allow the opportunity to get by. He swung his bat and the ball sped on a line toward right field grandstand. A fan, seated in the front row, was so pleased with Baker's thump that he leaned over the balustrade in front of the stand and tried to catch the ball. He muffed the ball and it dropped back onto the field, but Baker got his home run just the same, as the rules cover just such possibilities.

Yanks Get Into Fray.

This smash really put the Yankees into the argument, for they had been trailing one run behind. Like Gregg, Caldwell had pitched cleverly for three innings, turning back the Athletics without great exertion, and especially easily since the fast traveling and efficient Yankee infield was playing at its best.

In the fourth Caldwell wabbled momentarily, and with him went his supporters, the result being a run for the Athletics, carried around by Tillie Walker. That was the last chance for the visitors, since Caldwell never lapsed again. He allowed the Athletics only five hits, judiciously distributed, and fanned six invaders and walked three.

The Yankees were wideawake, and played the brand of baseball that should be expected from a team safely riding in second place. In the first inning, with one out, Jake Muench, another stranger drafted by Connie Mack, was sent to first base for the Athletics in hopes of adding hitting strength. George Burns went to left field. With one out, Muench brightened the hopes of the tall tactician by sending a single to centre, but his effort was nullified when Walker hit into a double play.

Peck raised hopes of a run in the Yankees' half of the same inning when, with one out, he drew a pass. Baker gave an inkling of what was to come later by sending Jamieson to the distant parts of the park to haul down his fly. Peck then stole second, catching the young infielders of Connie Mack so sound asleep that there was no one to take McAvoy's throw, and Peck got to third before Walker could retrieve the ball out in centre field. Pratt fanned trying to bring Peck home.

Bodie Halts a Run.

Elmer Miller got as far as the keystone sack in the second inning on his infield hit and McAvoy's error, but again the pinch hit was lacking. With two out in the Athletics' half of the second, Shannon and Dugan were passed, and McAvoy made a desperate attempt to bring at least one of them in, but Bodie made a pretty running catch of McAvoy's drive and retired the side.

Walker opened the fourth inning with a slow shot to Baker, which Walker had no trouble beating out. As Burns fanned Walker stole second. Gardner grounded to Peck, who had to hurry his throw to Pipp, and the throw was so wide it pulled Pipp off the bag, Walker getting to third and Gardner being safe at first. Shannon brought Walker across with the only run of the Athletics by lifting a long fly to Miller.

The Athletics had only one more good chance to score, this being in the sixth inning, when with one out, Walker walked. Burns flied out, but Gardner bounced a hit to right which put Walker on third. Shannon shoved the ball toward Baker, who made a one-handed stop and a fast throw which just got Shannon at first in a decision which brought a howl of displeasure from the Athletics.

Caldwell made a bid for victory in the fifth inning when he doubled to left with one out. Marsans was substituted for Gilhooley, but produced only an infield grounder, which put Caldwell on third but retired Marsans at first. Peck flied out and left Caldwell stranded.

Then in the sixth Baker tied up the contest with his home run. Pratt followed with a single which brought visions of more runs, but Gregg tightened up again and stopped further damage until the eighth, when his support disappeared entirely.

Baker was responsible in a way for the downfall of Gregg in the eighth when he doubled to right after Peck had fanned. Pratt took a vicious swipe at the ball and started it on a journey across second base, but Gregg stuck out his hand and intercepted it. Wisely Gregg threw to Gardner, heading off Baker, and starting a hare and hound's chase of the Trappe mauler along the second base line. Gardner threw to Shannon and Shannon made a wild throw in return when Baker started back again, the ball rolling toward the stand. Baker raced past third and headed for home, only to be stopped when Gregg retrieved the wild throw.

Baker was so far off third he could not get back and again he was in a chase. This time Gardner took no chances on a wild throw, but ran down Baker and tagged him out. During all this time Pratt had been speeding around the bases and was safe at third. Pipp slammed the first ball pitched to him toward Dugan, who fumbled, Pratt scoring the winning run, while Pipp was safe at first.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Marsans,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Peck'p'h,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Baker,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Pratt,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Bodie,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Miller,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Walters,c	3	0	0	7	1
Caldwell,p	3	0	2	1	1
Total....	29	2	6	27	13

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Muench,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Walker,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Burns,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	5
Shannon,ss	2	0	1	3	2
Dugan,2b	2	0	0	4	3
McAvoy,c	3	0	0	5	1
Gregg,p	3	0	0	0	2
aDavidson	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	30	1	5	24	13

a Batted for Dugan in ninth inning.
Errors—Peckingpaugh, Shannon, Dugan, McAvoy, (2.)

New York ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 ..—2
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Caldwell, Baker, Shannon. Home run—Baker. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, Walker. Sacrifice hit—Pipp. Sacrifice fly—Shannon. Double plays—Baker, Pratt, and Pitt; Shannon, Dugan, and Muench. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; Gregg, 2. Struck out—By Caldwell, 6; Gregg, 4.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(First game; wet grounds.)
New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
(Second game.)
Boston, 9; Washington, 1.
(Morning game.)
Washington, 4; Boston, 0.
(Afternoon game.)
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.
(Morning game; 11 innings.)
Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 2.
(Afternoon game.)
St. Louis at Detroit.
(First game; wet grounds.)
Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 1.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
(Morning game; rain.)
New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
(Afternoon game.)
Boston, 2; Brooklyn 1.
(First game.)
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 6.
(Morning game.)
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
(Afternoon game.)
Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 0.
(Morning game.)
St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.
(Afternoon game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	25	14	.641
New York	22	15	.595
Cleveland	21	18	.538
St. Louis	17	16	.515
Chicago	17	17	.500
Washington	15	22	.405
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
Detroit	11	19	.367

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	24	11	.686
Chicago	23	12	.657
Cincinnati	21	18	.538
Pittsburgh	16	17	.485
Boston	18	20	.474
Philadelphia	15	19	.441
St. Louis	13	22	.371
Brooklyn	13	24	.351

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Washington at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

EVEN BREAK FOR RED SOX.

Washington Blanks Boston in Afternoon After Losing Morning Game.

BOSTON, May 30.—Boston today took the morning game, 9 to 1, and Washington the afternoon game, 4 to 0. Boston made five runs in the third inning of the morning game on three hits off Shaw and three errors behind him. Scott doubled three times and knocked over five runs.

In the afternoon game Ayers had a good day, holding the leaders to six hits. The second base play of Shean and Morgan was brilliant.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Shean,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Strunk,cf	5	1	1	4	0
Whiteman,lf	5	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	2	3	2	8	0
Thomas,3b	2	3	2	1	1
Scott,ss	4	1	3	4	1
Schang,c	2	0	2	0	1
Leonard,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total.....	33	9	12	27	9

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	5	0	1	3	0
Judge,1b	5	0	0	9	2
Foster,3b	3	0	2	2	1
Milan,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Shanks,lf	2	0	1	1	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	0	1
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	3	1
Shaw,p	2	0	1	1	2
Hanson,p	0	0	0	0	3
aMcBride	1	0	0	0	0
bRice	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	33	1	9	24	12

Errors—Judge, Ainsmith, Shaw, (2.)
a Batted for Shaw in sixth.
b Bated for Hanson in ninth.

Boston ....0 1 5 0 2 0 1 0 ..—9
Washington ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Morgan, Scott, (3,) Schang. Stolen bases—Shean, Strunk, Thomas. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Schang, (2,) Shean. Left on bases—Washington, 10; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Base on balls—Off Shaw, 3; Hanson, 1; Leonard, 4. Hits—Off Shaw, 9 in 5 innings; Hanson, 3 in 3. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Hanson, 1; Leonard, 4. Losing pitcher—Shaw.

AFTERNOON GAME.

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Judge,1b	4	0	0	12	2
Foster,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Milan,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Schulte,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Morgan,2b	3	1	2	1	7
Lavan,ss	4	1	2	5	4
Picinich,c	4	0	2	4	0
Ayers,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total....	34	4	11	27	16

BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Shean,2b	4	0	2	4	1
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	2	0
W'tioman,lf	3	0	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	10	4
Thomas,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Agnew,c	2	0	1	4	1
Moly'aux,p	0	0	0	0	0
McCabe,p	2	0	0	1	3
Schang,c	1	0	0	0	0
aRuth	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	30	0	6	27	12

a Batted for Agnew in eighth.
Errors—Lavan, Thomas, Agnew.

Washington ....0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—4
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Lavan. Stolen bases—Milan, Hooper. Sacrifice hit—Ayers. Double plays—Judge, Lavan, and Judge, (2;) McInnis, (unassisted;) Scott, Shean, and McInnis. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off McCabe, 2. Hits—Off McCabe, 11 in 8 innings; Molyneaux, none in 1. Struck out—By Ayers, 3; McCabe, 3. Losing pitcher—McCabe.

WALKER'S HIT IS TIMELY.

Veach Scores Run Which Wins for Detroit Over Browns by 2 to 1.

DETROIT, May 30.—Walker's single in the eighth inning with Veach on third base gave Detroit a 2 to 1 victory over St. Louis this afternoon.

Wet grounds caused postponement of the game scheduled for this forenoon.

The score:

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Young,2b	4	0	2	4	3
Veach,lf	4	1	1	2	1
Heilmann,rf	2	0	1	3	0
Dressen,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Walker,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Yelle,c	3	1	2	2	3
Dauss,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total...	31	2	11	27	15

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Austin,3b	4	0	1	3	2
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	12	3
Demmitt,rf	3	0	1	0	1
Smith,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	5
Nu'maker,c	3	0	0	2	1
Gerber,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Gallia,p	2	1	2	0	2
aJohns	1	0	0	0	0
bMaisel	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	30	1	6	24	18

a Batted for Gallia in ninth.
b Ran for Austin in ninth.

Detroit ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 ..—2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Tobin, Young. Stolen base—Young. Sacrifice hit—Heilmann. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Gallia, 2. Struck out—By Gallia, 1; Dauss, 1.

ARMY DEFEATS JACK TARS.

Sailors from Amphitrite Blanked, 4 to 0, by Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, May 30.—Army won again today, defeating a naval team from the U. S. S. Amphitrite in a well-played game, 4 to 0. Wedemeyer pitched good ball and shut out the tars with three hits. Tate's hitting figured largely in the Army victory.

The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Army	0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 ..	4	6	1
Amphitrite	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	2

Batteries — Wedemeyer and McCarthy; Eames and Mozenko.

GIANTS TAKE GAME BY EARLY BATTING

McGraw's Men Bunch Hits Off Oeschger, Defeating Phillies by 6 to 3 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 30.—By bunching their hits off Joe Oeschger in the first two innings of this afternoon's game the Giants compiled a lead which the Phillies failed to overcome and captured the holiday combat, 6 to 3. Al Demaree was hit hard at times and in the sixth inning had rather a hard time. However, he pulled himself together after the Phillies had registered a brace of runs and from then until the finish he held them off without trouble.

The morning game was postponed because of rain. The weather was decidedly threatening this afternoon, but about 8,000 fans turned out for the game.

An error by Luderus put Young on first base in the opening inning. Fred muffed Stock's throw of the fleet outfielder's grounder. Then Kauff pushed Young around to third with a single to right. Burns boosted a short sacrifice fly to right, which McGaffigan pulled down, Young scoring. Kauff went to second on Zimmerman's out and Fletcher drew a pass, after which Holke tripled to left centre, scoring Kauff and Fletcher.

The Phillies came right back at the Giants and scored a run in their half of the opening inning. With two out, Stock singled to left and stole second and Luderus drove him in with a double that bounced off the screen at top of the right field wall.

Oeschger was mauled by McGraw's men again in the second inning and gave way to Mule Watson in that frame. Niehoff singled to left and Demaree dumped a sacrifice bunt in front of the plate. Oeschger threw to second to head Niehoff off at that bag, but the throw was late and both runners were safe. Young forced Demaree, Niehoff reaching third, and on Kauff's single to right Bert tallied and Young advanced to third.

Burns was thrown out by Stock, who made a fine stop of his bounder back of third base, but Young scored on the play and Zimmerman's single to centre scored Kauff. At this point Pat Moran called Watson to the rescue, and on the first ball the Mule pitched to Fletcher Zimmerman was thrown out stealing.

Watson remained in the box until the fifth, when Ben Tincup batted for him and the Indian assumed the pitching burden in the following frame. The Giants made only two hits off Watson and three off Tincup and threatened to score only once after the second inning. In the fifth Kauff was nipped at the plate by Bancroft on a close play.

The Phillies earned their two runs in the sixth by nicking Demaree for four hits, one of them a double. Two men had been retired before the rally was begun. Luderus singled to right and scored all the way from first on Cravath's double to left, a screeching drive which George Burns knocked down as it was about to wing its way into the left field bleacher.

Muesel singled to centre, scoring Cravath, and McGaffigan singled to left, but the rally came to an end when Burns caught a short fly from Dilhoefer's bat.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Young,rf	5	2	0	5	0
Kauff,cf	5	2	3	3	0
G. Burns,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	3	1	1	1	1
Holke,1b	4	0	1	5	0
McCarty,c	4	0	1	7	0
Niehoff,2b	4	1	2	1	2
Demaree,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total.....	35	6	10	27	5

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	5	3
Williams,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Stock,3b	4	1	1	0	4
Luderus,1b	4	1	3	14	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Meusel,lf	4	0	1	3	0
McGaf'n,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Adams,c	1	0	0	1	1
aFitzgerald	1	0	1	0	0
Dilhoefer,c	2	0	0	1	1
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0
Watson,p	1	0	0	0	3
Tincup,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total.....	35	3	9	27	16

Errors—Bancroft, Luderus.
a Batted for Adams in fifth.

New York ....3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Luderus, Cravath. Three-base hit—Holke. Stolen bases—Kauff, Stock. Sacrifice hit—Demaree. Sacrifice fly—G. Burns. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Oeschger, 1. Hits—Off Oeschger, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; Watson, 2 in 3 1-3; Tincup, 3 in 4. Struck out—By Demaree, 3; Tincup, 1. Losing pitcher—Oeschger.

INDIANS TRIUMPH IN NINTH.

Break Even with White Sox by Final Inning Rally.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—Cleveland and Chicago broke even today, the White Sox taking the morning game, 4 to 3, and the locals the afternoon contest, 3 to 2, winning in the last half of the ninth on Williams's double, O'Neill's sacrifice and Graney's sacrifice fly.

Coveleskie blanked Chicago until the ninth, when his error let Chicago score twice. Third Baseman McMullin was badly spiked in the knee in the first inning in the afternoon game and will be out for ten days.

The score:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold, lf	6	1	1	5	0
Murphy,rf	6	0	3	3	0
E.Collins,2b	6	1	3	5	3
Felsch,cf	5	1	3	4	0
Weaver,ss	3	0	1	1	5
Gandil,1b	5	0	2	10	0
McM'llin,3b	3	0	1	1	4
Schalk,c	5	1	1	4	0
C.Wil'ms,p	1	0	0	0	0
Shel'back,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total....	43	4	15	33	14

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Evans,3b	5	1	1	2	3
Chapman,ss	5	1	1	2	4
Speaker,cf	6	0	1	3	0
Roth,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Wambs's,2b	5	0	2	2	4
Wood,lf	5	0	0	3	1
A.Wil'ms,1b	5	1	1	15	1
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	5	5
Enzmann,p	5	0	4	1	2
Total....	44	3	11	33	20

Errors—McMullin, Evans, Roth.

Chicago ....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—4
Cleveland ....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Wambsganss, Roth. Three-base hit—Felsch. Stolen bases—Gandil, A. Williams. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Shellenback. Double play—E. Collins, Weaver and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 14. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shellenback, 4; Enzmann, 2. Hits—Off C. Williams, 4 in 1 inning, (none out in second inning;) Shellenback, 7 in 10. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, 2, (Chapman, O'Neill;) by Enzmann, 1, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Shellenback, 3; Enzmann, 2. Wild pitch—Enzmann, 1. Winning pitcher—Shellenback. Losing pitcher—Enzmann.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Evans,3b	4	0	2	0	1
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Speaker,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Roth,rf	3	1	0	2	1
W'ganss,2b	3	1	1	5	4
Wood,lf	3	0	2	3	0
Williams,1b	3	0	1	5	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	2	7	1
Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	1	0
aMiller	0	1	0	0	0
bGraney	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	27	3	9	27	13

CHICAGO (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Murphy,rf	3	0	2	1	1
E.Collins,2b	2	0	0	4	2
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	8	1
McMullin,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Risberg,3b	4	1	0	1	0
Schalk,c	3	1	2	3	1
Faber,p	2	0	0	0	4
Benz,p	0	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0
cJ.Collins	1	0	0	0	0
dRussell	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	33	2	7	*26	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Williams in ninth.
b Batted for Coveleskie in ninth.
c Batted for Faber in seventh.
d Batted for Benz in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, Coveleskie.

Cleveland ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hits—Murphy, Williams. Stolen bases—Chapman, (3.) Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Wood, Wambsganss, Williams. Sacrifice fly—Graney. Double plays—Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil; Wambsganss and Williams. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 4; Coveleskie, 4. Hits—Off Faber, 8 in 7; Benz, 0 in 1; Danforth, 1 in 0; Cicotte, 0 in 1-3. Struck out—By Faber, 1; Benz, 1; Coveleskie, 4. Losing pitcher—Danforth.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Little Rock, 4.
Nashville, 4; Mobile, 3.
Memphis, 5; Birmingham, 3.
New Orleans, 2; Chattanooga, 1.
(First game.)
New Orleans, 10; Chattanooga, 0.
(Second game.)

SHUTOUTS ARE PREVALENT.

Pittsburgh Blanks St. Louis in Morning and is Runless in Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—St Louis and Pittsburgh split a doubleheader here today, the home team winning the morning game 8 to 0, and the visitors taking the afternoon game 4 to 0.

Effective pitching by Doak brought victory to St. Louis in the latter game. Harmon was hit hard in the first inning, when three singles and a wild throw gave the visitors three runs.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Carey,cf	2	3	2	1	0
Stengel,rf	3	1	1	4	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	3	3	4
Caton,ss	3	0	0	1	5
McK'hnie,3b	2	0	0	2	0
Schmidt,c	4	1	1	6	2
Miller,p	3	0	1	0	1
Totals...	30	8	10	27	12

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smythe,2b	3	0	0	2	1
Smith,cf	4	0	1	4	1
Baird,3b	3	0	0	0	5
Hornsby,ss	3	0	1	2	0
Cruise,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Paulette,1b	3	0	1	11	1
Snyder,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Kavan'h,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	1	4
Packard,p	1	0	0	0	3
Tuero,p	1	0	0	1	1
Totals...	28	0	4	24	16

Error—Smythe.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 1 0 5 0 1 1 ..—8
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Mollwitz, Cutshaw. Three-base hit—Carey. Stolen bases—Paulette, Bigbee, Carey, 2; Cutshaw, Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Packard, Miller. Sacrifice fly—McKechnie. Double plays—Smith and Smythe, Cutshaw and Mollwitz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Packard, 3; Tuero, 1; Miller, 3. Hits—Off Packard, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; Tuero, 4 in 3 2-3; Miller, 4 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (McKechnie;) Tuero, (Carey.) Struck out—By Miller, 5. Winning pitcher—Miller. Losing pitcher—Packard.

AFTERNOON GAME.

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smyth,2b	4	1	1	3	1
Smith,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Baird,3b	4	1	1	1	4
Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	1	6
Cruise,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	0	15	1
Kavan'h,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	4	1
Doak,p	3	0	1	0	6
Total....	34	4	7	27	19

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	15	0
Carey,cf	3	0	0	0	1
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	2	1	7
Caton,ss	3	0	0	4	4
McKech,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Blackwell,c	3	0	1	2	0
Harmon,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total....	30	0	6	27	19

Errors—Cutshaw, Blackwell, (2.)

St. Louis ....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit — Cruise. Three-base hits—Gonzales, Doak. Stolen bases—Carey, McKechnie. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Doak, 1. Struck out—By Doak, 4; Harmon, 2.

VAUGHN CHECKS THE REDS.

Earns Even Break for Cubs by Hitting and Pitching.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Chicago by defeating Cincinnati 2 to 1 in the afternoon game broke even on the holiday bill today, the visitors having won the morning contest 9 to 6. The work of Jim Vaughn was the deciding factor in the afternoon game. He struck out twelve of the visitors and allowed only six hits. His three-base hit, which preceded a triple by Flack, scored the winning run.

The game was marked by a fist fight between Catcher Killifer and Outfielder Earl Neale. Bressler, in the seventh, hit a little pop-up in front of the plate. Killifer tried for the ball, but missed it and it went foul. Neale, who was coming up to bat, claimed it a fair ball, and said that Killifer touched it before it went foul.

Words were exchanged between the players, and while Killifer held his mask in one hand and his glove in the other Neale attacked the catcher, threw him to the ground, and hit him in the face several times. Killifer had to leave the game. Neale was led off the field by Umpire Rigler.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	2	1	0	2
L.Magee,2b	5	2	2	1	4
Roush,cf	4	0	2	5	0
S.Magee,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Bressler,rf	4	3	3	3	0
Neale,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Black'ne,ss	3	0	2	1	2
Wingo,c	4	0	1	2	0
Toney,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total...	35	9	15	27	10

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	1	0	2	0
Hollocher,ss	5	1	3	3	3
Mann,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Merkle,1b	5	2	2	13	1
Paskert,cf	4	2	2	0	0
Deal,3b	3	0	1	1	5
Zeider,2b	4	0	2	4	4
Kilduff,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Killefer,c	4	0	0	3	2
Tyler,p	2	0	0	0	3
Weaver,p	0	0	0	0	2
aBarber	1	0	0	0	0
Carter,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total...	37	6	10	27	22

a Bated for Weaver in seventh.
Errors—Blackburne.

Cincinnati ....4 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 0—9
Chicago ....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 2 0—6

Two-base hits—Bressler, Groh, Paskert. Three-base hits—Roush, Neale. Stolen bases—Deal, (2,) Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Roush, Neale. Sacrifice fly—Deal. Double plays—Tyler, Hollocher and Merkle; Deal, Zeider, and Merkle. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 7. Base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 1; Toney, 2; Weaver, 1; Carter, 3. Hits—Off Tyler, 9 in 4 2-3 innings; Weaver, 4 in 2 1-3; Carter, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Tyler, 2; Toney, 2. Passed ball—Wingo. Winning pitcher—Toney. Losing pitcher—Tyler.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Hollocher,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Mann,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	2	5	0
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Deal,3b	3	1	1	3	0
Zeider,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Killifer,c	1	0	0	9	2
O'Farrell,c	1	0	0	3	1
Vaughn,p	3	1	1	0	2
Total....	28	2	9	27	9

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	2	1	5
L.Magee,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Roush,cf	3	0	1	3	0
S.Magee,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Bress'r,rf,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Neale,lf	2	0	1	2	0
Chase,rf	1	0	0	1	0
B'burne,ss	3	0	0	3	6
Smith,c	3	0	0	2	0
Schneider,p	2	0	0	0	0
Eller,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total....	30	1	6	24	17

Error—Killifer.

Chicago ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 ..—2
Cincinnati ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—S. Magee, Mann. Three-base hits—L. Magee, Vaughn, Flack. Stolen bases—Mann, L. Magee. Sacrifice hit—Paskert. Sacrifice fly—Killifer. Double plays—Killifer and Zeider; Blackburne and S. Magee; L. Magee, Blackburn and S. Magee; Schneider, Groh, Blackburne, L. Magee and Chase. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2; Vaughn, 1. Hits—Off Schneider, 8 in 6 1-3 innings; Eller, 1 in 1 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Deal.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 12; Schneider, 1. Losing pitcher—Schneider.

DARTMOUTH HELD HITLESS.

Holy Cross Pitcher Allows Only Two Men to Reach First.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 30.—Holy Cross won its eighth straight game here today, shutting out Dartmouth 4 to 0. Ryan pitched a no-hit game, the first ever pitched on the college diamond. Not a Dartmouth man reached second base and only two got to first, and these by errors.

Captain O'Neil's home run drive to deep centre in the fifth was one of the longest hits seen on the field this year.

The score:

Holy Cross ....0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 ..—4
Dartmouth ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Ryan and Martin; J. Ross and F. Ross.

WILLIAMS DOWNS AMHERST.

Three Runs in Eighth Inning Decide Annual Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 30.—Williams romped away from Amherst in the closing innings of their annual game here today, winning by 9 to 4. Up to the eighth it was anybody's victory, but the purple then came through with three runs which settled the issue.

Amherst put up a wretched fielding game, weakness on the defense being the chief cause of defeat. There was little to choose between the two twirlers, neither of whom was batted hard. Zink of Amherst had better control, but Burrows of Williams was steadier.

The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Williams	0 4 1 0 0 0 1 3 0	9	7	2
Amherst	0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	4	6	8

Batteries—Burrows and Finn; Zink and Eveleth.

ROBINS NOW ROOST ON LOWLIEST RUNG

Double Defeat by Braves Sends Superbas to Bottom of Pennant Ladder.

The Brooklyn Robins succumbed to a double-barreled defeat yesterday at Ebbets Field, at the hands of the Braves. Boston won the first half of the double bill, 2 to 1, and the second by 4 to 3. As a result, Colonel C. H. Ebbets's clan slid smoothly into last place in the National League standing.

There wasn't any sunshine on the Flatbush frontier during either of the conflicts. During the entire afternoon a steady drizzle fell on the biggest portion of the 8,000 fans who witnessed the contests. Umbrellas were much in evidence in the lower stand, and overcoats prevailed everywhere.

One bright ray glistened through the gloom, but it was only a ray of hope in the breasts of the Brooklyn fans. This was in the ninth inning of the second encounter, when the Robins needed three runs to tie the count and four to win. An assault on the slants of Bunny Hearne gave the Robins three men on base before any were out.

Jimmy Johnson arose to the emergency and drove in two runs with a ripping single to centre, and then Mack Wheat, brother of the versatile Zach, approached the plate as a pinch hitter for Mike Doolan. Mack lined to Rawlings, who doubled Johnston at second. Then Hy Myers, becoming impatient, tried a steal of home, and therewith the dull, drab day became more so.

Opposed to Hearne in the second game was Dan Griner. While Dan was toiling his good right arm off, Ollie O'Mara, the Robin third sack guardian, did a lot to discourage him in the third inning. Henry grounded to O'Mara and Ollie threw low to Johnston at first. Hearne sacrificed and Rawlings flied to Wheat. Buck Herzog then bumped a grounder to O'Mara and Ollie foozled, allowing Herzog to reach first and Henry third. From third Henry tallied on Powell's single to right, after which Wickland flied to Olson.

That run gave the Braves confidence, and in the seventh they added two more, another Brooklyn error, by Hickman this time, adding to the visitors' success. Griner started the inning by fanning Red Smith. Ed Konetchy singled to left and took second on Rehg's safe rap to right. Then Henry singled to right, scoring Konetchy, and when Hickman's low throw to O'Mara went sailing on its way to the grandstand back of third base, Rehg romped home with Boston's third run.

A luminous error by Buck Herzog caused Brooklyn's first run to trickle over the plate in the seventh. The error came on O'Mara's grounder and Ollie went to second on Hickman's sound thump to left. Zach Wheat forced Hickman at second and Hy Myers popped to Konetchy, but on Johnston's single to right O'Mara scored.

Griner was relieved of his duty in the eighth and Rube Marquard finished the game without trouble. The Rube had also filled in as relief twirler in the opening fracas.

Burleigh Grimes and his right-hand flinging carried the hopes of the Robins in the opener, but Burleigh did not size up to the occasion as had been planned. Al Wickland waded into Burleigh's offerings and with a double and a triple pounded in Boston's 2-to-1 victory. Wickland's double came in the first and sent Powell, who had previously singled, home with the first Braves run. In the eighth Herzog got a life at first when Johnston fumbled his grounder and Wickland tripled to right, scoring Buck. Miller's single, an error on Olson's single to centre by Powell, and a wild pitch gave the Robins their only tally.

Dick Rudolph, the Braves twirler, was about the field during practice in the Boston uniform, evidently having reconsidered his decision to remain a holdout. No details of Rudolph's return, however, were given out by the club officials.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rawlings,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Herzog,2b	3	1	0	3	3
Powell,cf	4	1	3	2	0
Wickland,rf	4	0	2	5	0
Smith,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Konet'y,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Rehg,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Henry,c	3	0	0	2	0
Nehf,p	3	0	0	1	1
Totals....	33	2	6	27	11

BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	0	5
O'Mara,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Hickman,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Myers,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Johnston,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Doolan,2b	4	0	1	3	1
Miller,c	4	1	1	2	0
Grimes,p	2	0	0	0	3
Marquard,p	0	0	0	0	0
aKrueger	1	0	0	0	0
Totals....	33	1	7	27	12

a Batted for Grimes in eighth.
Errors—Powell, Johnston.

Boston ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Brooklyn ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Wickland, Myers. Three-base hit—Wickland. Stolen base—Herzog. Double plays—Smith, Herzog, and Konetchy; Doolan and Johnston. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 2; Nehf, 2. Hits—Off Grimes, 6 in 8 innings; Marquard, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Grimes, 1; Nehf, 1. Wild pitch—Nehf. Winning pitcher—Nehf. Losing pitcher—Grimes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rawlings,ss	5	0	1	2	5
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Powell,cf	3	1	1	2	0
W'kland,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Smith,3b	3	0	1	2	1
K'netchy,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Rehg,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Henry,c	4	1	1	4	1
Hearne,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total.....	33	4	7	27	11

BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	3
O'Mara,3b	4	1	0	1	4
Hickman,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Z.Wheat,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Myers,cf	3	0	0	2	1
Johnston,1b	4	0	3	11	0
Doolan,2b	3	0	0	4	2
Krueger,c	3	0	1	4	3
Griner,p	2	0	0	0	3
Marquard,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMiller	1	0	0	0	0
bM.Wheat	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	33	3	8	27	16

a Batted for Griner in eighth.
b Batted for Doolan in ninth.
Errors—Herzog, O'Mara, (2,) Hickman, Doolan.

Boston ....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0—4
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3

Two-base hits—Z. Wheat, Krueger. Stolen bases—Powell, Olson, Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Wickland, Smith, Hearne. Double plays—Rawlings and Konetchy; Myers, Olson, and Doolan. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off Hearne, 1; Griner, 1. Hits—Off Griner, 6 in 8 innings; Marquard, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Hearne, 3; Griner, 5. Passed ball—Henry. Losing pitcher—Griner.

American Association.

Louisville, 1; Indianapolis, 0.
(First game.)
Louisville, 5; Indianapolis, 1.
(Second game.)
Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 1.
(First game.)
Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 6.
(Second game.)
Columbus, 1; Toledo, 0.
(First game.)
Columbus, 5; Toledo, 4.
(Second game.)
Minneapolis, 8; St. Paul, 3.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 5; Waterbury, 0.
Springfield, 3; Worcester, 2.
Hartford, 4; Providence, 3.
Bridgeport, 4; New London, 3.
All morning games postponed.

ANITA HOME FIRST IN RACE ON SOUND

Eleven Yachts Compete in Initial Wartime Regatta of L. I. Association.

Wartime yacht racing was attempted on Long Island Sound yesterday, under the auspices of the Harlem Yacht Club. It was the first open regatta scheduled by the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound since the United States entered the world's war. Only eleven yachts raced, poor weather conditions being largely to blame for the small fleet.

Throughout the morning a nasty wind whipped down the Sound from the east, kicking up a sea that was entirely too large for small craft. Owing to Government restrictions the courses were all within East Schester Bay. Inside the bay, the breeze was not so strong, although it had enough body to bury lee rails of the smaller craft in true racing form. The course chosen by the committee, made up of T. B. Bates, Chairman; J. J. Lyons, and P. J. Fox, gave the yachts a reach on the port tack, a jibe and a reach on the starboard tack, and a beat home.

G. P. Granbery's Anita won on both actual and corrected time in the first and second division of the handicap class. R. W. Fraser's Sirene turned the same trick in the third and fourth division of the same class. Sirene also won in the Larchmont inter-club class.

F. J. Robinson's Mahaska was the first home in the Manhasset Bay one design class and Belle Seven won in the Cats.

The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS.
First and Second Division.
Start, 3:10. Course, 9 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Anita, G. P. Granbery	4:23:55	1:13:55
Nadia, J. C. Peine	4:33:32	1:23:32

Corrected time on Anita, 1:13:55; Nadia, 1:15:02.

Third and Fourth Division.
Start, 3:20. Course, 7 miles.

Acadian, F. E. Raymond	4:28:34	1:08:34
Sirene, R. W. Fraser	4:28:05	1:08:05

Corrected time on Sirene, 1:05:43; Acadian, 1:08:34.

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB CLASS.
Start, 3:20. Course, 7 miles.

Sirene, R. W. Fraser	4:28:05	1:08:05
Le Cygne, A. Walters	4:29:25	1:09:25

MANHASSET BAY AND BIRD CLASS.
Start, 3:35. Course, 7 miles.

Mahaska, F. J. Robinson	4:53:30	1:18:30
Eaglet, W. A. Walters	4:47:28	1:12:28

BELL CATS AND KITTEN CLASS.
Start, 3:40. Course, 5½ miles.

Bell Seven, Pfeffer Brothers	4:49:10	1:09:10
Bell Three, E. Delevante	4:50:50	1:10:50
Harlem Kitten, J. Delaney	4:51:08	1:11:08
Bell One, H. Hack	4:52:35	1:12:35

International League.

Rochester, 4; Syracuse, 2.
(Morning game.)
Rochester, 4; Syracuse, 0.
(Afternoon game.)
Binghamton, 11; Baltimore, 4.
(Morning game.)
Binghamton, 11; Baltimore, 4.
(Afternoon game.)
Buffalo, 6; Toronto, 1.
(Morning game.)
Toronto, 3; Buffalo, 2.
(Afternoon game.)
Newark at Jersey City.
(Two games postponed; wet grounds.)

We both win!
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We, because you cut the fancy fees to tailors.
No delay. No extravagance. The world's finest woolens. The highest type of tailoring.
Abundant stocks and sizes.
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HARKNESS HANDICAP
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MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

KNAPP'S FILLY, ELFIN QUEEN, SHATTERS RECORD FOR JUVENILE STAKES AT BELMONT PARK

ELFIN QUEEN SETS MARK FOR JUVENILE

Historic Turf Event Is Won by H. K. Knapp's Filly from Fast Field of Colts.

TOBOGGAN TO NATURALIST

J. E. Widener's Imported Colt Outruns Stars of Turf in Six-Furlong Sprint.

More than 15,000 persons crowded into Belmont Park yesterday to see turf history made when H. K. Knapp's filly, Elfin Queen, defeated a fine field of two-year-old colts in the historic Juvenile Stakes, and Joseph E. Widener added to his many turf triumphs this season by capturing the Toboggan Handicap with the imported four-year-old colt Naturalist.

Both victories were achieved over a track covered with water, and both races were run in fast time. The palm in this respect, however, rested with Elfin Queen as the daughter of Disguise-Sprite skimmed lightly over the soft surface and established a new record of 0:58 3-5 for the event, displacing the figures of 0:59 made by Lena Misha in 1915 and last year by Lucullite.

The holiday card was the most attractive presented this season and included a steeplechase handicap which resulted in a popular victory for Al Reeves, owned by the Greentree Stable, the racing establishment of Mrs. Payne Whitney. That the stand accommodation had been reduced by the fire of last Spring made no difference to the enthusiastic racegoers, who knew that the thoroughbred tests would take place no matter how bad were the weather conditions. Every train from Manhattan and Brooklyn was crowded and as the time approached for the first race there was a crush outside the gates that taxed the excellent arrangements for taking care of the public.

Those who were so fortunate to get inside the park early quickly occupied the available seats, but the grand stand was soon crowded and the late comers had to stand on the lawn or in the aisles and be content with an idea of the thrilling races gained from the shouts of the lucky ones holding points of vantage. Though there was no crush in the clubhouse that inclosure was well filled by sportsmen well known in business circles.

Major Belmont, who was in uniform, was busy looking after the comfort of the thousands of guests, and he expressed the gratification of the management at having attracted such a representative crowd to pay tribute to the horse.

Lord Brighton Public Choice.

There was an exodus to the paddock while the youngsters were being saddled for the Juvenile, for the experts realized that the future stars of the turf were on view, many of them for the first time. Except for Elfin Queen all of the eleven starters were colts, with the Brighton Stable's Lord Brighton receiving the most attention prior to the race. This son of Ballot is a well-turned chestnut, which looked fit to race for a kingdom, but ran disappointingly in the going.

Many of the turfmen preferred the lines of Elfin Queen, a stately looking black, that looks big enough now for the three-year-old class. The paddock inspection caused this future Queen of the turf, for such she seems destined to become, to be warmly supported, so that she closed a strong second choice to Lord Brighton. The Wanderer, one of the fleet youngsters raced in Maryland; Walter M. Jefford's Routledge, and R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Hannibal, all were admired by the critical crowd.

The race itself requires little description as Elfin Queen was at all times mistress of the situation and scurried through the five furlongs throwing mud in the faces of the sturdy colts, which strained every effort in trying to follow her giddy pace. The purple and gold squares of the Oneck Stable were in the van by a good three lengths as soon as the horses could be distinguished by the thousands in the stands. The filly was moving freely and easily under the mild riding of Shuttinger, while McTaggart, on Hannibal, was urging his mount to keep in touch with the flying leader. Some distance back came Lord Brighton, Routledge and Blairgowrie, with most of the others floundering in the mud and entirely outpaced.

McTaggart never gave up the attempt to get on even terms with the filly, but the stern chase was hopeless and at the sixteenth pole Shuttinger, on Elfin Queen, realized that the race was already won and eased up the filly so that Hannibal began to cut down the lead. That Elfin Queen would have had a much larger margin of victory if ridden out was apparent, but as it was she sailed smoothly over the line with a clear length to spare. Hannibal's desperate attempt to catch the unbeatable filly carried him four lengths in front of Routledge, which beat Lord Brighton by half a length for show money.

Papp Has First Race.

More interest was given to the Toboggan by the adding of George W. Loft's Papp to the field, which was brought up to eleven speedy sprinters by the further addition of Green Gold to make up for the scratching of Kalitan. It was the first appearance this season of Papp, which had won the Futurity in similar going last year, but his chances were not seriously considered in view of the great race run by Motor Cop, another three-year-old, that had won the Stuyvesant Handicap from Jack Hare, Jr., and Sun Briar. Motor Cop, in spite of the fact that he had to carry two and a half pounds extra so that Loftus might ride, was a strong favorite, even though the field contained such proved sprinters as Roamer and Old Koenig.

Naturalist, which had been only a moderate performer last season, was accorded considerable support because of the recent success of the Widener entries. He was in with the light weight of 107 pounds, and was in receipt of actual weight from three of the three-year-olds.

As in the Juvenile the race was almost a procession, Buxton sending out Naturalist at the start and hustling the son of Rabelais along so that he held a lead of two lengths at the bend in the track. Loftus was doing his level best on Motor Cop to cut down this advantage, but the younger horse never had a chance to catch the French-bred horse, which reveled in the going. The vigorous riding of the crack jockey brought Motor Cop a little nearer at the finish, but Naturalist had a length and a half to spare as he passed the judges. The time of 1:10 has only been beaten once since the Toboggan has been run at Belmont Park.

The other races were full of interest, Troise landing N. K. Beal winner by a head in the fifth, while W. R. Coe's Under Fire just managed to stave off the challenge of Grimalkin in the sixth.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Bayside Handicap; selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; six and a half furlongs, main course. Time—1:20 1-5.
Water Lady, Mrs. James Arthur's br. m., 5 years, 99 pounds, by Waterboy-Duchess of Towers, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, (J. Rodriquez) .... 1[4]
The Masquerader, Marrone Stable's b. g., 6, 117, by Ogden-Masquerade, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, (J. Loftus) .... 2[3]
Kewpie O'Neil, H. S. Koppin's ch. g., 3, 100, by Golden Maxim-Bettie Landon, even third, (S. McGraw) .... 3[1½]
Deckmate, Heredity, and J. J. Lillis also ran. He Will, Charlie Leydecker, and Columbine scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Freemont Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $80 added; about two miles. Time—4:18.
Al Reeves, Greentree Stable's b. h., 6 years, 148 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lovelight, even, 2 to 5, (V. Powers) .... 1[3]
Robert Oliver, Captain Ral Parr's ch. g., aged, 139, by Fatherless-Digmontina, even, 2 to 5, (W. Allen) .... 2[6]
Dramaturge, Com. J. K. L. Ross's ch. g., 5, 150, by Ethelbert-Drama, out for third, (J. Clark) .... 3[8]
Gold Bond, Single Stick, and Northwood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Juvenile, for 2-year-olds, by subscription of $50, starters to pay $100 additional, guaranteed value, $7,500; five furlongs, straight. Time—0:58 3-5.
Elfin Queen, Oneck Stable's blk. f., 112 pounds, by Disguise-Sprite, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, (A. Shuttinger) .... 1[1]
Hannibal, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c., 112 by Olambala-Mexoand, 3 to 1, 7 to 5, (J. McTaggart) .... 2[4]
Routledge, Walter M. Jefford's ch. c., 112 by Toddington-Understudy, 6 to 5, third, (E. Ambrose) 3½
Lord Brighton, Blairgowne, High Time, *War Marvel, The Wanderer, Mad Hatter, *War Rocket, and Drummond also ran. Fair and Square and Grimalkin scratched.
*Coupled as Macomber entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Toboggan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional, with $2,000 added, six furlongs. Time—1:10.
Naturalist, J. E. Widener's br. c., 4 years, 107 pounds, by Rabelais-Nature, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, (M. Buxton) .... 1[1½]
Motor Cop, A. K. McComber's b. c., 3, 114½, by Uncle-Xarco, 4 to 5, 2 to 5, (J. Loftus) .... 2[1½]
Old Koenig, Beverwyck Stable's b. h., 5, 120, by Golden Maxim-Masthead, 8 to 5, third, (E. Taplen) .... 3[½]
Papp, Lucullite, Sunflash II., Abadane, Green Gold, Roamer, Phillipic, and Shanhallymore also ran. Kalstan scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600, one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 3-5.
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, 7 to 2, 7 to 5, 7 to 10, (R. Troise) .... 1[h]
Ellison, W. Cahill's br. h., 5, 109, by Assary-Orsina, 5 to 1, 5 to 2, T. Rice .... 2[8]
Kingfisher, William Martin's ch. g., 4, 105, by Sea King-Ida B., 4 to 1, third, (J. Callahan) .... 3[no]
Greetings, G. M. Miller, Dervish, Koh-I-Noor, Gold Crest Boy, Star Shooter, Tie Pin, and The Belgian II. also ran. Pierre-A-Feu, Philistine, Judge Wingfield, and Amalgamatar scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-olds, by subscription of $5, with $600 added, four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:55 3-5.
Under Fire, W. R. Coe's b. c., 115 pounds, by Swynford-Startling, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (C. Fairbrother) 1½
Grimalken, J. E. Widener's ch. c., 115 pounds, by The Manager-Star Cat, 2 to 1, even, (E. Ambrose) .... 2[8]
Syrdarya, J. G. Greener's b. c., 115 pounds, by St. Volma-Injosen, 3 to 1, third, (C. Peak) .... 3[1]
Youneed, Different Eye's, Charley Thorley, My Friend, Fair and Square, War Loan, Hohokus, Antionette, Lightning, Saddle Rock, and Ivry also ran. Sweepment scratched.
Weather cloudy, track sloppy.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs; straight. Josefina Zarate, 117 pounds; The Decision, 115; Blazeaway, 115; *Dr. Campbell, 114; *El Mahdi, 114; *Paganini, 111; Miss Kruter, 110; *Peep Sight, 110; *Dreadnaught, 110; Grey Eagle, (imp.,) 107; Harry Burgoyne, 107; Whippoorwill, 105; Midnight Sun, 105; Contender, 105; Uncle Sand, 105; Piedra, (imp.,) 105; Elderken, 105; *Jean McNeil, (imp.,) 105; Jack Stuart, (imp.,) 105; Grayson, 105; Wood Violet, 100; Bathelde, 100; *Poor Butterfly, 99; June Bug, 95. Also eligible: Surprising, 115; Glory Belle, 110; Runecraft, 105; Fidelis, 100; Umatella, 100; *Onico, 99.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for maiden 4-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Little Nearer, 145 pounds; Kilwenning, 145; Disturber, 142; Clootz, 142; Lermak, 142; Russian Pinion, 137; Brand, (imp.,) 137; Robin Goodfellow, 137.

THIRD RACE.—The Searington Handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs; main course. Tea Caddy, 126 pounds; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 122; Jock Scot, 121; Battle, 114; Eyelid, 112; Iron Cross II., (imp.,) 105; Sycamoor, (imp.,) 105; Orlandi of Havana, 105; Punaman, (imp.,) 102.

FOURTH RACE.—For 2-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs; straight. Harry M. Stevens, 112 pounds; Sea Tale, 112; Wewoka, 111; Rainbow Girl, 107; Title, 107; Umbala, 106; Lady Vulcain, 106; Jack Healey, 105; *Penrose, 104; Rosagiri, (imp.,) 104; *Wise Joan, 104; *Triomphant, (imp.,) 104; Frances Star, 104; Little Maudie, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—The Queens Selling Handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Air Man, 111 pounds; Monomoy, 108; *Obolus, 107; Lady Gertrude, 106; Right, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-old fillies; four and a half furlongs; straight. Beauty Sleep, (imp.,) 114 pounds; Lady Davis, 114; Blaircora, (imp.,) 114; Polygon, (imp.,) 114; Terentia, (imp.,) 114; Lucrative, (imp.,) 114; Suffrage, 114; Ballet Dancer II., 114; Passing Shower, 114; Little Bessie, (imp.,) 114; Doveridge, 114; Marchesa II., (imp.,) 114, Scrub Lady, 114.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

AIREDALE BEST IN SHOW.

F. C. Hood's Elm's Primus Winner of Long Island K. C. Display.

Frederic C. Hood's Airedale bitch Elm's Primus won the silver trophy for the best dog or bitch at the Seventeenth Annual Dog Show of the Long Island Kennel Club held yesterday at Gravesend Race Track. The best of opposite sex was the Lismore Kennels' mahogany-colored Irish setter, Champion Lismore Freedom, which won the first award for sporting dogs at Montreal last week.

Mr. Hood's bitch, which is three years old and weighs 43 pounds, was the best Airedale of her sex at the show of the Westminster Kennel Club in New York last February.

A large crowd attended the show, in spite of the threatening weather. Dogs of forty-six breeds were exhibited, competing for trophies worth more than $5,000.

An unexpected episode was the winning of three blue ribbons by a dog that had never been shown before, John Richardson's Chinese Girl. She is a light brown Chow Chow, eight months old, and she was first among the puppies, the novices, and the winners of the bitches of her breed.

The biggest German sheepdog that has been seen at recent shows, Miss Coot's Artluss Mercedes, won the blue ribbon for his breed and sex. He weighs 91 pounds.

The awards in the leading classes:

Best Dog or Bitch in Show.—Frederic C. Hood's Airedale bitch Elm's Primus; best of opposite sex, Lismore Kennels' Champion Lismore Freedom.

Great Danes, Dogs.—First, Walter Graham's Champion Ruffiyn Marquis; reserve, Mrs. William G. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Var. Bitches—First, George D. F. Leith's Champion Rolling Hill Iduna; reserve, Leith's Rolling Hill Freyia.

Cocker Spaniels, Dogs Other Than Black.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Ormye; reserve, Brookside Kennels' Brookside Marcus. Bitches (black)—First, Payne's Midkiff Demonstrator; reserve, L. Rees's Rees Jessie. Bitches other than black—First, Hickory Kennels' Hickory Bill; reserve, G. Patrick Nelson's Hilma Blue.

Bulldogs, Dogs.—First, Mrs. C. H. Platt's Astoria Baron; reserve, Thomas Grisdale's Britannic Majesty. Bitches—First, Dr. Hans Rabenstein's Lady Saxstone; reserve, Dr. C. N. Platt's Ruth Law.

St. Bernard's, Dogs—First, Philip Zinnser's Gold Boy; reserve, Dr. H. E. Campbell's Prince Hector. Bitches—First, Campbell's Queen Hector.

Collies, Dogs—First, Fred S. Leighton's Howgill Rival; reserve, Charles H. Bayer's Monto Hector. Bitches—First, Dr. William Burrow's Queen Betty; reserve, Dr. Burrow's Hector's Peggy.

Belgian Sheepdogs, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. G. M. Soeter's Ajax; reserve, M. Wouter's Satan.

German Sheepdogs, Dogs—First, Miss Coots's Artluss Mercedes; reserve, John Gans, Jr.'s, Darius of Elmview. Bitches—Gans's Lima von Graustein; reserve, Lieut. Col. Jack Gifford's Elf.

American Foxhounds, Dogs. — First, R. Vogt's Brighton; reserve, William Bimer's Onoko Bob. Bitches.—First, Willis E. Fertig's Tango; reserve, H. E. McLaughlin's Joffrette.

Irish Setters, Dogs.—First, Lismore Kennels' Champion Lismore Freedom; reserve, Mrs. Walter Simmons's Champion Midwood Red Jacket. Bitches.—First, Lismore Kennels' Champion Lismore Deidre.

Bull Terriers, Dogs.—First, W. H. Hodgeman Noross's Stand Pat; reserve, Edward Warren's Manhasset Prince.

French Bulldogs, Dogs.—First, Anjou Kennels' Faux Pas; reserve, Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Haworth Felix. Bitches.—First, J. M. Fangman's Monte Carlo Mona Lisa; reserve, James Brown's Pourquoi Pas Princess.

Pomeranians, Dogs.—First, Mrs. V. S. De Meo's Pall Mall Wee Gold Speck; reserve, Mrs. F. T. Clarke's Fairfax Wee Freddy. Bitches.—First, Mrs. Charles J. Wrightman's Fairfax Red Clover; reserve, Mrs. M. Wood's Pall Mall Love Star.

Pekingese, Dogs.—First, Mrs. A. L. Holland's Wee Choo of Hydegree; reserve, Mrs. J. Hodge's Buz of Westlecott. Bitches.—First, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren's Pitto of Stonegate; reserve, Mrs. F. T. Clarke's Fairfax May La Fay.

Chow Chows, Dogs.—First, Mrs. John Z. Adams's Ch. Lord Cholmondely; reserve, T. W. Downs's Min Tong. Bitches.—First, John Richardson's Chinese Girl; reserve, Mrs. W. C. Waller's Yum See.

Airedales, Dogs.—First, Norman MacKenzie's Ch. Normanton Tipit; reserve, F. C. Hood's Boxwood Benbow. Bitches.—First, F. C. Hood's Elm's Primus; reserve, Marbald Kennels' Marbald Aranda.

NORSE GIRL BEATEN IN MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Bjurstedt and Julian Myrick Lose in Tourney of Leading Tennis Stars.

Mixed doubles play that was worthy of a national championship tournament was seen on the courts of the Pelham Country Club yesterday afternoon, where there were gathered many of the leading men and women tennis stars of the metropolitan section. To those who were not in the secret it was an unexpectedly imposing array that the draw disclosed, the tournament being by all odds the most pretentious in many a day.

Play in two rounds was completed, and one team—that composed of Miss Marion Chapman and J. B. Hughes—advanced through the third round of the event into the semi-finals. So keen was the doubles competition that it almost overshadowed the semi-final match of the women's singles, when Mrs. Edward Raymond triumphed over Mrs. Rawson L. Wood in straight sets at 6—3, 6—3. The other semi-final between Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marie Wagner was not played.

The mixed doubles, after two rounds, showed several prominent players among the defeated. The most notable instance was the downfall of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, who was paired with Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. In a first-round encounter these two were forced to acknowledge the superiority of Miss Elizabeth Moore, onetime holder of the women's national singles championship, and H. B. O'Boyle, the former Georgetown player, at 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. It must be said for Miss Bjurstedt, however, that it was not so much her fault that they were forced to accept defeat as it was Myrick's. Prestige of office carried no weight on the courts, and the head of the national association showed an inclination toward errors that were especially costly at critical moments in the fray.

Some of the finest playing of the day was done by Miss Florence Ballin and William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia. It was this team which was runner up for the mixed doubles laurels in the national patriotic tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club last summer. Tilden has twice been a national champion in mixed doubles, having held the title with Miss Mary Brown. In the first round Miss Ballin and Tilden vanquished Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver and W. A. Campbell at 6—3, 6—2 and in the second round earned a brilliant triumph over Mrs. Homer S. Green and J. S. O'Boyle. Only two sets were necessary in this case, the score being 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Marion Chapman and J. B. Hughes, who reached the semi-final round, won their way through the first round by defeating Miss Clare Cassel and Jacques Thiebault by the rather surprising score of 6—1, 6—1. In the second round they advanced because of the default of Mrs. Marshall McLean and partner and ended the day's play with a victory over Mrs. E. V. Lynch and W. Touissaint at 6—4, 7—5.

One of the most hotly-contested matches was the first round encounter which Miss Marie Wagner and Herbert Forster, the Yonkers schoolboy, won from Miss Margaret Grove and G. Carlton Shafer. This was a marathon which took the better part of an afternoon to bring to a conclusion, the winners taking the contest at 8—6, 7—9, 6—3.

In the women's singles the advance of Mrs. Raymond was foreshadowed by her play earlier in the event, but it was hardly expected that she would defeat Mrs. Wood quite so decisively as was the case. Both women played largely a baseline type of game with the exception that Mrs. Raymond came to the net occasionally to finish off a point after having forced the opening for such an advance. During the early part of each set Mrs. Wood played admirably, but somehow when it came to the final games her play weakened as Mrs. Raymond's gained aggressiveness. In the last set Mrs. Wood was leading at 3—2 on games only to have Mrs. Raymond run off four straight games for the set and match.

The summaries:

Singles, Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—Miss Marion Chapman and J. B. Hughes defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Jacques Thiebault, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Homer S. Green and J. S. O'Boyle defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and H. A. Wyckoff, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Florence Ballin and W. T. Tilden, 2d., defeated Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver and W. A. Campbell, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Helene Pollak and D. William Rosenbaum won from Miss Elizabeth Holden and T. Walsh by default; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 9—7, 3—6, 6—4; Miss Elizabeth Moore and H. B. O'Boyle defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Julian S. Myrick, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4; Mrs. R. S. Leachman and Elliott Binger defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries and Embree Henderson, 6—4, 6—4; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thurber won from Miss Grace Gilleaudeau and H. A. Wyckoff by default; Miss Marie Wagner and Herbert Forster defeated Miss Margaret Grove and H. J. Steinkampf, 8—6, 7—9, 6—3.

Second Round.—Mrs. E. V. Lynch and Waller Touissaint defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Alexander Ier, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Marion Chapman and J. B. Hughes won from Mrs. Marshall McLean and partner by default; Miss Florence Ballin and W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated Mrs. Homer S. Green and J. S. O'Boyle, 6—4, 6—2; Mrs. Leachman and Elliott Benyen defeated Miss Elizabeth Moore and H. B. O'Boyle, 6—4, 7—5; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs defeated Miss Edith Handy and Norman Johnson, 8—6, 6—3; Mrs. George L. Chapman and R. E. Black defeated Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1; Miss Helen Pollak and Dr. Rosenbaum defeated Mr. and Mrs. Edward Raymond, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Third Round.—Miss Marion Chapman and J. B. Hughes defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch and W. Touissaint, 6—4, 7—5.

WEIGHT RECORD SHATTERED

McDonald Throws 35-Pound Missile 63 Feet 5 Inches.

Patrick J. McDonald, Olympic champion at putting the shot, and a member of the Police Department's traffic squad, yesterday established a new world's record for the 35-pound weight throw for distance, at Celtic Park, when he heaved the missile a distance of 63 feet 5 inches. This eclipsed the previous figures of 57 feet ⅞ inch, made by Pat Ryan, hammer throwing champion, in 1913. Matt McGrath, of the New York A. C., lately promoted to a Lieutenancy in the Police Department, also bettered the old record, in finishing second to McDonald. McGrath accounted for an effort of 61 feet 8 inches. John Conway, of the Irish-American A. C., was third with 53 feet 6 inches.

McDonald made his record in an all-around weight throwing competition held at the old athletic field in Long Island under the auspices of the Irish-American A. C., as a memorial to the memory of the late Martin J. Sheridan. The purpose of the games was to raise funds for the memorial fund. McDonald also won the 16-pound shot put, and got second in the 16-pound hammer event. This gave the big traffic policeman the individual honors of the all-around event. McGrath was second and Conway third.

The summaries:

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Pat McDonald, unattached, with 50 feet 6 inches; Matthew J. McGrath, New York A. C., with 37 feet 3 inches, second; John Conway, Irish-American A. C., with 34 feet, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Matthew J. McGrath, New York A. C., with 176 feet 9 inches; Pat McDonald, unattached, with 149 feet, second; John Conway, Irish-American A. C., with 139 feet 8 inches, third.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight for Distance.—Won by Pat McDonald, unattached, with 63 feet 5 inches; Matthew J. McGrath, New York A. C., with 61 feet 8 inches, second; John Conway, Irish-American A. C., with 53 feet 6 inches, third.

Fordham-Seton Hall Game Off.

The baseball game scheduled for yesterday afternoon at Fordham Field between the Seton Hall and Fordham nines was called off on account of rain. No provision was made for a later date.

CLOSE MATCH AT DOUBLES.

Alexander and Shafer Win Tennis Contest at Sleepy Hollow.

Somewhat as a consolation for the calling off of the annual invitation tennis tournament at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club an exhibition doubles match was played there yesterday between four star racquet wielders. The victors were Frederick B. Alexander and G. Carlton Shafer, who defeated Beals Wright and Walter Merrill Hall in a sparkling five-set match at 2—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. Wright and Hall played remarkably clever tennis during the first two sets and held Alexander and Shafer to a defensive game. Shafer was the target during this time, but instead of his play showing the effects of the fast pace it seemed to improve, and in the last three sets Shafer was a tower of strength.

He came to the net with Alexander and smashed and volleyed with amazing proficiency, and his repeated kills were whipped down so viciously that there was no chance of making a return. Furthermore, he was steady and brilliant in his ground strokes, and, with Alexander playing at top speed, Wright and Hall were completely at sea during the third and fourth sets. In the last set there was a determined effort to halt the progress of the rival pair, but Alexander and Shafer established the set to their credit after it had once gone to deuce.

TO PLAY ON GRASS COURTS.

Women Will Compete for Metropolitan Tennis Title June 10.

Additional prestige has been given this year to the women's metropolitan tennis championship, which will be played on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills during the week of June 10. It has been the contention of the women players for some time that there were not enough grass court tournaments preceding the national championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club to furnish adequate practice. Heretofore the Metropolitan women's championship has been played on clay courts, but this season it is to be played on grass.

Furthermore, the event has the place of honor among the preliminary tournaments, for it scheduled only a week ahead of the national championships at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Miss Molla Bjurstedt is the present holder of the Metropolitan championship. Entries for the singles tournament close with Miss Florence Ballin at the West Side Tennis Club on Saturday, June 8.

BINZEN ENLISTS IN NAVY.

Former National Junior Indoor Net Champion Joins Service.

Elliott Binzen, former holder of the national junior indoor tennis championship and one of the most proficient of the younger players in this section, announced yesterday that he had enlisted in the navy and would report at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station within a short time.

Frederick B. Alexander is also about to enroll at Pelham Bay, where there are already several prominent tournament players, among them Ward Dawson of California and J. S. and H. B. O'Boyle, both of Georgetown. It has also been announced that Harold Throckmorton is about to enter the service, but it is expected that he will go into the artillery branch.

SHADOW OVER LINE FIRST.

Leads Star Class Yachts at Regatta of Bayside Y. C.

Twelve yachts, representing three classes, crossed the starting line in the Memorial Day regatta over the triangular course of the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon. A variable eastern wind proved intermittent flashes of power, and every one of the boats, except Jack Robinson's Great Dipper, in the Star class, finished.

W. L. Inslee, who scored marked success last year in his yacht, Shadow, in the Star class, started the season with a victory, leading a field of six across the line. He won by a margin of 2 minutes and 15 seconds over George Abbott's Aria.

H. H. Clark's Befirst of the Bee class joined the Peggy and Mavro in a triangular race of the one-design class. The Peggy, owned by F. B. Smith, won by a comfortable margin, while the Bee entry just reached the finish ahead of the Mavro, which is owned jointly by Messrs. Purchase and Bell.

Before the races started yesterday the burgee was raised by Commodore William B. Teller with patriotic ceremonies. During the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" the Stars and Stripes, the service flag, and the club burgee were raised and the club declared formally in commission. The service flag contains sixty-nine stars.

The summary:

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:45. Course, 9 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:41:30	1:56:30
Aria, George Abbott	5:43:45	1:58:45
Starlight, A. Nesbett	5:43:50	1:58:50
So'n Cross, H. F. L. Funke	5:45:15	2:00:15
Taurus, B. L. Linkfield	5:45:17	2:00:17

Great Dipper, Jack Robinson, did not finish.

BAYSIDE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 3:50. Course, 6 miles.

Peggy, F. B. Smith	5:07:30	1:17:30
Befirst, H. H. Clark	5:16:00	1:26:00
Mavro, Purchase & Bell	5:16:30	1:26:30

BUTTERFLY CLASS.

Start, 3:57. Course, 6 miles.

Flutterby, A. Knapp	5:34:30	1:37:30
Bluebeard, David Knott	5:37:45	1:40:45
Cabbage, R. B. Everett	5:47:00	1:50:00

HYDRA LEADS STARS HOME.

Port Washington Y. C. Opens Season with Patriotic Services.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., May 30.—The Port Washington Yacht Club went into commission with patriotic services today. A service flag containing seventeen stars of members of the organization was hoisted, together with the club burgee. Before the raising of the flag the members participated in a patriotic celebration in the village.

In the races which followed Charles E. Hyde in his Hydra defeated his old rival, E. V. Willis, in the Altair. Only three of the stars started.

The summary:

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:35. Course, 6 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	4:51:28	1:16:28
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:52:05	1:17:05
Mars, L. A. D. Percival	4:53:46	1:18:46

RACING
AT BEAUTIFUL
BELMONT PARK TODAY
SEARINGTOWN HANDICAP
THE QUEENS HANDICAP
2 MILE STEEPLECHASE
AND 3 OTHER GOOD RACES
BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies. Course also reached by trolleys. Grand Stand & Paddock, $3.30. Ladies, $1.65. Including War Tax.

AMATEURS UPSET BARNES AND LOW

Travers and Marston Defeat Pros in Four-Ball Match for Red Cross, 5 and 4.

Jerome Travers and Max Marston sprang a surprise in a four-ball Red Cross match on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday afternoon by defeating the well-known professionals, Jim Barnes and George Low, 5 up and 4 to play. It was a late contest such as Baltusrol has been conducting since the clock was pushed forward an hour. The match yesterday did not get under way until 4 o'clock, and supper bells were ringing before they holed out on the eighteenth green.

As was the case at Greenwich last Sunday, Marston and Travers worked in perfect harmony, the only difference being that they both knew Baltusrol. In fact, these amateurs have scored brilliantly there many times in the past, and it was only three years ago that Travers gained his last notable triumph there, winning the national open title.

Barnes had his customary length off the tees, but when it came to putting the Western open champion let several opportunities slip by. As for Low, it was one of the Baltusrol professional's off days when nothing seemed to go right.

Travers won the second hole for his side, the pros getting into trouble. Both Travers and Marston won the fifth in 4 and Marston accounted for the sixth with another 4. The professionals were 3 down then, and they made the turn 4 to the bad when Barnes took three putts on the ninth green. Marston drove that green and Travers, after being trapped, recovered beautifully, laying his niblick shot dead.

Barnes might have halved the tenth hole had he not taken three putts again. Neither he nor Low, however, had a chance at the short eleven, where Travers laid his tee shot close to the pin and ran in the putt for a 2. The amateurs were 6 up then, and to that point their opponents had not won a hole.

Barnes scored with a 4 at the twelfth, but that only prolonged the match a little, as the halves at the next two holes ended matters on the fourteenth green. Finishing the bye holes, the amateurs had a best ball of 72 as against 76 for the opposition. Travers and Marston made the round in 77, Barnes 79 and Low 83.

A large gallery of more than 500 members and guests followed the players, and nearly $800 was raised for the Red Cross.

The best ball card follows:

Travers and Marston—
Out..5 4 3 5 4 4 5 4 3—37
Barnes and Low—
Out..5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 4—41
Travers and Marston—
In..4 2 5 3 4 5 5 4 3—35—72
Barnes and Low—
In..5 3 4 3 4 5 4 4 3—35—76

LOCAL OARSMEN VIE FOR HARLEM TITLES

Annual Regatta Brings Out Spirited Contests, Although Few Events Are Held.

Compared with other years the annual regatta of the New York Rowing Association on the Harlem River yesterday was little more than a remnant. Only six events were on the program, and while there were spirited brushes in these, the entry was hardly large enough to command the usual degree of attention from the spectators along the Speedway. Except in one race there were not more than two contestants in any event. The Harlem River clubs for the most part were absent from competitions.

One of the best races was the quadruple sculls event, in which the Metropolitan Rowing Club and the Nonpareil Rowing Club were the rivals. The Nonpareil men got away to a good start and kept the nose of their shell slightly in front for three-quarters of the distance. The last quarter mile, however, saw the Metropolitan crew call into the race its reserve power and with it they swept across the line winners by about half a length in the remarkably good time of 5:43 1-5.

The single sculls race went to the credit of George Froelich of the Metropolitan Rowing Club. He made the pace from the crack of the gun and crossed the line victor over Albert Kalbac by a wide margin. D. Andras of the Active Boat Club was entered in this race, but came to the starting line a bit too late to start.

The event of chief interest was the race for naval cutters, but unfortunately this was marred by a bad start. The Pelham Bay Naval Station entered two crews of twelve oars and there were two boats representing the Granite State Training Ship. The Pelham Bay first crew won the event by some three lengths, with the Granite State first crew second. It was this latter crew which was the victim of a bad start. The men were actually backing their boat into position when the starter's gun was fired, and the Pelham jackies pulled away to quite a lead. The Granite State crew made a heroic endeavor to overhaul the rival oarsmen, but fell short.

New Rochelle High School and Morris High School divided honors in the two schoolboy races. The honors in the eight-oared event fell to New Rochelle, the crew rowing a nicely judged race. To the half-mile mark there was a close contest, Stuyvesant for a time having a slight lead. New Rochelle was rowing 36 strokes to the minute and Stuyvesant 33. Both crews tried to raise the stroke after the half-way mark but could not do so.

Morris High School was victor in the high school double gig event, Stuyvesant again being the defeated crew.

7-year old Pierce-Arrow Truck

repeats its run made May 28, 1911 from New York to Boston

No other truck in America could give this evidence of longevity, dependability and fundamental economy, because

No other truck today continues the same design and construction it used 7 years ago.

Were another truck to duplicate the run it would either not have had 7 years' service behind it, or its design could not be duplicated by its manufacturer today.

This Pierce-Arrow truck was the first to be marketed. It was tested thoroughly. Its New York to Boston run in 1911 was one of many tests.

Its sound design and construction, 7 years' service has demonstrated. Through these years, this basic design and construction has been proving itself day by day in service in 130 different lines of business.

It first employed the worm gear in America. Makers who then ridiculed it have since adopted it. It is the recognized standard today. This is equally true of other fundamental features of the Pierce-Arrow.

We do not think this run extraordinary, for any Pierce-Arrow truck, after 7 years' service, should be able to duplicate it.

We announce it because it proves conclusively that true economy demands the selection of a truck of sound design, built as well as possible. It pays to pay the price necessary to get these qualities.

This truck has run over 130,000 miles in service. Long ago its cost was written off the books. For several years every mile run represented PROFIT.

WHEN Pierce-Arrow truck No. 1 rolled into Boston at noon on Wednesday, completing its 230 mile run from New York in 18 hours and 7 minutes actual running time, duplicating the run it made over the same route 7 years ago, it performed a feat which cannot be equaled for years by any other truck.

Seven years ago it made its run to demonstrate the practicability of intercity motor transit and incidentally to prove the then much discussed worm gear. It completed the run with a full load in exactly 20 hours' running. Not a tool was touched and not a stop made except to replenish gasolene supply and for meals.

On its seventh anniversary run it bettered this time by 1 hour and 53 minutes, although compelled by road repairs to make a detour of nearly 10 miles. Its running schedule for the two trips is shown below:

	Miles.	1911. Hrs.	1911. Min.	1918. Hrs.	1918. Min.
Reached New Haven	73.6	6	22	5	28
Hartford	37.1	2	55	2	50
Springfield	25.6	2	15	2	15
Worcester	51.0	4	13	3	54
Boston	44.1	4	15	3	40
	231.4	20	00	18	07

It carried a load of 5 tons of oil and operated under precisely the same conditions as it would have encountered in commercial employment. Indeed its task was not dissimilar from that in which it has been engaged for most of the last seven years.

In that time it has traveled more than 130,000 miles in commercial service. It has been overhauled but once and long ago it paid back its original investment and has been earning net profits ever since. By this run it proved itself as efficient a transport as the day it originally left the factory at Buffalo. It plainly showed it had many years of service yet before it.

PIERCE-ARROW

Irrespective of initial cost Pierce-Arrow delivers a greater aggregate of work in a given time;

Pierce-Arrow loses less time, on and off the job;

Pierce-Arrow costs less to operate and less to maintain;

Pierce-Arrow lasts longer, depreciates less, and commands a higher resale price after an equivalent service.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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GENERAL WOOD'S CASE.

Ex-President TAFT has been and is a loyal and earnest supporter of his successor in this war, and has never wavered for a moment in that loyalty. He is beyond the suspicion of partisan motives when he offers the grave and well-considered suggestion to the Administration which we reprint today from The Philadelphia Public Ledger. When Mr. TAFT says that "the country is seriously disappointed that "General WOOD has not been permitted "to go abroad with the division which "he has been training," the President and Secretary BAKER may rely absolutely on the sincerity of Mr. TAFT'S concern and the accuracy of his information.

The country does not know why General Wood was permitted to train a division for service abroad, to make his preparations to go abroad with it, and was then suddenly halted on the eve of sailing and ordered to stay at home. No information has been given it. It has heard rumors that the order was given for political reasons and counter-reasons, that it was given because of the jealousy of other officers. It does not know what to believe, and it is undoubtedly disturbed.

Whether it is the Administration's duty to itself to make known the real reason is a question for the Administration to decide; but it is obvious that it is the Administration's duty to the country. If the Administration's reason is good, it may decide to bear unjust imputations in silence, regarding that as the nobler part. But it is not merely a matter of the feelings of the Administration. It is a serious matter concerning the country. For the uncontradicted rumor that political grudges, personal spite, or military jealousy is responsible for the withholding of any capable officer from giving the country the service it needs from him will have a bad effect on the country's morale. It will spread doubt, chill enthusiasm. The Administration cannot permit such a chilling and disheartening suspicion to spread among the people at a time so critical as this. It owes it to the people to dissipate this doubt and depression by giving its facts and its reasons.

"The consideration that dominates every other now," said the President last Monday, "and makes every other "seem trivial and negligible, is the "winning of the war." Nothing that tends to spread doubt, discouragement, or suspicion should be permitted. The Administration should stifle these things at the beginning by giving frankly the reasons which governed it in the action it took regarding General WOOD.

INVESTIGATE IT AT ONCE.

It is the duty of the American Newspaper Publishers Association to demand at once from Congress an investigation of the charge made by CLAUDE KITCHIN in the House of Representatives that the association maintains a lobby in Washington which controls the action of President WILSON and Secretary MCADOO. Mr. KITCHIN charged that when the President appeared before Congress and urged the passage of a tax bill at this session, so that the taxpayers may know now what they will have to pay and adjust their businesses accordingly, he was not acting in the interest of the taxpayers, but at the behest of a lobby "maintained by the great publishers," who hoped that such a bill would nullify Mr. KITCHIN'S attempt to prevent them from circulating their newspapers outside their own cities.

Mr. KITCHIN was fairly specific in his insinuations about how this lobby had acquired control of the President and the Secretary. He did "not think" that the lobby had approached these statesmen personally, but he roundly asserted that its influence had been exerted upon them "by some one "in whom the Secretary of the Treasury had great faith." This lobby, he admitted, was "unseen by most of us," but, he added, "I know their game, "and I want to warn this House and "the country of it."

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has a duty to perform. It should lose no time in demanding an investigation with such emphasis that the House will be compelled to grant it; and at that investigation Mr. KITCHIN should be forced either to make good his charge or retract it.

RETAIN GENERAL GORGAS.

The petitions of several national medical associations to President WILSON asking that the services of Surgeon General WILLIAM C. GORGAS be not lost to the Government during the war, because he will reach the statutory age of retirement, 64, on Oct. 1, reflect the desire of the American people, who know the career of General GORGAS and how brilliant and merited his international reputation is.

At 64 a surgeon or scientist—General GORGAS is both—may be at the meridian of his usefulness. Some of the most eminent medical men in this city are well past that age, and they still practice their profession. In France or England there would be no question of retiring an army surgeon of the attainments of General GORGAS while the war lasted. It would be considered fatuous, without the shadow of reason. The President has authority to keep the present Surgeon General in active service, notwithstanding the statutory requirement, and it would seem that it was not necessary to memorialize the President to hold fast to our most distinguished army doctor.

AMERICA FOR THE SLAVS.

Secretary LANSING announces that "the proceedings of the Congress of "Oppressed Races of Austria-Hungary, which was held in Rome in "April, have been followed with great "interest by the Government of the "United States," and that "the nationalistic aspirations of the Czecho-"Slovaks and the Jugoslavs for "freedom have the earnest sympathy "of this Government." On account of the earlier imperialistic Italian war claims, there was until recently a sharp division between the South Slavs and the Italians. In the last six or seven months the liberal and democratic feeling of Italy has altered radically Italian sentiment in regard to South Slav problems. In London, in March, an understanding was reached between Mr. TORRI, the head of an Italian committee, and Mr. TRUMBISH, the President of the Jugo-slav Committee. The extreme demands of the London Convention of April, 1915, had been thrown away. Neither in Italy nor in any other Entente country were jingo ideas in favor. The time of concession and compromise on a basis of democratic freedom had been reached. Thus the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities, which met in Rome April 8 to April 10, was able to lay down a common policy for Italians, Czecho-Slovaks, Jugoslavs, Rumanians, and Poles. The congress adopted without dissent both the agreements made by Mr. TORRI and Mr. TRUMBISH and the resolutions formulated by the representatives of the different nationalities. The platform of joint action declares the right of each of the peoples to national unity and complete independence, economic and political; declares that the Hapsburg Monarchy is the means of assuring German sway and the basic impediment to the attainment of the national ambitions of each people; declares that they must struggle unitedly against their oppressors, so that each people may be liberated and united.

The Jugoslav and Italian representatives declared that Jugoslav unity and independence is vital to Italy as the completion of Italian national unity is vital to the Jugoslav nation. They pledged themselves to make every effort in war and at the peace council for the complete attainment of those vital interests. "The "liberation of the Adriatic Sea, and "its defense against every present and "future enemy," is a vital interest of the two peoples. They bind themselves to settle in a friendly manner their territorial disputes on "the basis "of the principles of nationality and "of the right of peoples to decide "their own fate, and in such a way "as not to injure the vital interests "of the two nations, such as shall be "defined at the moment of peace." Each people guarantees to a minority of the other included within its frontiers the right to use its language, culture, and moral and economic interests.

Mr. ORLANDO, the Italian Premier, drew a sympathetic parallel between the aspirations of Italy, in the past, and those of the Slavs. The "firm resolve of the Bohemian people," he said, "to revive the Glorious Kingdom "which had so valiantly stemmed the "onset of the Germans, is the same "resolve with which our ancestors "and our fathers conspired and re-"volted, that Italy might become a "united State. The impetuous and "vigorous conscience of the Southern "Slavs and the Rumanians of Transyl-"vania already has its heroes and "martyrs; and here they are met by "the endless stream of our own "heroes and martyrs, who across "time and space fraternize on the "scaffold erected by their common "butcher." Italy makes common cause with the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary, and the United States expresses its "earnest sympathy" with the aspirations of these nationalities for freedom. The statement of Mr. LANSING, if, in a sense, of military purpose as encouraging revolution in Austria-Hungary, is primarily a detail in the general democratic policy of freedom.

WHY TEACH GERMAN?

Before the war it was possible to urge the teaching of the German language as a cultural study. Since the war Kultur has gained such odium that the cultural argument has not merely ceased to have force. The thoughts unfit to be thought even by adult thinkers are surely unfit to be printed or to be taught to youthful minds in a formative stage. That culture is worse than useless which is acquired at the cost of character and morality. Already there is complaint that our schools are deficient in teaching that first quality of citizenship. Dr. PARKHURST'S last sermon in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church this week lamented that our public schools teach their pupils "to be keen, "and qualify them to plot mischief, to "break the laws without detection, to "set loose restless ideas, and to talk "revolution." The teaching of German Kultur is no antidote to that tendency toward Bolshevism. And the teaching of German gives nothing which cannot be got as well in other languages equally cultural and of greater utility in the conditions of this continent.

Our situation is not like that of the countries which are neighbors of Germany. A few hours put the traveler in Europe into Germany from almost all countries near Mitteleuropa, and carry the Germans into those countries. Where there is such an interchange of citizens there is a similar interchange of trade, and German language is among the near necessities. The same is true of all the European languages, and it is true of any of them here in far less degree. We are fortunate enough not to be neighbors of Germany. We can do all the trade we are likely to do with Germany without the use of German. Let the Germans learn our language if they want to trade with those who will prefer to trade with others than Germans.

Our continental conditions point to instruction in a language with peoples more compatible with our culture and our trade. Spanish is a better Pan-American language than German, and the better we speak it the better friends we shall be with those with whom it is to our advantage to be friendly, because we and they are opposed to Germany as a common enemy, if there were no other reason. Moreover, the fact that we are not a homogeneous people puts a discount on the teaching of any foreign language in preference to our own as a matter of better citizenship. So long as there is complaint of deficient instruction in English in our lower schools there is a case against teaching even Spanish, and a fortiori German. Unity of language is one prime promoter of unity of citizenship, and that is as well worth thinking of as the acquirement of German thoughts unfit to be printed.

There could be a different argument if it were possible to teach German in a manner which should give access to German thoughts of the 40s, when our citizenship acquired some of its best elements. But the education which puts those thoughts within reach of the young also puts them in the way of acquiring the mental and moral diseases which are to the German nation like blood diseases to the individual.

NATIONALIZING THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

The settlement of the express problem is on all fours with the settlement of the railway problem. In both cases the trouble arose from "scientific" but impractical regulation, and in both cases the Government had to prescribe to cure the fits into which the Interstate Commerce Commission threw the patient. Nothing could have been further from the intent of the Interstate Commerce Commission than the results of its acts. The Commission meant only good, and expected popularity and power as the result of its reducing the profits and rates of the unpopular express companies. The new scheme of express rates was as symmetrical and logical as the postal zone rates. But they were as bad for the patient as the postal zone rates threaten to be.

The railway and express settlements are alike in that both preserve some of the benefits of both private initiative and public regulation. It might be asked why the Government did not let the express companies fade away and simply absorb their business for nothing. There was a specific proposal of that sort in the suggestion that the Government should establish a "pickup" plan and "store delivery," that is to say, should conduct the entire business of transportation between sender and receiver of goods. That is the foreign custom. Our method resulted in terminal problems which cost more for local delivery than for the line haul, and contributed not a little to the stoppage of all traffic in the manner which needs no description.

Government operation of the express companies should end the terminal problem. Users of the express system should be relieved of the cost and trouble of delivering their freight to the railways, or of removing their consignments from the railway premises, where goods have piled up so that confusion and blockade reigned supreme. The arrangement gives the Government at half price the benefit of an organized and trained system in addition to the value of the plant, which is worth much more than what it would cost to acquire, if indeed it could be got at any reasonable cost under present conditions. The express terminals are already organized in connection with the railways, and they turn over some 80,000 motor vehicles which it would be inconvenient for the Director General to buy under present conditions. The 100,000 employés of the four unified companies will serve the public better under one organization, no doubt, and the Director General is relieved of the unnecessary trouble of organizing a business of considerable size, even when compared with the railways. On the basis of the period for which the railways are guaranteed future earnings, the express companies show earnings of $3,700,000.

There is no guarantee of express earnings, but the partnership of the Government with the express companies can have no difficulty in earning 5 per cent. on the capitalization of $30,000,000. There is rather a prospect that the economies of unification, and the natural growth of improved service, will result in larger profits. Above 5 per cent. the Government is the preferred partner, its share rising as the profit rises, until the Government's share is threefold that of the companies. It is a promising bargain for all concerned, the companies, the Government, and the patrons of them both. Probably the taint of immorality arising from the distress of the companies by Government action will trouble nobody, although the tide now is setting in favor of business as strongly as it had set against it.

MR. WILSON ON THRIFT.

The American people are now engaged in the business of war, but all of them do not seem to know it. Mainly to those who do not know it President WILSON'S appeal to practice thrift to win the war is addressed. When a man of moderate means, who likes to pay as he goes, has planned an addition to his house he reduces his budget for a year or two, foregoes pleasures that are expensive, and wastes nothing. He does not regard economy as a hardship, for he is sure of his reward. The addition to his house is built and he is the richer for his self-denial.

To use him as an illustration, that man is now asked to save out of his profits, salary, or wages, in order to lend the United States Government money to carry on the war to victory and to a righteous and enduring peace, with all its blessings. There cannot be victory and such a peace unless all the resources of America are made available, to the last man and the last dollar. Defeat would prove disastrous not only to every man who owns a house or has a deposit in a savings bank but to all men and women who work for wages or salary. The latter would suffer infinitely more than the property-owners, but what a wreck of values there would be, and what industrial chaos, if terms of peace were imposed by a triumphant and relentless Germany!

Secretary MCADOO was right when he said that "the American people "are not sufficiently aroused to the "necessity of economy and of saving "in this really serious time not only "in the life of America but of the "nations of the world." It is difficult indeed to make a people divided from the horrible carnage in Europe by the Atlantic understand, as the people of France and Britain understand to their sorrow and alarm, that the war with the Teutonic Powers is a desperate and continuing crisis, and that defeat, with inevitable ruin and loss of liberty, is averted from day to day and hour to hour only by heroic valor and stern sacrifice. But the American people have got to understand it, if their allies are to be saved, if they, the American people, are to save themselves.

When Russia utterly collapsed, the writing on the wall, until then invisible, flamed into the ominous message to America that unless she employed her entire resources, her man power and her wealth, all that was dear to liberty-loving and civilized nations would be lost. But even then purblind and complacent Americans—and what a host of them there were!—did not understand. Now their vision is clearing as the Germans beat back the armies of the Allies in France, and it seems as if only the genius of FOCH and the coming of American reinforcements can turn the tide of battle and give the sorely beset Allies a breathing spell and hope of ultimate victory.

"Everything wasted now is nothing short of criminal," Secretary MCADOO has said. It could be illustrated endlessly. At Gheluvelt, Sir CHARLES FITZ-CLARENCE, by rushing a Norfolk battalion into the breach, saved Ypres when Marshal FRENCH had already given the order to retire and the day seemed lost. The ammunition fired by the English county soldiers may have cost £100. SANDEMAN CAREY only the other day saved Sir HUBERT GOUGH'S army by closing a yawning gap in the line with picked-up troops, some of them Americans. Whatever the gallant enterprise cost, it could have been no more than what is represented by a liberal subscription to a Liberty Loan or by the sum of a good many small subscriptions.

To Secretary MCADOO'S appeal President WILSON adds his potential call, which all America hears. Mr. WILSON declares that "the practice of in-"dividual thrift is a patriotic duty and "a necessity." If there is little thrift, that is to say if the American people are heedless, the next Liberty Loan will not be floated. There must be preparations in every household to take the bonds. There will have to be never-failing economy by everybody. No half measures, no compromise with the universal duty, will do. Economising may hurt, but there must be no flinching from it. "I "earnestly appeal," says the President, "to every man, woman, and child to "pledge themselves on or before the "28th of June to save constantly and "to buy as regularly as possible the "securities of the Government, and "to do this so far as possible through "membership in the War Savings so-"cieties."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Everybody Is "In the War," or Should Be.

There is a relation neither remote nor indirect between President WILSON'S appeal to the American people for the exercise by all of them of rigid economy in the use of materials and labor and the offer by CLARENCE H. MACKAY of his Harbor Hill estate and everything it contains to the Government as a temporary hospital and home for soldiers wounded abroad. Mr. MACKAY recognizes in this way, at once so generous and so practical, exactly the obligation to which the President called attention as resting on every one of us—the obligation to realise that now as never before has the old distinction between soldier and civilian tended to disappear, to be in several not unimportant senses entirely lost.

In the narrowly restricted wars of the past, money counted for vastly more than it does now for all who conducted it on an approach to business principles—who were not mere brigands and looters, that is. Today there are great stretches of the world's surface where the necessaries of life cannot be bought even for gold, and over the rest of it the continuance, and especially the successful continuance, of war depends less on the command of money than upon the willingness of rich and poor alike to cut down their consumption of staples—among which labor counts with the first—in order that the soldiers and sailors may be fed and clothed and housed and transported and supplied with weapons and ammunition.

So, to one degree or another, we are all "in the war." The extent to which we share its hardships and sacrifices is the measure of our loyalty to our country and its cause, and the extent to which we insist on living and dressing and eating as our resources would have justified us in other days is the measure of our selfishness, of our unintelligence—in a last analysis, of our treason. The familiar plea about not throwing out of employment the men and women engaged in what may be called the luxury trades is no longer heard with patience, except by profiteers either stupid or ruthless. Better work is calling for all of them—too often without response—and only the simple life is honorable or even decent today.

This, Too, Germany Has Done?

There is a possibly significant sentence in the dispatch from Madrid that told about the prevalence in Spain of what is described as "a grippe-like disease." This malady attacks all classes, from the King down to his humblest subjects, and is said to be spreading among the horses. As to the origin of the infection, there is offered the interesting theory that it was brought to Spain by the crews of the German submarines.

There is at least a chance that this may be true, and true, too, in spite of the fact that no such epidemic has been reported as existing in Germany. It would not be the first time that conditions as new as those attendant upon long service in submersible vessels have resulted, if not in the generation of a new sort of bacteria, at least in so changing an existing species that the disease it produces in a human host differs enough from those previously known to be called new.

It is a part of medical history, and a part undenied, if not treated as really established, that yellow fever was unknown anywhere in the world until after the trade in African slaves had been going on for some years. According to the available evidence, such as it is, that terrible fever was not brought from Africa to the two Americas, for it had not existed in Africa; it originated among the wretched creatures crowded into the holds of the slave ships and kept there in now almost unimaginable filth and torture through the endless weeks and months of a "middle passage." All the first appearances of yellow fever in epidemic form were at the ports where these slave ships landed their cargoes of "black ivory."

It is possible, though of course not very probable, that something of the same kind has happened on the German submarines. Living conditions on board of them, while different from those on the old slavers, are almost as bad, and what they would do in the way of changing familiar germs, such as those of malaria or coryza, is a matter, not of opinion or prophecy, but of experience and observation. That they might produce a malady grippe-like, but not grippe, and worse than grippe, cannot be denied offhand.

Let's Wait to Get the Facts.

There is no need to be much excited over the fact that eleven Yale seniors, when requested by their class statistician to tell who, in their opinion, now deserved to be called "the man of the hour," gave the name of the German Kaiser. Had the question been, as some of our contemporaries put it, "Who is the greatest man now alive?" the answer of the, as yet, unidentified eleven would have approached—perhaps would have reached—a significance as regards their minds and potentialities that would have justified hustling them all off to an internment camp at once. Even then, however, the sequestration might not have been necessary, for "great" is a word with scores of definitions, at the very least, and its application to the Kaiser, while it would have excited suspicion against the applicators, would not have proved admiration of him. Great the Kaiser certainly is, in some ways, and not exactly small in any, and as to deny it would be absurd, to admit it, or even to proclaim it, would not be criminal.

As for "man of the hour," that term is still more vague in its implications, and he who represents and embodies responsibility for the beginning, the continuance, and the termination of the war, no matter how dubious may be the reality of his personal influence, can truly enough be called "the man of the hour."

The situation is complicated by the fact that the class official who took this "vote" refuses to tell who voted for the Kaiser. He denies that it was the eleven German seniors that did it. Sooner or later he will have to tell the names of the boys who did this queer thing, and after their explanations have been heard, the case will be clearer than it is now.

Meanwhile, the loyalty of Yale as a university is too well established to be affected by the presence of a few pro-Germans among its students or of a pacifist or two among the members of its Faculty. Unlike King DAVID and King SOLOMON, it probably will not be said of them in song that they have "lived delightful lives." The life of a pro-German or a pacifist cannot be delightful at Yale, nowadays—and how delightful it is that it isn't!

WOMEN AT THE FRONT.

Dr. Lambert's Suggestion for a Change in Rule Barring Relatives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention to an article in today's TIMES, headed "Would Permit Women to Visit Wounded Kin," in which Major Lambert, Surgeon in Chief of the American Red Cross, was quoted as saying, in an address at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday night:

"If you have any influence at Washington, use it to have rescinded the rule which does not permit sisters or other women relatives of soldiers to visit them in hospitals in France."

As a woman who has been denied a passport to go to France because I have a brother in the military service, I was particularly interested in what Major Lambert said concerning the need of American women in France. He referred to well soldiers rather than wounded ones, and emphasised the good which would result from having their sisters working in many capacities with the various relief organizations in France.

At the present time there is a great need for experienced business women to go to France to do office work for the American Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., and many capable women are eager to be of service in this way, but are prevented from doing so by the rule which denies a passport to a sister of a soldier.

Since a man of Major Lambert's standing declares that the presence of soldiers' sisters in France would be one of the greatest forces for good that could be provided, cannot an effort be made to have the rule modified in such a way that those women whose services are required may not be prevented from doing their share in this world conflict? ULA M. TELFORD.

New York, May 27, 1918.

Where the Housewife Is Appreciated

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps your correspondent today, in her spirited defense of housewifery as a noble and necessary occupation, has unconsciously given the reason why the women of Brooklyn enrolled in larger numbers than those of other parts of New York City. In that borough of homes homemaking is distinctly recognized as honorable, and the women engaged in it realize in growing numbers the ever-increasing scope of Government enactments that touch the housekeeping, that province where our grandmothers used to rule supreme.

Last Saturday in Brooklyn the Inspectors of the Board of Enrollment, when a woman hesitated to answer the question of occupation, showed appreciation of the chief work of the wife and mother by saying with a rising inflection "Housewife?" to which a grateful and smiling "Yes" was the usual response. We are impressed these days with the fact that the sensible saving and the wise spending of money are no less important and worthy of recognition than the bringing of that money into the home.

LAURA BROWNELL COLLIER.

Brooklyn, May 27, 1918.

High Cost of City Elections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In examining the 1918 budget of Mount Vernon I notice the following items of expense: Elections, $14,000; special election, $8,000; total, $22,000. A tidy sum for the taxpayers to meet in times like these. It seems to me and others whom I have spoken with that a radical reduction in the high cost of municipal governments all over the country is in order. The sooner the taxpayers of the United States form an organization for their own protection the better. ANGORA.

New York, May 24, 1918.

SUPPLICATION.

(Recalling Demosthenes' invocation to the gods in "The Oration on the Crown.")

Afar we seem to hear o'er centuries
Athena's greatest orator invoke
The gods whose will sways human destinies,
Revealed by Delphi or Dodona's oak.
The winged words that then, inspired, he spoke
Have flown across the mighty gulf of Time
With something still of might with which they broke
Awed silence of the throng that heard their chime
In ancient Greek, majestic, solemn and sublime!

Now once again as in the days of old,
In our own land of Freedom, comes a pause
Like that when Athens heard in accents bold
Her greatest son invoke, in prayer that awes,
The gods from whom our reverence Time withdraws.
Now to one God alone of lands and seas,
Who suns and planets guides by His fixed laws,
Sways worlds and men by His divine decrees,
Our Nation bows in prayer, as did Demosthenes!

For now to Freedom's land a time has come
For supplication and for reverence high,
Midst roar of cannons and the roll of drum,
While War's dun canopy o'erspreads the sky
And on great battlefields dead thousands lie!
A day of prayer to Him whose law is Right
To be our Nation's Shield lest Freedom die,
And all the world be shadowed as at night
By triumph of a foe whose only law is Might!

Unto our fathers' God our Nation now
In reverence comes as in the days of old;
All Hearts to Him in supplication bow
That still secure our Freedom we may hold;
That He whose hands the Heavens wide unrolled
May guide us now as in the olden days;
Give to our sailors and our soldiers bold
The victory o'er a foe who, ruthless, slays
The weak and helpless, and whose guns Thy altars raise!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

GENERAL WOOD AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

By WILLIAM H. TAFT.

[From The Philadelphia Public Ledger of May 30.]

General Wood is one of the ablest men of the army. He has rendered long and effective service as a general officer. A graduate of the Harvard Medical School, he entered the army as an Assistant Surgeon and became a Captain and regular Surgeon. He received a Congressional medal of honor for his service "as medical officer and in the line" in an Indian campaign. He was Colonel of the Rough Riders, and was made a Brigadier General of volunteers. He cleaned up Santiago and was made Governor General of Cuba. He became Major General in the regular army on Aug. 8, 1902.

Those who know him know that General Wood is a natural soldier; that, though he entered the army as a Surgeon, his whole life has been devoted to military matters and their study. He has given much attention to the German system of military science. Wherever he has been in command he has earned the sincere respect of those under him and stimulated in them an admirable esprit de corps. He has been charged with undue ambition and a willingness to secure advancement at the expense of others; but intense energy in the line of his duty and highly efficient service were the means by which he secured promotion. This was true of his service in Cuba, in the Philippines, and as Chief of Staff.

Just before the present war General Wood was as much concerned at our lack of preparation for possible war as Lord Roberts was over the lack of preparation in England. Both advocated conscription, both universal service, and both have been vindicated by the event. When General Wood was relieved as Chief of Staff, in April, 1914, he was sent to command the Eastern Division at Governors Island, which gave him an opportunity at the most conspicuous post in the country to continue his propaganda of preparation. He was not careful in his propaganda, however, to avoid the impression that he was criticising his superiors for failure to prepare. He stimulated more than any man in the country, soldier or civilian, the Plattsburg idea. The year before the Plattsburg camp was formed he had induced many young collegians to take a course in military Summer training.

When we entered the war, in April, 1917, the public supposed that General Wood would be consulted and given an important place in the organization of the army. Instead he was relieved from duty at Governors Island and sent to Charleston. It is now known that this was personally directed by the Commander in Chief, probably for the purpose of indicating displeasure at General Wood's criticism of the policy of non-preparation. He was finally sent from Charleston to Camp Funston, one of the National Army camps, and from there went abroad, with other commanding officers, to gain a more intimate knowledge of conditions of the war. On his return he passed a physical examination successfully. The division at Camp Funston received orders to go to France and with it General Wood as its commander. On his way East the orders were changed, and he was directed to report to San Francisco and take charge of the Western Division, at the Presidio—a command not for the training of troops, but a mere administrative post.

No official explanation is given of this change. Some who are supposed to be in the confidence of the Administration suggest that the change was made at the instance of General Pershing, but no official authority is given for this statement. General Wood has now applied for active command in the training of troops rather than a position on the shelf. The country is seriously disappointed that General Wood has not been permitted to go abroad with the division which he has been training. The New York World refers to the change of orders in his case as likely to leave a bad taste in the mouth of the friends of the Administration.

Those who are not thick-and-thin followers of the President are even more disturbed. The previous treatment of General Wood creates doubt of the explanation that his shelving is due to General Pershing's request. The suspicion that it is but a continuation of the discipline of General Wood, this time for his recent frank evidence before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, will find strong lodgment in the minds of the people. The public properly has no patience with a policy which would deprive us of the services of a valuable and able military leader at the front merely because he has not restrained himself as he should from pointing out the military mistakes of the Administration. The public will not approve his impropriety, if it was such; but it will not think this a reason for holding him unfit or for denying to the country the benefit of his great military knowledge and ability in this crisis.

One may well recall Lincoln's long patience with McClellan's rude remarks and insulting conduct toward him, and Lincoln's remark that he would hold McClellan's horse for him if McClellan would only render the service the country needed. With a like spirit, Lincoln called Stanton to the War Office in spite of Stanton's previous bitter criticism of him and his Administration.

Is there not time to retrace the unwise step?

TEARS OF THE KAISER.

Are They for Himself, His Allies, or His Victims?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear the Kaiser is weeping, shedding tears of compassion. We wonder whom he is weeping for. Could his tears be shed for his own people who follow him blindly to the battlefield and death? Could they be for impoverished Belgium, or starving Poland, or Russia reduced to anarchy and famine? Of course they are not for France or England whom he wantonly attacked, nor for America whom he forced into the war by repeated aggressions on her rights and repeated assassinations of her citizens. They must be either tears for the offerings of his gentle allies, the Moslem Turks, whom he aided and abetted in the merciless extermination of Christian Armenians, or they are crocodile tears—tears of maudlin hypocrisy, squeezed out for "home consumption" by the arch-pretender of the ages, while all the world wonders.

One word from this weeping Kaiser, who brought upon the world all the woe of these four horrible years, and the fighting and carnage would cease. All the world desires is peace with justice—peace that can endure unendangered by the prospect of a further assault of insane ambition and ruthless craving for conquest. But the Kaiser will not yet speak the word. He still dreams that German arms can accomplish the impossible though all the hosts of civilization are arrayed against him.

Can it be possible that any man or woman in America, of whatever racial antecedent, should lean back now and not help to the utmost to check the course of such a war mad despot?

Let the Kaiser weep his crocodile tears now, (for popular effect;) let him graciously patronize God in his speeches and dispatches; let him congratulate the people of Aix that they have escaped such horrors as he has caused in France, (as though any human beings but Germans could be guilty of such atrocities!) let his heart glow with "proud joy" at the Reichsbank's report; let him pick violets from German graves on battlefields of yesteryear to send to the Kaiserin, (always with a reporter as his shadow,) but all these things cannot blind the German people to the fact that the great drive to the west that was to reach the sea and end the war, war with a "German peace," has failed. Countless thousands of lives have been sacrificed; countless more are to be thrown as "rubbish to the void." But the Allies stand, and every day more and more Americans are joining them, determined that right and not might shall be the ruling principle of the future.

A LOYAL WOMAN.

Princeton, May 25, 1918.

In Praise of the State Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The press would confer a favor upon thousands of men, who are anxious to render some service to their Government but don't know how, by publishing information about the New York Guard. I, like many others above military age, wondered how I could do something. I was told that the New York Guard would take me in, but when I broached the subject to a friend he said: "Why, don't you go to that outfit! You will be sent upon the aqueduct to do guard duty for the duration of the war." Of course, I, being a man of family, couldn't entertain such a thought. I went to the 71st Armory, though, and learned that this guard duty on the aqueduct is purely voluntary, and that there are so many who want to do this work that it is impossible to place all of them, and that unless I wished it I wouldn't be sent. If I had dependants, I learned, I certainly would not have to go.

I was further informed that the New York Guard was organized to render service in the event of insurrection or riots, and all that was required of me was to give up an average of one night a week.

I enlisted and have learned the most important part of the soldier game, the art of shooting. I know the bayonet manual, and I know how to act in case of being ordered out to riot duty. Further, I am able to see my waist line, which disappeared many years ago, and I no longer suffer from dyspepsia.

If more information is wanted—and I can assure men over military age that it is time they were doing something instead of talking about it—I will be glad to meet any one at the rooms of Company F, 71st Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, any Tuesday or Thursday evening.

J. F. MARTIN.

New York, May 29, 1918.

IRELAND AND PEACE.

Mr. Devlin's Views Rejected by the American Irish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"If conscription does come in Ireland the force of the Irish race the world over will be thrown into a movement for a general peace."

These are not the words of a member of the Sinn Fein movement, but come from a very responsible leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, Joseph Devlin, in an address at Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland. Mr. Devlin goes on to say that "Germany's position is as difficult now as it is likely to be two or three years hence, and if Germany is willing to negotiate a peace now is it not a crime against civilization to prolong the war even for a day?"

"If [and this seems to be the logic of Mr. Devlin's argument] we once get a peace conference together the question of Ireland might well be submitted to it since British statesmanship has proved incompetent."

Let me remind Mr. Devlin that we in America have consistently supported the Irish Parliamentary Party for almost forty years, and in all these years we have never even tried to dictate to the party or the Irish people what policy they should adopt. We therefore consider it in very poor taste of Mr. Devlin even to suggest that the Irish race the world over, particularly here in the United States, should favor a peace by understanding with Germany at this time, which could be only a German peace. It would appear that Mr. Devlin would be satisfied if before that conference the Irish question was satisfactorily settled even at the cost of the civilization and democracy of the world. Let me inform Mr. Devlin that here in the United States there are millions of the Irish race who are heart and soul with their Government in the prosecution of this war, and who would spurn any peace that would carry with it even the semblance of a German victory. I might also inform him that there are thousands of Irishmen here as old as he who are desirous of an opportunity to go to France to fight the common enemy of civilization shoulder to shoulder with their sons, while he and the other so-called Irish leaders are advising Irishmen to stay at home, as this is not Ireland's war.

A HIBERNIAN.

New York, May 29, 1918.

NO GERMAN AT ALL.

Would Stop Advanced Classes as Well as Beginners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday you published an excellent article by Professor G. W. Thompson of the University of Maine, in which he calls attention to the danger of using Germans to teach German because some of them have used their positions to further German propaganda. Today you call attention in an editorial article to the fact that a substitution of Americans for Germans in the teaching of German will still leave us subject to the same danger, because such teachers would almost certainly be admirers of German ideals. These are real dangers, but they overlook one element of danger.

The Board of Education of the City of New York yesterday voted unanimously to discontinue the beginners' classes in German. But the study of German grammar does not inculcate German ideals. That is done by the advanced courses. This is an evil which Professor Thompson does not mention. We are dallying with this whole matter. Why not drop all courses in German for the period of the war, and then revise them according to Professor Thompson's suggestions and any others that will help us to make the study of German contribute to the making of American citizens with American ideals?

America is not yet fully awake and does not appreciate the seriousness of the war or the difficulty of winning it. We need unified public opinion and the whole-hearted support of every citizen. This and every other channel through which German propaganda can be carried on which may weaken the whole-hearted support of all citizens ought to be cut off. FRANK C. BAKER.

New York, May [illegible], 1918.

MRS. A. G. VANDERBILT TO WED R. T. BAKER

Widow of Lusitania Victim to Marry Director of the Mint at Her Lenox Home in June.

HEIRESS'S THIRD MARRIAGE

Daughter of Capt. Emerson Divorced Her First Husband, Dr. S. H. McKim—Baker's Career.

Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, whose husband lost his life in the sinking of the Lusitania, and Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, will be married at Homewood, Mrs. Vanderbilt's country estate at Lenox, Mass., early in June. This announcement was made by Mrs. Vanderbilt's father, Captain Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, in Washington yesterday.

Although the date for the wedding has not been announced, some of the plans have been made known. It will be a comparatively quiet affair, and among the small group from Washington that will attend will be Secretary McAdoo, whose son married Mrs. Vanderbilt's stepsister; Secretary to the President Tumulty, and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's aid. Mr. Baker has accompanied the President and Secretary Tumulty on several trips.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has not as yet announced her attendants. Mr. Baker's best man will be Senator Key Pittman of Nevada. After the ceremony Mr. Baker will take his bride for a trip to Nevada and the Pacific Coast, and upon their return they will live in Washington.

Devoted to War Work.

Since the death of Mr. Vanderbilt on the Lusitania three years ago Mrs. Vanderbilt has devoted almost all of her time to charity and war work, having been prominently identified with the Red Cross service during the last season at Palm Beach and also in New York. She has two sons, Alfred Gwynne, Jr., who is 5, and George W. Vanderbilt, who is aged 4.

The announcement of the approaching marriage of Mrs. Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt is of widespread interest, especially to New York society and the Summer colonies at Newport and Lenox, where she has long occupied a position of prominence.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's first husband was Dr. Smith Hollins McKim, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1910. They became engaged while on a trip around the world on board her father's yacht, and were married in Baltimore in 1902. They separated early in 1909, Mrs. McKim going to Reno with her father and establishing a residence.

On Dec. 17, 1911, at the age of 27, she was married to Mr. Vanderbilt, the second son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Reigate, a small town in Surrey, England, twenty-five miles from London, near which he had purchased a residence known as The Stream. At this time Mr. Vanderbilt had a house in London.

This was Mr. Vanderbilt's second marriage. His first wife was Miss Ellen French, daughter of Francis O. French, who was better known as Elsie French. They were married in January, 1901. In 1908 Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt began suit for divorce, which was granted and the papers ordered sealed. Mrs. Vanderbilt took her maiden name, and received the custody of the only child, William Henry Vanderbilt, who is now about 18 years old.

Left His Widow $2,000,000.

Mr. Vanderbilt was the second son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and his share of his father's wealth was estimated at about $50,000,000. He left to his widow $2,000,000 free and clear of all taxes, in accordance with a pre-nuptial agreement, entered into two days before his marriage to the then Mrs. McKim.

Mr. Baker, who is 38 years old, was nominated by President Wilson as Director of the Mint in February of last year. He is a native of Eureka, Nev., and has had a rapid rise in public life. His father was a lawyer and chief counsel for the Southern Pacific Railway system. Following a short period of mining work in Nevada, Mr. Baker, who had shown intense interest in reform work among criminals, was appointed Warden of the Nevada State Prison. Cleve Baker, his brother, and a graduate of Stanford University, was at that time Nevada's Attorney General.

About four years ago Mr. Baker went to Russia as Secretary to Ambassador Marye, and it was upon his return to Washington that he was appointed Director of the Mint. While in the legation service he carried out one of the longest messenger trips on record, coming to Washington with dispatches from Ambassador Marye by way of Finland and England, and then returning, after a two or three days' stop at the capital, to Petrograd by way of California and Siberia.

MRS. VANDERBILT GREETED.

New York Friends Telephone Their Congratulations to Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 30.—Scores of messages of congratulations for Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt were received at Homewood today from her intimate friends, who had learned of her engagement. Many telephone calls from New York kept Mrs. Vanderbilt so long within doors this afternoon that she finally had the telephone disconnected and ordered her automobile, and was driven to Lenox, where she witnessed the Memorial Day parade, in which many of her friends marched in the Red Cross division. She was accompanied in the motor by her sons. She wore semi-mourning, a large black hat, and her pearls.

After the parade had passed her automobile Mrs. Vanderbilt gave an order to her chauffeur to drive back to Homewood around the lakes. At her home tonight she denied herself to newspaper men who called, sending word that she had nothing to say with regard to her plans for the wedding.

LADY CHURCHILL TO WED FOR THIRD TIME

Former Jennie Jerome, Divorced Wife of Lieut. G. Cornwallis-West, Engaged to Mantagu Porch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 30.—The Chronicle learns that Lady Randolph Churchill is to be married within the next few days to Montagu Porch, an officer in the British Army and member of an old English family. Seen last night, Lady Randolph said: "My marriage will not in any way interfere with my war work. I shall go on just as before, but I do not want to say yet what my plans are."

Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome, daughter of the late Leonard Jerome of New York, is probably better known to the American public than any other of the many American women who have married into the British aristocracy. She is a politician, a musician, an editor, a writer, an artist and a notable amateur actress, and has figured in the careers of both her husband and her son, Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions.

In 1874 she married Lord Randolph Churchill, second son of the Seventh Duke of Marlborough, and the uncle of the Duke, who married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, having met him in France while on a trip around the world on her father's yacht. She was one of the first modern American women to marry an English nobleman. Following her marriage Lady Churchill became much interested in politics, and her husband was soon one of the most successful politicians of his day. He continued to be a leader in the House of Commons until shortly before his death, in 1895.

Five years after the death of Lord Churchill, his widow caused a sensation in London society by announcing her engagement to Lieutenant George Cornwallis-West, son of her former dearest friend, and a close friend of her son, Winston Churchill. In spite of the great difference in ages the marriage was a happy one for several years, but in 1914 Mrs. Cornwallis-West obtained a divorce and was allowed by the courts to use her more famous name, Lady Randolph Churchill. On the day the decree was granted Lieutenant Cornwallis-West was married to Mrs. Pat Campbell.

Miss Aldrich Wed to Col. Biscoe.

The marriage is announced of Miss Edith Marion Aldrich, daughter of Mrs. William Paine Aldrich of the Hotel Vanderbilt, and Lieut. Col. Earl Biscoe of the Field Artillery, N. A., which took place last Monday in Grace Church.

Notables Arrive from Havana.

Among the passengers who have arrived at an Atlantic port from Havana were Leopold Dolz, Chancellor of the Cuban Consulate in New York; Señor Aniceto Valdivia, Cuban Minister to Norway; Gustave Scholle, Secretary of the American Legation in Havana; Mrs. Scholle, Señor Luis A. Baralt, Cuban Minister to Peru; Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, William Richmond of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Clara Richmond, and Frank McNenney of New York.

SAVING CRUMBS IN AUSTRIA.

Collected and Sent in Boxes to Starving Croatian Children.

LONDON, May 19—(Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Bread crumbs are being collected by school children in certain parts of Austria to be sent to starving children in Croatia. A newspaper in Serajevo reports that forty-eight boxes of bread crumbs were dispatched recently from that town.

The population of Herzegovina, mostly Slavs, is said to be starving as a result of the food shortage. Farmers in that region have received only four pounds of flour since Christmas.

Henry C. Shaw Killed in France.

PARIS, May 30.—Henry C. Shaw, a lawyer, of Cambridge, Mass., who has been doing Y. M. C. A. work in France, was killed today as the result of a motor accident.

Dr. Charles F. Stokes Improving.

Dr. Charles F. Stokes, former Surgeon General of the navy, who was operated upon Wednesday night for appendicitis, was reported last night to be progressing satisfactorily.

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when a man is considering the important matter of clothing his body in such a way as to help it to function as it should.

AMHO White Lisle Body Clothing is clothing made to be worn over or next to the skin of men who want to be so well and so comfortable that they can work or play to the very best advantage.

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FIGHTING SEDITION WITHOUT HYSTERIA

Gregory States Attitude of Department of Justice in a Letter to Georgian.

ALL CHARGES INVESTIGATED

But Wilson's Warning Against Harassing Peaceful Aliens Is Being Obeyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Attorney General Gregory today made public a letter addressed to Judge S. H. Howard of the Superior Court of Georgia, setting forth the attitude of himself and of the Department of Justice toward disloyal acts and violation of the various war statutes enacted by Congress.

In brief the Attorney General's attitude is that every case of disloyalty or violation will be vigorously prosecuted, but persons, whether aliens or citizens, who are law-abiding and loyal should not be subject to unjust suspicion and discrimination by private citizens or others. In his letter to the Georgia Judge the Attorney General urges the co-operation of citizens everywhere in the work of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Gregory's letter follows:

Honorable S. H. Howard, Superior Court Chambers, Columbus, Ga.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date of the 15th of this month, wherein you say in substance that you have some apprehension that there is danger that through the well-intentioned activities of State or municipal officers or of bodies of citizens in endeavoring to bring about the surveillance or the prosecution of persons suspected of acts of disloyalty, many loyal citizens will suffer loss of business and may suffer otherwise by reason of the fact that it may be reported that they are under suspicion by the Government.

The Department of Justice is actively engaged in the prevention and detection of disloyal acts and the prosecution of violations of the various war statutes. It welcomes any information giving definite facts of specific instances of such offenses, and appreciates deeply the interest of the citizens of the country and the aid which they render to the department.

Much of the information and many of the suspicions that are communicated to the department do not, of course, upon an investigation by the department, disclose facts justifying any action. Nevertheless, all such information is investigated and, wherever the facts warrant it, the proper action promptly follows. On the other hand, the department deprecates unjust and unfounded criticism or suspicion of citizens or aliens who are law-abiding and loyal, and certainly it should not come about that by unwarranted suspicion such persons should be caused loss of business, loss of employment or other loss.

The Federal statutes punishing seditious acts, malicious destruction of property and other war crimes and the alien enemy laws and regulations are being and will be rigidly and aggressively enforced and the penalties prescribed for their violation imposed without exception, but no possible good will come from any unnecessary hardships or discrimination inflicted by private citizens upon those alien enemies who remain law-abiding and loyal or from any such hardship or discriminations unjustly inflicted upon loyal citizens of the United States. All persons who remain law-abiding and loyal contribute to the resources of the country and, therefore, to the strength of the country during the war.

Perhaps all this is best typified by the language of the President's proclamations of war with Germany and of war with Austria-Hungary, wherein the President expressly stated as to the conduct of citizens toward alien enemies and the conduct of alien enemies themselves that so long as alien enemies "shall conduct themselves in accordance with the law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and toward such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States."

I trust that the foregoing clearly sets before you my attitude and that of the Department of Justice in relation to the subject matter of your letter. To sum it up, it is, briefly, that any case of disloyalty or of violation of the war statutes or of the President's proclamations and regulations by aliens or citizens will be vigorously prosecuted, but persons, whether aliens or citizens, who are law-abiding and loyal, should not be subject to unjust suspicion and discrimination by private citizens and others. Respectfully,

T. W. GREGORY,
May 23, 1918. Attorney General.

SENTRIES SHOOT 2 IN AUTO.

Government Employes Wounded Approaching Iona Island Arsenal.

HIGHLAND FALLS, May 30.—Frederick Oldenburg and Charles Streator, members of an automobile party returning from Haverstraw, were shot and Oldenburg possibly fatally wounded, by the sentries of the Iona Island Arsenal early today. The wounded men are Government employes at Iona Island, and it is presumed the driver of the machine failed to hear or regard the sentries' challenge.

The wounded men denied they were challenged and an investigation has been ordered. Oldenburg was formerly an artilleryman at West Point.

RESTRICT ENLISTED MEN.

Must Not Travel on Territory of Panama Without a Pass.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, May 30.—Orders preventing enlisted men of the army and navy on the Isthmus from entering the territory of the Republic of Panama without a pass have been issued, to take effect at midnight tonight. Heretofore the service men have been seen circulating freely in Panama and Colon, contributing no small sum monthly to the tradesmen's revenues.

The measure is regarded as directed to safeguarding the health of the troops.

ADVERTISEMENT.

N. Y. POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL,
Second Ave. & 20th St., New York City.

At a time like the present when all the world is responding so generously to all patriotic calls and our country is unified as never before, our city hospitals are having a very hard time.

After the wonderful success of the Red Cross Drive, I appeal for funds for the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, which, besides having its large unit abroad and the changes which this has necessitated in the working forces, has been overwhelmed by work, together with the high cost of living, and the lack of subscriptions makes it very hard to continue the work.

Checks may be sent to the hospital.
WM. FAHNESTOCK, Treasurer.

MODEL RED CROSS HOSPITAL

British Gift to Americans to be of the Best Type.

LONDON, May 30.—The offer by the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of a fully equipped hospital of 500 beds as a gift to the American Red Cross, which was accepted yesterday, was made at a joint meeting of representatives of the two societies, at which the following resolution, proposed by Princess Christian, was adopted unanimously:

"The committee, in asking the American Red Cross to accept this gift, desire to mark their admiration of the devoted work which the American Red Cross performs for the cause of humanity, and at the same time their gratitude for the generous help and warm-hearted co-operation which the American Red Cross extends to the British Joint War Committee in the Red Cross effort common to both nations."

In accepting the offer Major William Endicott, American Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain, expressed gratitude for this further evidence of the close and happy relations between the Red Cross organizations of the two countries.

Preparations for building the hospital are already in hand, and it is hoped that it will be completed early in the Autumn. The site is on high ground in Windsor Great Park, commanding an unequaled view of the Castle. It is intended to make the institution the finest example of a hospital of the hut form which can be built in the light of the experience gained in the war.

LIEUT. REAM TO MARRY.

Aviator to Wed Miss M. L. Weaver at Thompson, Conn., Tomorrow.

The wedding of Miss Mary Louise Weaver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Weaver of Thompson, Conn., to Lieutenant Louis Marshall Ream, U. S. A., will take place at 4 o'clock tomorrow in the Congregational Church, Thompson. The Rev. William B. Chase, pastor of the church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev Dr. Hogman of Hartford.

The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Barbara Haddon Weaver, who will act as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids chosen are Miss Inga Dessan of New York, Miss Dora Loweree of Thompson, Miss Harriette McGuire of West Newton, Mass., and Miss Alice Rolicheck of Bay Shore, L. I.

Norman P. Ream will be his brother's best man. The ushers include Lieutenant Nelson Doubleday, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Carl Lohman, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Howard Luther, U. S. A.; Robert C. Ream, Edward Ream, George Warren and Captain Thomas Thompson.

Lieutenant Ream, who is now with the Third Aviation Corps, is the son of the late Norman B. Ream, the wealthy railroad and steel man. In 1911 he was secretly married to Eleanor Pendleton Davidson, a former show girl. A few years later the wedding was annulled, but this was later set aside and in February Mrs. Ream finally obtained a decree of divorce, receiving $210,000 alimony.

SLEEPY HOLLOW FETE AIDS WAR CHARITIES

2,000 Enjoy Club's Frolic in Midway Plaisance and a Farce, 'Bunk,' by Comedy Club.

The Fête de Mai at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough yesterday afternoon and evening proved so successful, in spite of the threatened rain, that the program will be repeated tomorrow afternoon, and the Comedy Club actors will again present their plays. The gross receipts for both days will be turned over to war charities, it being a frolic over here to help the boys over there. The charities include the Soldiers' and Sailors' Entertainment Fund of the Amateur Comedy Club and the National Aeronautic Committee of the Women's Naval Service. Incorporated. There were about 2,000 visitors during the sessions, which began at 1 o'clock with a special club luncheon for 250 at $2 a plate, and before 4 o'clock reservations were already in for dinner for more than 500, and this number increased rapidly.

In the Midway Plaisance, in the club grounds, were a wooden elephant from the Hippodrome, a high swing and large booths, with various amusing stunts inside. In one Albert Sterner made silhouette portraits and Fred Dana Marsh had an Ecole des Faux Arts that illustrated Hylan's fling at Art-Art, and another a take off on statuary. The first head, done in vegetables and very cleverly, was listed as Hoover, while a pair of huge spectacles over a small black brush surmounted by a soft but was numbered T. R. No. 1, marked Wilson, purported to be a telegram from the President, and said that "I am happy to state that I am avoidably detained and unable to be with you today, as I have not succeeded in unhitching my House from the Evening Post."

Ethel Watts Mumford, in Chinese costume, read palms, and at the Midway theatre the Comedy Club presented a new one-act playlet "Bunk," by Henry Clapp Smith, which made a hit and was repeated four times during the afternoon. It was a farce showing the stage and behind the scenes at the same time. Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Lloyd Aspinwall, Theodore E. Steinway, Henry Clapp Smith, Arthur R. Townsend, Harry M. Curtis, and Charles F. Bostwick were in it, and also presented De Mille's "Food."

On the Terrace there was a pavilion for dancing and music by a string orchestra. Josephine Forsythe did folk dances and songs in costume. Alma Clayburgh sang "The Long, Long Trail" and other songs, and at the Au Café Lion d'Or Mrs. Henry Clapp Smith, Mrs. Bird, the Misses Claire Van Lennep, Eva McAdoo, Margery Clinton, Howard Greenley, Albert Sterner, H. C. Smith, with H. C. Quinby at the piano, sang or danced. Austin Strong pantomimed and J. S. Lamb told Scotch stories.

The Garden Theatre, the little open air theatre with its rows of grassed terraces and camp chairs, seating 1,500 people, leading sharply down to the stage, was the setting at night for the Amateur Comedy Club's most ambitious offerings.

The plays presented were "A Sunny Morning," a Spanish comedy, the players being Mrs. Theodore E. Steinway, Sterling T. Foote, Mrs. Henry Clapp Smith, C. C. Townsend, Lloyd Aspinwall; "Moonshine," with Austin Strong, T. E. Steinway, H. C. Smith, and Harry Bennett, and "The Door," with Mrs. Harry M. Curtis, and the Messrs. Curtis, J. G. Lamb, A. R. Townsend, H. W. Gould, Sterling T. Foote, and Mr. Steinway.

Frank A. Vanderlip made a brief speech in one of the intermissions.

Fully $2,000 was netted. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Miss Dorothy Scheffelin, Mrs. C. Monteith Gilpin, Mr. and Mrs. Selden Bacon, Mrs. Drelincourt Martin, Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, John W. Herbert, James Carr, Mrs. Frederic Van Lennep, Mrs. H. C. Quinby, Mrs. Langdon Geer, Mrs. H. C. Gould.

SWEDEN IN TRADE COMPACT

Signs a Commercial and Navigation Agreement with Allies.

LONDON, May 30.—The Swedish Minister announced today that a commercial and navigation agreement between Sweden and Great Britain and her allies was signed yesterday.

WORK ON ALL SUBWAYS MAY STOP TOMORROW

Men to Quit Unless Estimate Board Joins Service Board in Granting Higher Wages.

Unless the Board of Estimate, at its meeting today, signifies willingness to join with the Public Service Commission, in assuming the contracts for the new subways and agrees to pay the 5,000 workmen the increased wages demanded from May 15, all of the work will stop tomorrow. Frederick L. Cranford, President of the General Contractors' Association, yesterday said:

"The men have decided by resolution to quit work on June 1 unless their demands for increased pay are granted, and we see no reason why they should not keep their word, viewing the matter from the standpoint of labor. All of the men can readily get work with the Government at the same rate of pay they are asking, and so they will risk nothing by going out. If the men leave us it will be almost impossible, I am sure, to fill their places."

Mr. Cranford was asked whether the men would stick to the work if the Board of Estimate promised to see that the higher wages were paid and would be willing to wait until the details of the new arrangement could be completed. He replied that he thought it could be managed. All the men wanted, he said, was to have the promise of the city that the increased pay would be allowed from May 15.

The Broadway Association has sent to the Board of Estimate a letter expressing a fear that the subway construction would stop on June 1, and urging the board to take the necessary action to avoid such a public calamity. Then the letter ran:

"If this strike takes place unquestionably the present working force, which is probably only about half of the number that could be used to advantage, will disintegrate and drift to other and more profitable fields of employment. If this force is lost it will be found impossible to replace them and the new systems will not be finished, probably, until after the war is over. The loss which the city will sustain in that event will reach a very large sum, to say nothing of the continuance of the existing conditions upon the lines of travel at present in service."

Since the subway contracts were let the contractors have raised the pay of their men two-thirds and they are now asking another third, which means that the wages have been doubled since the estimates on the contracts were made.

GERMANS ACTIVE IN MEXICO.

Mr. McNenney Says They Seek to Force American Intervention.

Frank McNenney of this city, who has returned from Havana, where he has spent every Winter for fifty years, said yesterday that the strain in relationship between Mexico and Cuba was due to the increasing activities of the German propagandists in Mexico.

The Germans in Mexico seek to make trouble, he said, on the assumption that in case of serious trouble the United States will intervene to protect Cuba. He added that since the outbreak of the war 40,000 Germans have crossed into Mexico, and that it is their aim to have America send troops across the Rio Grande.

Passengers who arrived with Mr. McNenney said that on Cuban Independence Day, May 20, the feeling between Mexico and Cuba had reached a point where the Mexican Minister to Cuba refused to sit on the same reviewing stand with President Menocal. They also said that the Cuban authorities had forced the Mexican Club in Havana to vacate its quarters, the former Miramar Hotel, because of the location of the building on the waterfront.

The food situation in Cuba is still serious, according to Luis A. Baralt, the new Cuban Minister to Peru. He said that flour was worth 80 cents a pound. Since the United States has increased the shipping facilities to Cuba, he said, sugar is now being shipped in larger quantities than ever before.

The vessel, it was said, brought 7,150,000 pounds of raw sugar.

18 DIE IN GERMAN PANIC.

Many Also Injured in Mannheim Following Aerial Raid Alarm.

GENEVA, May 30.—Eighteen women and children were trampled to death and a number of persons were injured in a panic which followed an aerial raid alarm, sounded at midnight in Mannheim yesterday, according to a dispatch received here.

The streets were crowded when the alarm was given and a wild rush for shelter ensued. It developed later that the warning signals were caused by the sighting of a squadron of German aviators returning to their base near Mannheim.

To Head Italian Air Mission Here.

ROME, May 30.—Giuseppe Bevione, member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed Italian Commissioner for Aeronautics in America. Signor Bevione is editor of the Turin Stampa.

PLANNED SABOTAGE IN ARMY

Soldier of Fortune Reveals Propaganda Work of the I. W. W.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Private Frank Wormkee, alias Frank Woods, testified today at the trial of 112 Industrial Workers of the World that he was asked by members of the organization to teach sabotage in the American Army. This sabotage, Wormkee said he was informed, would include placing a foreign substance in food to cause illness, and the cutting up of clothing.

Wormkee's tale of violence by members of the organization spanned a period of nearly two years, during a part of which he worked as an organizer in the harvest fields, the big lumber camps, the shipping districts, and the orange belt of California. He admitted committing acts of sabotage while an I. W. W. delegate, and said he received I. W. W. literature after he entered the Jefferson Barracks. He told of deserting from the Colorado National Guard, of enlisting last Summer at Minot, N. D., under a fictitious name to obtain release from charges preferred by State authorities, and testified that he, as a delegate, had been instructed to encourage violence.

In the big lumber camps of Washington and Oregon Wormkee said he and other members of the organization drove spikes into logs, well concealed under the bark, to wreck mill machinery. He testified that during the outbreaks in Kansas and Oklahoma harvest fields last year the authorities were intimidated, and in one case the Sheriff was placed in jail. Freight trains were frequently commandeered there as well as in California.

Wormkee has been in custody of Federal authorities for several months pending determination of his status in the army.

Drowned at Naval Base.

WEST SAYVILLE, L. I., May 30.—Samuel Finkelstein, 24 years old, a son of Abraham Finkelstein of 60 Second Avenue, New York, a sailor who was recently sent to the naval base here, was drowned while bathing in the bay yesterday. His body was recovered and sent to his home.

QUEEN VISITS HOSPITAL.

Elena Studies Work of Restoring Disfigured Faces of the Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 30.—Queen Elena visited today the Stomatological Hospital for Jaw Cases, directed by Colonel Perna, who since the beginning of the war has cured through plastic surgery 6,000 patients terribly disfigured. He is ably seconded by Dr. A. T. Webb of Freeport, Ill., who is the first American authorized to enter the Italian Military Medical Corps and wear the uniform of a Captain.

The Queen expressed herself as extremely satisfied with the organization and sanitary arrangements of the place. She stayed a long time among the soldiers, questioning them kindly about their families and asking how they got their wounds.

This hospital was formerly a German academy. It is situated in one of the most beautiful quarters of the Eternal City. The building is surrounded by a magnificent garden, containing a profusion of flowers, century-old cypresses and pines under whose shade the poor soldiers are slowly coming back to life. The chief building, where the German director would have lived, has been turned into an operating room. It has an X-ray room, where the X-ray outfit has been personally presented by Guy Lowell of Boston. There is a room where photographs of plaster casts show horrible mutilated faces half blown away by shells, and also the wonderful miraculous way they have been healed. The students' studies have been turned into beautiful airy wards. The hospital now contains 160 patients, but can house 300.

MISS STINSON DELAYED.

Machine Damaged Again When She Attempts to Resume Flight.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 30.—Katherine Stinson's Curtiss plane turned turtle for the third time within a week this afternoon when she attempted to make a start for Sheepshead Bay, where she had a contract for a Memorial Day exhibition. The machine was damaged in exactly the same manner as on the other two occasions, and she escaped without injury. When rescuers reached her she was sitting strapped to her seat with her head a few inches from the ground.

Miss Stinson's trouble has been in getting off from the ground weighted down with enough gasoline to carry her to New York. The only field available is not long enough for this purpose. Her own mechanician arrived today from Chicago in time to witness her third smash-up. He will assist her in getting started again tomorrow. Only the propeller and tail of the machine were damaged.

VESSEL FROM BRAZIL WARY OF U-BOATS

Former Barbadoes Governor Tells of Reports of Submarines—Ship Takes Zig-Zag Course.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 30.—Many of the passengers who arrived today on a Brazilian steamship were convinced that the vessel came near having an encounter with a submarine while on the voyage from a West Indian port. There have been reports among the islands that U-boats have been seen in mid-Atlantic. One of the passengers was Sir Leslie Probym, former Governor of Barbadoes, who is to become Governor of Jamaica.

"Undoubtedly there are U-boats in the middle of the Atlantic," he said. "On May 16 I got word from officers of an American ship and a British ship that two U-boats were said to have been seen west of Bermuda. Previously we had heard that two German submarines had been seen in the Atlantic going toward the Gulf Stream."

Mrs. James Phillips of 341 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, said that rumors of submarines had delayed the start of the voyage. On Saturday the steamship turned suddenly in her course and started back along the way she had come.

"We continued in that direction for twelve hours," she continued. "Then we headed north again, but on a different course. The officers said there were reports of U-boats. On Sunday, about 9 P. M., there was a sudden flash of light on our forward deck for a second, and it then disappeared. Everybody was ordered below decks, and we zigzagged away."

Other passengers repeated the story, and it was said by some that while the steamship was on another course she appeared to be guided by wireless.

SAILS WITHOUT AMERICANS.

Only Thus Can Nieuw Amsterdam Get German Safe Conduct.

AMSTERDAM, May 30.—The Holland-America Line steamer Nieuw Amsterdam has sailed for an American port without American passengers, as the German Government made the safety of the vessel dependent on this.

There is one American citizen aboard the steamer, but he is a naturalized Hollander more than 70 years of age.

ADMITS DYNAMITE PLOT.

Prisoner Confesses Plan to Blow Up California Governor's Home.

LOS ANGELES, May 30.—Paul Sokal, under arrest here on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, has confessed to complicity in a plot to dynamite the residence of Governor William D. Stephens, in Sacramento, about three weeks ago.

Sokal, the police said, admitted that he and two other men whose names he furnished, arrived in San Francisco from Cincinnati and purchased dynamite there. They cached it at Paso Robles, 200 miles north of Los Angeles. About a week later, they went to the spot, but seeing two men whom they believed to be officers, became frightened and made no effort to carry out the plot.

Sokal is an I. W. W. and a Russian Nihilist, according to his statement to the police.

Governor Stephens's residence at Sacramento was damaged by a dynamite explosion on Dec. 17 last, and a number of members of the I. W. W. are now awaiting trial at Sacramento on charges in connection with the explosion.

Military Funeral for Private Cohen.

Military funeral services were held yesterday afternoon in the Temple Sharey Tefilo, Orange, N. J., for Private Harry W. Cohen of the supply company of the 112th Field Artillery, stationed at Anniston, Ala., who was accidentally drowned Saturday while swimming in a public pool in Gadsden, Ala. Interment was in the congregation cemetery in Montclair.

Private Cohen was a son of Mrs. Bertha Cohen of 18 North Nineteenth Street, East Orange, and was one of the nine firemen of that city who volunteered for service. A guard of honor marched with the flag-draped coffin.

Renselaer Ten Broeck.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 30.—Renselaer Ten Broeck, for years General Eastern Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, died today at Hillsdale, Columbia County.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BARTLETT—BROWN.—On May 29, 1918, at the home of Mrs. Thomas C. Hoover, sister of the bride, at West Medford, Mass., by Dr. P. M. Snyder, assisted by Dr. Charles S. Morgan, Mary Evelyn Brown, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John W. Brown of Columbus, Ohio, to Harry P. Bartlett of Ansonia, Conn.

HARRIS—CEBOFSKY.—Fanny, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Cebofsky of 1,828 5th Av., to Jesse Harris of 593 Riverside Drive.

BROWN—PLANT.—May 29, Ottilie T. Plant to Jesse S. Brown.

BUTLER—CLARKE.—May 29, Anna M. Clarke to Dr. William M. Butler.

Anniversaries.

NATHAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Nathan of 562 West 113th St., celebrate on Saturday their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

Died.

ABRAHAM.—On May 29, after a short illness, Abraham Abraham, brother of the late Caroline and Barbara Abraham. Funeral on Friday morning, 9:30, from Temple Rodeph Sholem, Lexington Av. and 63d St. Relatives and friends, Congregation Rodeph Sholem, and members of Daniel Webster Lodge No. 24, I. O. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, May 30, James Anderson, beloved husband of Ellen Anderson. Funeral from his late residence, 295 Clifton Place, on Saturday, June 1, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Nativity, Madison St. and Classon Av. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

AUFSES.—On May 29, 1918, suddenly, at his residence, 118 East 73d St., New York City, Benjamin, beloved brother of Moses and Samuel. Funeral private, on Friday, May 31, 1918.

COHN.—Lois, beloved father of Adolph, Robert, Edward, Rose, Ernestine, and Elsie. Funeral from his late residence, 895 Boulevard, corner 35th St., Bayonne, N. J., Friday, May 31, at 10 A. M.

COLE.—On May 30, Emma L. Cole, (nee Smith,) wife of late Isaac D. Cole, Jr. Funeral services Saturday, June 1, at 12:30 P. M., at Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, Dyckman St. and Broadway. Interment Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

DALY.—Mrs. Michael died suddenly May 30, at her late home, Old House Landing Road, Little Neck, L. I. Funeral Saturday at 9:30 A. M., from above address, thence to St. Anastasia Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Mt. St. Mary Cemetery.

EICKE.—After a brief illness, Rosalie Annette Eicke, beloved mother of Mae M., on May 30. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

FOSTER.—On May 28, at Bridgeport, Conn., Morton Foster, aged 39, of 3,828 Ferris St., Woodhaven, L. I., husband of Mildred Croquet. Funeral private.

GODDARD.—The Daughters of the Cincinnati announce with deep regret the death of their valued member, Elizabeth Cass Goddard, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Wednesday, May 29, 1918.
RUTH LAWRENCE, President.
CLARA DE RUSSY TUCKER, Secretary.

GOOD.—On Thursday, May 30, Henry Heberton. Services from his late residence, 473 West 158th St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

HEISSLER.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on May 30, 1918, Lina B. Heissler, in her 51st year. Services will be held at 12:30 on Saturday at 8 Brenton Court, Jamaica, and on Sunday at Canajoharie, N. Y.

HOFFMANN.—After a lingering illness on May 30, William E. Hoffmann, beloved husband of Lizzie Hoffmann and father of Carrie Ryan, in his 61st year. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 957 Grant Av., Bronx, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Sunday morning, Evergreen Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—Gottfrid, May 29, 1918, in his 47th year. Funeral from his late residence, 301 West 41st, on Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.

KELLY.—On Tuesday, May 28, 1918, Patrolman William F. Kelly, beloved husband of Elizabeth Kelly, (nee Frost,) and son of James and Catherine Kelly. Funeral on Saturday, June 1, from his parents' residence, 5 West 68th St.; thence to the Paulist Fathers Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., at 10 A. M.

KISTER.—George F., May 28, 1918. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 3,522 Clarendon Road, Flatbush. Automobile cortege.

KISTER.—St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. Y. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased Brother, George F. Kister, at his late residence, 3,522 Clarendon Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, May 31, at 1:30 o'clock sharp.
C. ARTHUR SAMBLESON, Master.
LOUIS MINK, Secretary.

LOWY.—Henry, aged 48, ex-Sergeant of police. Funeral Friday, May 31, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, 2,316 Hughes St., Brooklyn.

MILLIZEN.—On Wednesday, May 29, 1918, after a lingering illness, Ralph W. Millizen, at his home, 519 St. Marks Av., Westfield, N. J. Funeral services at his late residence, Friday, May 31, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private, Fairview Cemetery, Westfield.

MORAN.—At Summit, N. J., May 30, 1918, William H., beloved husband of Mary Moran, aged 58 years. Services at his late residence, 35 St. Nicholas Terrace, Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.

MUNN.—On Tuesday evening, May 28, at Gates, New York, Mrs. Aristine Pixley Munn, widow of Dr. Edwin G. Munn, and mother of Dr. John P. Munn, in her 101st year.

NORTON.—At his home, Berkeley Av., South Orange, N. J., Wednesday, May 29, 1918, John Seth Norton. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

PREGENZER.—Entered into rest on May 29, at his residence, 235 East 12th St., Adam Pregenzer, in his 66th year. Solemn requiem mass Saturday, June 1, at 10 A. M., at St. Ann's Church, East 12th St. Friends are invited to attend.

RICE.—In Allston, Mass, May 29, Major Charles Edmund Rice, 81 years 5 days. Western papers please copy.

SHEERIN.—Mary E., on Sunday, May 26, 1918, beloved wife of the late William R. Sheerin. Funeral from her late residence, 300 Manhattan Av., on Wednesday, May 29, at 10:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St. Saratoga Springs papers please copy.

SQUIRES.—Killed in England in the service of his country, George Cameron Squires, son of the late George Cameron and Mary Smythe Squires, of St. Paul, Minn.

TEN BROECK.—On May 30, 1918, at his residence, Elm Park Farm, Hillsdale, N. Y., Renselaer Ten Broeck. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 8:50 A. M.

WALTER.—On Tuesday, May 28, at her residence, Sherman Square Hotel, Elizabeth Ottmann Walter, widow of the late Henry Walter. Funeral services Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, Grace Lutheran Church, 129 West 71st St. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Butte, Montana, papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Wednesday, May 29, 1918, Carleton G. White, only son of Samuel P. and Lizzie I. White. Funeral services at his late home, 447 Fort Washington Av., Friday evening, May 31, at half-past 8 o'clock.

WIEMER.—On Wednesday, May 29, 1918, George Wiemer, in his 59th year, beloved husband of Julia Wiemer, and father of William G. and Martin J. Wiemer. Funeral services on Friday evening, 9 o'clock, at his late residence, 387 Cornelia St., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends; also Peabody Lodge No. 234, I. O. O. F.; National Association Stationary Engineers, respectfully invited. Interment on Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock, St. Michael's Cemetery.

WILEY.—On Thursday, May 30, 1918, Alexander Wiley of 62 Rutland Road, Flatbush. Notice of funeral later.

AHERN.—Mildred J., 158 East 48th St., May 28. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
AHRENS.—Margaret, 324 Pleasant Av., May 29, aged 52.
BARTON.—Julia K., 329 West 83d St., May 29, aged 66.
BAUER.—Christian, 432 East 78th St., May 28, aged 48.
BROWN.—John F., 896 Bryant Av., Bronx, May 29, aged 76.
BURKE.—Joseph, 325 East 31st St., May 29.
CANTWELL.—Ellen, 15 East 43d St., May 28, aged 58.
COHEN.—Annie, 232 East 11th St., May 29, aged 38.
CORLEY.—Catherine, 623 Union Av., Bronx, May 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
CREEDON.—Dennis, 205 West 10th St., May 28, aged 7.
DECKER.—Rebecca, 178 Orchard St., May 29, aged 58.
DIESCHER.—Johanna, 175 Alexander Av., Bronx, May 28, aged 70. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
EGAN.—Mary, 302 East 38th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
FANE.—Andrew J., 646 Lenox Av., May 29.
FLEMEN.—Marion, 533 West 39th St., May 28.
GEARY.—Susan, 431 East 122d St., May 28.
GOLDANS.—Nicolas, 106 East 105th St., May 29.
HABJIS.—John, 621 East 161st St., May 28, aged 50.
HANSEN.—Edna, 311 East 95th St., May 29.
HODGES.—Edward G., 308 West 39th St., May 28, aged 53.
HUTTER.—Marie D., 6 West 102d St., May 29, aged 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HUTTERER.—Stephen, 225 East 123d St., May 29, aged 51.

Died.

KELLOG.—Ethel, Bellevue Hospital, May 29, aged 27.
KELLY.—Frank, 460 Pearl St., May 29, aged 48.
KLAHNE.—Viola, 305 East 34th St., May 28.
McDONALD.—Frank J., 1,280 Clay Av., May 29, aged 44.
MARCHELLI.—Urma, 1,423 Lexington Av., May 28, aged 75.
MENAGH.—Kathleen, 251 West 144th St., May 28. Funeral today.
MERLIN.—Bessie, 115 East 115th St., May 29, aged 49.
MEYERSON.—Philip, 52 Jefferson St., May 29.
MILLER.—Mary, 1,777 3d Av., May 28, aged 59.
MIZRACH.—Solomon, 239 East 26th St., May 29, aged 19.
NEILSON.—Anna, Manhattan State Hospital, May 29, aged 50.
PLUMANIK.—Michael, 323 East 71st St., May 28, aged 24.
QUINN.—Peter, May 28. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.
RILEY.—James, 329 Bowery, May 29, aged 48.
RILEY.—Thomas, 351 3d Av., May 29, aged 24.
ROMANOFF.—Fennig, 642 East 5th St., May 28, aged 25.
SCHWEINER.—Jacob, 3 Rutgers Place, Bronx, May 29.
SMITH.—Josephine, 1,834 2d Av., May 28, aged 8.
STERN.—May H., 66 Lewis St., May 28, aged 26.
TUEMAN.—Anthony, 236 Lexington Av., May 29, aged 67.
WADLEY.—Ettie, 609 6th Av., May 28.
WALSH.—John, 502 11th Av., May 28, aged 68.
WEBER.—Leo, Mount Sinai Hospital, May 28.

Brooklyn.

ACKER.—Charles W., 3,021 Fulton St., May 28, aged 24.
ANDERSON.—Cora M., 225 Webster Av., May 20. Funeral service today.
CREGEEN.—Thomas J., 2,761 Atlantic Av., May 29, aged 70. Funeral June 2, 2 P. M.
DUFFY.—Mary, 325 Senator St., May 30. Funeral notice later.
ELLIOTT.—William G., 1,412 Pacific St., May 29.
FAHEY.—Norah, 220 Prospect Park West, May 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
FARRELL.—Ellen, 488 Grandview Av., May 29, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FASBENDER.—Gustave, 231 94th St., May 28, aged 55.
KENNA.—John P., 402 6th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
KROPP.—John, Kings County Hospital, May 29, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow.
McCREA.—Robert, 1,279 Atlantic Av., May 30. Funeral June 2, 2 P. M.
MURPHY.—Agnes, Holy Name Hospital, May 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
REINERS.—Sophia H., 119 Prospect Place, May 30, aged 79. Funeral service tomorrow.
TAIT.—Lavinia A., 1,368 Pacific St., May 28.
WALSH.—James, 82 Pioneer St., May 29, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
WALSH.—John, 1,028 38th St., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WIETZEL.—Frederick, 297 Stagg St., May 28, aged 50.
YANYNSKI.—S., 1,012 Fresh Pond Road, May 28.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

HIBBE.—Anna L., 39 Graham St., Jersey City, May 28, aged 48.
MacKENZIE.—Marcus, 803 Washington St., Hoboken, May 28, aged 28.
PHILIPP.—Otto F., 516 Oak St., West Hoboken, May 28, aged 64.
WURSTER.—Charles, 400 Union St., West Hoboken, May 28, aged 16 months.

Long Island.

CROWE.—Annie A., South Ozone Park, May 28.
THOMAS.—Sarah, Whitestone, May 29, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

MOLLER.—C. Henry. In memory of; died May 31, 1915.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY C. McKIE, a retired New York banker, died at his home in Tarrytown yesterday. He was born in New York City in 1842, and for many years was prominent in the business life of the city, retiring about twenty years ago.

Miss MARY LOUISE GUION, a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years, died on Monday at her home, 682 Lafayette Avenue. Her father, the Rev. Alvah Guion, was the founder of the P. E. Church of St. George, in Brooklyn.

WILL SCHUMACHER, retired clothing merchant, died on Monday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., aged 71 years.

HERMAN W. KLOODT, a Brooklyn grocer and member of the Foresters of America and Minerva Lodge No. 792 F. and A. M., died at his home, 196 Conover Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, in his forty-fourth year.

ROBERT McCREA, 58 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for nearly half a century, died yesterday at his home, 1,279 Atlantic Avenue.

GEORGE F. KISTER, Secretary of Montgomery & Co., tool and hardware dealers in Manhattan, died at Monticello, N. Y., on Wednesday. Mr. Kister was 49 years old and belonged to St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M. He lived at 4,522 Clarendon Road, Flatbush.

Mrs. ELIZA MORENO ANDINO, wife of William Andino, a commission merchant, died on Tuesday at her residence, 505 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. She was 82 years old and was born in Spain.

JAMES WALSH, 74 years old, who had lived in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 82 Pioneer Street, from pneumonia.

Mrs. SOPHIA HENRIETTA REINERS, widow of Henry Reiners, died at her home, 164 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday in her seventy-ninth year. The funeral service will be held at the home of her son, Henry C. Reiners, 119 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, tomorrow.

JOHN WALSH, for many years in the trucking business in Manhattan, died in Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday, and the funeral will be held from the home of his son, 1,028 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow afternoon. He was 64 years old.

LOUIS COHN, a ship chandler, who supplied Standard Oil steamers with provisions for thirty years, died at his home in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, aged 65 years.

Major CHARLES E. PRICE, employed in the Finance Department of this city, died on Wednesday at his home in Allston, Mass. He was born in 1837.

EMMET WILSON, ex-Congressman for the Third Florida District, died at Pensacola, Fla., Wednesday. He was 36 years old.

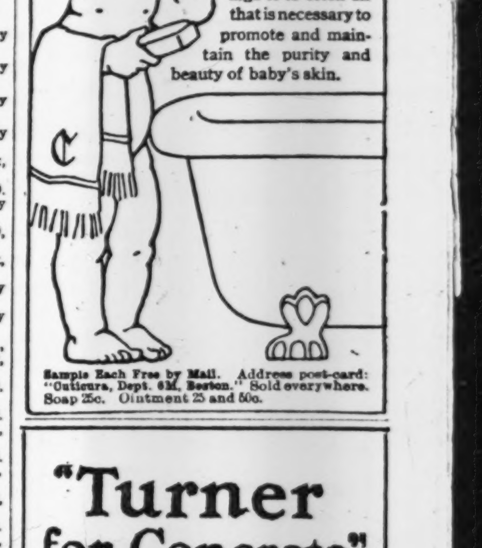
John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem.

CIRCLE 104 J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

WILLIS Hood UNDERTAKER Prompt, careful, considerate service, at the price you wish to pay. Non-sectarian 1939 MADISON AVE. 'PHONE 3715 HARLEM.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Ready For His Bath With Cuticura Soap



Cuticura Soap is ideal for baby because of its absolute purity and delicate medication. Assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to rashes, irritations and chafings it is often all that is necessary to promote and maintain the purity and beauty of baby's skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

"Turner for Concrete"

Letters to The Times on War Topics and Other Subjects of Public Interest

GERMANS IN FINLAND

Sweden Held Off Because of Kaiser's Intervention, Branting Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents who defend the cause of the Finnish White Government overlook one point which, while it may appear at the moment to be immaterial in Finland, is certainly of supreme importance to Americans who are interested in the matter. That is the undeniable fact that at present the Finnish White Government is in active alliance with the Germans. Atrocities by the Red Guard and the accuracy or inaccuracy of Mr. Nuorteva's statements are of a certain interest, perhaps; but they do not alter this one fact, and should be considered only as offering possible exculpation.

It has been said by supporters of Judge Svinhufvud's Government that it turned to Germany for help only when its natural ally, Sweden, had refused to lend a hand. If this be true, it may offer a certain measure of excuse, though one cannot have a great admiration for the judgment of a small nation which, with all the evidence before it, believes that Germany will come in only as a disinterested friend. But this statement is denied very circumstantially in a recent issue of The New Europe. The author of the denial, who signs himself "V," appears to be a Swede who supports the present Government in that country and who also sympathizes with the Allies. He bases his argument on public statements by a member of the present Government, and by Mr. Branting, who, while he may not like the Germans and the White Guard, is certainly not a Bolshevik. The writer in The New Europe says:

It is no longer a secret that when the Finnish Government appealed to Sweden for assistance in the civil war they had already appealed to Germany for the same purpose. Mr. Branting, whose evidence will be accepted as unbiased, said in a recent interview given to the Stockholm correspondent of the Temps: "It is important to emphasize that when the Finnish representatives in Stockholm say that their Government first appealed to Sweden for an armed intervention this is in direct opposition to the actual facts. We have reason to believe that the Finnish representatives in Berlin asked for a German intervention long before Finland appealed to Sweden. The Finnish Government informed us later, when it made its official proposal for a Swedish intervention, that it had simultaneously asked in Berlin for a German armed intervention. You will thus see that a Swedish intervention would have meant not only a risk but an absolute certainty of our being dragged into military co-operation with Germany, as Finland had already invited Germany to intervene, and nobody can imagine that Germany would have refused an offer so favorable to her policy of hegemony in the Baltic. But by being dragged in as the third party of this German-Finnish combination Sweden would also have been inveigled into the great war on the side of Germany. Fortunately our Government saw the danger."

Mr. Sarlo, Foreign Secretary in the present White Government, in a brochure published long before the Finnish-German peace treaty was concluded, tells how in Finland German victories were simply called "our victories." The pro-Germanism which was no doubt a natural consequence of the treatment Finland received at the hands of the Czarist Government has not died down in those circles which form and support the present Government since Finland as a result of the revolution has gained her independence.

Mr. F. Löfgren, Minister of Justice in the present Swedish Coalition Government, also spoke openly on this subject at a recent public meeting in Göteborg, where he expounded the Government policy with regard to these questions. "We all know," he said, "that immediately after the declaration of independence the Finns entered into negotiations for a treaty with Germany, which in a commercial-political sense made Finland the vassal of Germany. Germany would therefore always have intervened when the Finnish Government, with which the treaty was concluded, was threatened. The question was only whether Sweden should have in a greater or less degree relieved Germany of her work in assisting her ally."

In their decision not to enter into such an adventure the Swedish Government not only was certainly backed by the overwhelming majority of the Swedish nation, but acted in full accordance with the views of the Governments in Norway and Denmark.

"V" also speaks of the resentment felt by the Swedish people over "Finland's unfortunate behavior toward the State which first recognized her independence and had hoped to see her join the other Scandinavian States in peaceful collaboration"; and he also speaks of the regret of the Swedes "that the only intervention which the Swedish Government considered possible, namely its offer to mediate in the internal strife in Finland—which cannot as easily as is done in some quarters be classified as a mere struggle between legality and rebellion—met with so little understanding in Finland."

These are troublous times, when the burden of proof should surely lie heavily on any one who takes up the cause of those who are in active alliance with the enemy—and not only our enemy, but from evidence gleaned all the way from Finland to the Balkans, the enemy of all small nationalities.

P. K.

New York, May 27, 1918.

A CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA

Can the People Be Taught the Value of a Stable Government?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The whole world is intense in its desire for the success of the Allies. At present it is paying particular attention to Russia, because Russia has been enslaved by Germany through the activity of her representatives, the Bolsheviki. These form one party among many political parties, all of which, with their bands of leaders, who claim to be Socialists, represent the sum total result that liberty has accomplished for the benefit of 180 millions of people. The people of Russia have gone through all the experiences of acquiring democracy through misrepresentation.

The general practices of life prove that the straight way is always the best way. The Russian people never have been given the opportunity to see the straight way to gain human recognition. They have gotten rid of the Czar. Such relief was supposed to lead them into this straight road, but immediately an obstruction blocked their path—a red flag—with leaders who tried to recognize humanity by promising all sorts of wonderful results from a liberty that waves a red flag—for centuries the symbol of terrorism and unrestraint. To be honest with Russia, it is time to relieve her of such leaders, who continually preach only that "what is yours is mine and what is mine is my own."

Which one among the nations of the world, by her record, can show Russia that democracy is the leader of justice, or that her executive always guards the protection which democracy gives for the benefit of the people? Such a record can be shown by the United States. Ever since 1776, through every period of her wars, justice has been the aim of the United States; not the selfishness of commercial schemes for aggrandisement, but the protection of the ideals of her flag, which represents liberty, equality, and justice. If any favors can be extended to Russia, the United States is in a position to grant them without prejudice, by advising with Russia how to gain democracy, how to protect democracy, and how to benefit from democratic ideals.

Suffrage was granted to the Russian people by a provisional Government presumably as a necessary part of freedom. But in reality for what purpose? Was it not that they should be burdened with many political parties, the members of one of which called themselves Bolsheviki? Unfortunately Russia has been troubled always with socialistic revolutionary parties without number who claimed to work for the freedom of the people. Yet from among their members there were some (provocateurs) who were engaged, even by the Czar's Government, on a salary basis, to supply his special bureau with all the inside information of the doings of their coworkers. The Czar has gone and the income to these members has been lost, but the Kaiser immediately took the Czar's place, and it seems that he has engaged the combination of Lenine and Trotsky, not to supply the information as formerly, but to help to destroy the Russian Army, to open Russia's resources for the benefit of the Kaiser and his army. These same men had preached for years democracy and its cause. It seems that they have different ideas about democracy, at least one for use among the people and another for the benefit of themselves only. It is a pity to see such vast numbers of people being sacrificed by a few irresponsible "misrepresentatives" of ideals.

Let us, the United States, which can work unselfishly, give to the Russian people the benefits gained from the experience of long tests of the ideals for which we stand. Let us show the people of Russia what benefits a constitution similar to that of the United States would give to them. The peasants of Russia were promised and are demanding land. Such a constitution, with due regard to justice, would meet their desires. The Russian people need to be protected against their great enemy—starvation. Such a constitution would provide for this. Over there, I understand, labor is bitter against capital and capital against labor. Such a constitution can protect every one equally against injustice. Such a constitution would give a general, free education; would protect against a narrow commercial market and encourage initiative. It would give the people the right of being served by the Government, instead of being enslaved by it. Such a constitution would place the people in a position to establish a strong, able army, which would be properly fed, equipped, and cared for, beyond the grants of land especially provided for them. Such a constitution would free the Russian people from German barbarism, from socialistic misrepresentation, and from Bolshevist terrorism; and such a constitution would eliminate the red flag, establishing in its stead a flag which would represent for all Russia, as a right, not as a privilege—without limit, without prejudice, without favor—honor, equality and justice, gained through a real liberty and founded upon a true democracy.

HAROLD M. SCHECHTER.

New York, May 27, 1918.

Why Women Didn't Enroll.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The true reason, as it appears to me, why thousands of women did not register last Saturday is that they did not know where to go for the purpose, or where they could get information about it. Not every woman sees THE SUNDAY TIMES, nor were all who do careful enough to preserve your instructions for reference later.

I addressed a goodly number of women on the subject on Saturday last, and on the two days preceding, some of whom I spoke to on the street, some in the house, others at a club. Two or three were well informed and knew where to go. A few only were indifferent, one, an "anti," saying that her husband did not wish her to vote. All the rest were interested and easily induced to register; some were really grateful, having been too busy or forgetful to procure the necessary information.

Some one had said, "Ask the cop." I tried this for the benefit of a busy friend in another district, but being of the traffic squad he was ignorant of this matter, and no other policeman was in sight. When the districts are thoroughly organized and canvassed I have no doubt that a much larger proportion of women will enroll. A man at the club, a fair sample of many, said he never voted at a primary.

Most women, having no vote, have not troubled themselves to become informed on political matters. When they do it will at least be for their own benefit; in time, perhaps, for the benefit of the country also.

ANNIE S. PECK.

New York, May 27, 1918.

The Belgian Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The display of French and British flags around town is a splendid tribute to our allies, but it is generally agreed that if it had not been for the heroic defense of the Belgian Army during the first three weeks of the war the Huns would have reached Paris and the coast. The story of the war would possibly read quite differently. Let us show, by displaying the Belgian colors, that we appreciate the tremendous sacrifice that they made in the cause of humanity.

VICTOR D. BENET.

New York, May 24, 1918.

GOOD HOSPITAL CARE.

Confidence in the Medical Service Founded on Experience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a few words of appreciation to those of Nellie Louise Condon, which appeared in your valued paper of even date? During the late Fall I spent two months at Spartanburg, S. C., and witnessed the very unfortunate period of evolution which was at that time taking place in the base hospital at Camp Wadsworth. It was, therefore, with deep misgiving, which amounted almost to fear, that immediately upon receipt of a telegram from the new commanding officer, Major Dear, notifying me of my husband's operation, I hurried South during the first days of March.

With what relief, however, did I realize the change that had taken place in a brief period! It will always be a source of deep gratitude to realize the care now being given at that hospital. The very atmosphere breathes confidence and cheerfulness. Cleanliness, attention and good-will are everywhere. Specialists in all branches are officers in the Medical Corps, and verily I think Camp Wadsworth has the finest. I found no reason to complain of anything, nor did my husband ever voice other than the deepest appreciation of what was being done for him. He had at one time been a patient in one of the finest hospitals in New York, and we both said he had not received better treatment while a paying patient than he was receiving in the base hospital. At times really we felt he was receiving a more personal care, though instead of a private room he was but one of many in the ward. The diet was wholesome, varied, and appetizing, showing competent talent in the diet kitchens.

I was at the hospital daily for over four weeks, and entertain the deepest feeling of friendship for the patient, self-sacrificing nurses, who most certainly contribute a great deal to the patient's recovery. Never did I leave my husband's bedside feeling depressed, but I knew he was being well taken care of at all times. It was the personal individual sympathy which one was shown which I think is the greatest proof of the efficiency of Wadsworth's Base Hospital. It is therefore with pride that I look back to its splendid evolution, for it was indeed developed out of a wilderness and from chaos, which was perhaps but natural to the early months of our entering the war, and when the camp itself was only beginning to live.

But it is with more than pride that I voice my appreciation of the splendid work done at the base hospital at Camp Wadsworth, it is with a grateful heart and also the certainty that no matter what the future holds I need have no fear, as through the perfect and efficient medical corps of the United States Army our men will be well taken care of, and return some day not alone alive, but well.

MAY G. SCHAEFER.

Ridgewood, N. J., May 25, 1918.

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Their Uniform, Work, and Standing in the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time among the different uniforms seen around the city you have probably noticed one which was very similar to that of a commissioned officer of the United States Army. Probably you know of some one wearing this uniform. This uniform is that of an army field clerk, United States Army. His uniform is in every respect that of a commissioned officer, minus the brown braid on the lower part of the sleeve, which distinguishes him from a commissioned officer. Many people think that the name army field clerk means a civilian clerk in the employ of the Government, but this is not so. An army field clerk receives his appointment from the Secretary of War only and is not governed by civil service rules and regulations, and is not enlisted, but sworn into the service the same as any commissioned officer and is part of the army.

The War Department has issued the following letter regarding the military rank and status of army field clerks and showing that their status is a military one, and not that of a civilian:

With the information that army field clerks are not civilians. They have been held to be officers of the army, although not commissioned officers. In consequence of their military status the present uniform has been prescribed for them.

It is settled that under the act of Aug. 29, 1916, creating the positions of army field clerks, occupants of these positions have a military status, and that as they are appointed to office by the Secretary of War they are officers in the military service.

Possibly you have had occasion to meet an army field clerk and you have wondered why he had to wear the uniform, but the above gives you the information that he is in the army and not simply a civilian clerk. A civilian clerk can be discharged at any time by the commanding officer of the department in which he is employed, and he can resign whenever he feels so disposed, while an army field clerk can be discharged only by a general court-martial, with the findings of a board of officers, and same has to be approved by the Secretary of War, and if he wishes to resign his resignation has to be accepted by the Secretary of War, the same as any commissioned officer who wishes to resign.

Army field clerks are ordered from station to station in the same manner as commissioned officers. At the present time there are a very large number of army field clerks "Over There" doing their bit, right in the front line, and every army field clerk is anxiously awaiting his order that will send him to France.

ARMY FIELD CLERK.

New York, May 20, 1918.

Prof. Cattell Denies "Agitation."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES you say: "Dr. Cattell, who was a professor in the Department of Psychology, was found guilty by the Trustees of sending letters to Congressmen urging them to vote against sending drafted men to Europe and of other acts of agitation." This statement is in error in three respects: (1) No charge was made against me by the Trustees of Columbia University except the sending of a letter to members of the Congress. (2) A letter to members of the Congress in support of legislation before the Senate and the House is not agitation, but the exercise of a constitutional right. The letter was shown by me to no one except the members of the Congress to whom it was addressed. (3) My letter did not oppose the sending of drafted men to Europe, but the requiring of them to fight there against their will. This is substantially the measure for the relief of "conscientious objectors" adopted by the British Parliament and now applied in the United States by order of the President.

J. McKEEN CATTELL.

Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y., May 19, 1918.

How the Latin-American States Might Help the Allies' Cause

By ALEJANDRO RIVAS VAZQUEZ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would constitute a grave error to suppose that all the Latin countries of this hemisphere have attained a like degree of political advancement and material progress.

Some of them have reached real stability in their democratic institutions, and under this régime have been enabled to initiate a vigorous development of their many national resources. I may cite as examples Chile, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay.

Others, unfortunately, have been in the recent past, or are yet today, victims of dictatorships of various sorts, which smother in them all breath of democratic life, even though they cannot completely hinder the development of their physical riches. Such is the case of Mexico, which under the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz grew up in ignorance of democratic usages, and of Venezuela, which under the despotisms of Cipriano Castro and Juan Vicente Gomez has lived during the last twenty years in a state of actual slavery.

In the minds of the Latin-American peoples there is a clear and exact knowledge as to what the hegemonic ambitions of Germany mean to the world. Those among them who enjoy the benefits of real democracy well know that this is the decisive hour of its loss or of its retention. Those who still live in the lethal atmosphere of despotism understand that the hour has rung for the defeat or victory of all autocracies.

Perhaps in the present war there do not exist, in regard to Latin America, those motives which are generally recognised as a basis for the declaration of war. But to the generous Latin-American conception of international life there is a sufficient affront in this outrage on the liberal nations, this dismemberment of right, this threat against liberty, a word which will perhaps sound metaphysical to Teutonic barbarism, but the denial of which entails the death of every noble impulse of life.

Unanimously does Latin America realise the danger, more or less imminent, to the safety of the fatherland, the principle of democracy, the ideal of humanity. Nothing else is necessary to make her long to take her place by the side of those peoples who, offended more directly, struggle for their honor and existence at the same time that they struggle for the good of all humanity.

The independent national existence and the distinct force of reflection which among them form the currents of public opinion which influence their respective Governments will furnish the occasions necessary for the fulfillment of this longing. It is undoubtedly reasonable to suppose that all the Latin-American countries will go to war against Germany, just as Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, and Panama have already gone.

Would this event represent any benefit to the cause of the Allies?

Leaving to one side the moral value of these national entities—a value, nevertheless, quite noteworthy in any struggle—let us consider that with the prolongation of the war and its fatal destructiveness it is possible that the deciding factor will be the reserve of soldiers. Latin America has more than 70,000,000 inhabitants. Consequently, its military strength is great, and it is of excellent quality, on account of its warlike fierceness, its admirable endurance, and its inborn aptitude for war, all of which has been demonstrated in our long war of independence and in our civil conflicts.

Latin America possesses, besides, immense agricultural fields and millions of arms to cultivate them, and in this war of nations the food question is considered a decisive factor for defense and victory.

While the field of battle remains in Europe and there continues to be a scarcity of transports, it may perhaps seem superfluous to place a value on a contingent of troops which would add no weight to the enormous contingent which the United States is able to furnish, but nevertheless cannot transport to the fields of action.

But aside from the fact that in this universal struggle for the laws of liberty it is but right that all peoples should contribute their share of sacrifice to the winning of success and not allow a few groups to bleed and ruin themselves in order to endow all with the benefit of these laws—who can affirm that the hazards of war will never permit Germany to attack outside of Europe? There is no invincible armada, just as there is no invincible army, and good military judgment will foresee the possibility of a partial defeat in order to assure the final triumph.

To the United States, in whose hosts European democracy bases all hope of giving the Teutonic beast its mortal blow, the Latin-American alliance means that its rear is secure.

While this alliance is not carried out and the Latin-American Governments—especially those which are at bottom autocratic—continue to maintain the currents of public opinion in favor of the Allies in the form of an apparently benevolent neutrality, the menace of German intrigue will continue to threaten. Lack of this foresight and of the necessary measures to combat the evil has been the cause of some great setbacks to the cause of the Allies. And is it hard to foresee the embarrassment, to put it mildly, that a continental conflict would place on the efforts of America at the precise moment when the very maximum of these efforts is needed to overcome Germany!

To state this is to make a healthful forewarning. It would be wrong to view with indifference Germany's very active intrigue propaganda in South American countries simply because these countries, considered separately, may be relatively small. History teaches us that at times it is perhaps the weakest entity which Providence has destined in the hour of battle to wound the heel of Achilles.

In all South American countries there exists a deep and strong feeling of sympathy for the Allies. But it behooves these, and more especially the United States on account of its closer commercial and political relations, to work so that this feeling be converted without delay into full dynamic activity, in full co-operation with the countries in the war against the German military caste.

Our directing forces in all spheres of action would collaborate willingly in such a purpose. There might not be lacking, perhaps, some despotism, which, through its affinity to the system, might wish to favor the cause of Germany, even though only to the extent of a continued neutrality which our patriotism condemns. But such a despotism would quickly succumb at the hands of the people who suffer it, as it is but just that in this hour of final reckoning between democracy and autocracy all such forces, oppressors of popular sovereignty, should disappear from wherever they may exist.

ALEJANDRO RIVAS VAZQUEZ.

New York, May 24, 1918.

A Last Word on Palladino.

By HEREWARD CARRINGTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reported death of Eusapia Palladino in Rome brings up once again for public discussion her mediumship, and in fairness to her memory I feel that I cannot let this opportunity pass without a final word regarding her powers. As the man who brought Palladino to this country for investigation, after having had ten séances with her in Naples—for the English Society for Psychical Research—I feel it my duty to lay before the American public once more, and finally, the opposite side of this controversy, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the position I occupy, and as to the position which I believe she also occupies, in the history of the subject.

The notice in the paper refers to Palladino as a settled case of fraud and trickery—as a medium finally caught in fraud, and now altogether discredited. I do not for a moment doubt that this is the general impression which the American public has of this medium; but in the estimation of all those, both here and in Europe, who have investigated her carefully and conscientiously, it is an altogether false impression. Eusapia did trick; there is no doubt as to that fact. She was caught in trickery here; she was also caught in precisely the same sort of trickery in Europe a quarter of a century ago; practically every group of investigators has acknowledged that she would trick if permitted to do so. However, this point should be noted—that these same investigators are unanimous in asserting that she had genuine, remarkable powers of a supernormal character, and that genuine phenomena were produced at her séances. That fact has been omitted from the statements published in this country.

The central fact is simply this: Eusapia depended, for the production of her phenomena, upon an energy over which she exercised no control. Sometimes this energy was strong, when we had a so-called "good séance"; and at such times nothing could hold the phenomena back. Holding, tying with ropes, &c., had no effect; and manifestations would occur at great distances from the medium. At other times, the energy would be weak. At such times a long period of waiting would result, with no phenomena. Now, if Eusapia had been a wise and sensible woman, she would have said: "I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, I can get nothing tonight; we will try tomorrow." But she would not do this. An illiterate woman at basis—she could neither read nor write—she had acquired a veneer and polish through moving in scientific and aristocratic circles for some years in Europe, and had become thoroughly spoiled and vain. La Palladino must not fail! So, rather than fail, she would resort to trickery in an endeavor to produce phenemona which failed to appear; and then she would get caught doing so, and the result would be fatal. This is precisely what happened here; what happened in Cambridge in 1895, and elsewhere. But her serious investigators were uninfluenced nevertheless, because they had seen both sets of séances and not one only. And, I may add, the American "investigation," so called, did not influence the European investigators.

Scientific questions are settled eventually by scientific investigation, and not by sneers, falsehoods, or prejudiced and insufficient investigations. The "poem" which Professor Jastrow inserted at the conclusion of his article hardly disposes of a case which had been studied carefully and cautiously by the aid of scientific instruments, by the highest and brainiest men in Europe, for a quarter of a century. Browning wrote the same sort of thing about the medium, D. D. Home, his poem being "Dr. Sludge." Yet Browning had to acknowledge that he had never seen Home, knew nothing of him, and had no justification for his attitude. The extremely prejudiced and partially false report of Professor Münsterberg can, perhaps, better be estimated now than when he wrote it—since his German scheming and plotting on behalf of the Kaiser have come to light. The à priori German materialistic attitude toward this question assumed by a host of "professors of psychology" will not serve to do away with one single fact of a genuine nature which may have been observed; and many such facts are on record for those who care to consult the original records. I may perhaps refer the interested reader to my books, "Eusapia Palladino and Her Phenomena," "Personal Experiences in Spiritualism," and the report in the Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research for full details.

One or two words should, I think, be said to clear away certain inaccuracies which appeared in the statement connected with the announcement of her death:

1. Eusapia did not refuse to give the séance in the Times tower because conjurers were present. On the contrary, she accepted this condition. She only stipulated that some of her own friends should accompany her to the séance, to see that she had fair play and that no harm befell her when she was in trance. These friends were to remain altogether outside the circle, away from the table, and under guard by members of the circle. This was not agreed to by the investigators, and the séance fell through on that account.

2. It was never proved that Palladino lifted the table with her toe, "by detectives introduced into the room." In many cases the legs of the table were incased in hollow wooden tubes reaching the floor, and completely preventing her from touching the legs of the table. Levitations occurred, nevertheless!

3. Eusapia did not come to America in 1908, but in 1909, and remained until 1910. Further sittings in Naples, after her return, were inconclusive.

I have now finished with Palladino. Requiescat in pace! I think it only right, however, that these final words should be said by me after her death, as I regard her as one of the most interesting cases in the whole history of psychical research; one of the most remarkable physical mediums the world has ever known, (in spite of her petty trickery,) and one of the most interesting and magnetic women it has ever been my lot to encounter.

HEREWARD CARRINGTON, Ph. D.

New York, May 18, 1918.

THE KAISER'S MADNESS

Becoming More Pronounced and Spreading Among His Worshipers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your analysis, in a recent issue, of the Kaiser's speech in which he asks his subjects to congratulate themselves and thank the army that they have been spared the devastation in Germany, which he has witnessed in France along the western front, when they were attacked by their enemies, leads to the logical conclusion that inasmuch as the premises on which his reasoning is founded, namely that Germany was first attacked, are not in accordance with the facts, the Kaiser is laboring under a delusion of persecution, the product of a distorted mind. In one's work as an alienist, it frequently happens that one of a family or group becomes obsessed with a false idea—usually of a false paranoid type—and impresses it upon those about him. So frequently, indeed, is this observed by psychiaters that it has received the name folie à deux ou trés, where two or three or more are obsessed with the same delusive idea and base their conduct and behavior upon it.

There are numerous examples, too, where thousands have been obsessed with such ideas and followed alleged prophets whose claims were purely delusive. As a recent example might be cited the case of a man who proclaimed himself Elijah the Restorer, founded a city of ten thousand followers and then came three thousand strong to convert New York to his belief. I am pleased, however, that thanks to the intelligence of our city his pilgrimage was in vain.

When paranoid ideas dominate the conduct of an ordinary man in lowly position he is promptly shut up in an asylum, as soon as his behavior attracts attention or endangers the community. If, however, the individual be in an exalted position, he may do a vast amount of harm before the real condition becomes apparent. Periodic hypomania very frequently manifests itself in just that way. Very often such individuals appear quite sane to those about them and carry them away to their delusive way of reasoning, even if it appears to be paranoid on closer analysis. It is not to be wondered at that a man of that type would develop megalomania—surrounded by flatterers ever ready to gain favor by praising the most inane efforts, fed on adulation, and nurtured in an atmosphere which believes in the divine right of Emperors and Kings. No one dares to oppose his most capricious wish, and, not subject to the bendings of environment like lesser mortals, these perverted ideas become fixed and intensified.

While, of course, it is not possible to give an opinion without being in possession of all the facts, the past behavior of the Kaiser is most suggestive. At one time it seems to me he is said to have had painted a picture in which he was depicted as a champion of the white race against the "yellow peril." He is said to have had ideas of having been a great composer and wrote an opera, which he had played, some years ago. His idea that he is the representative of God on earth, his idea of world conquest, and his effort of forcing "Kultur" on a benighted world, his saying at the beginning of the world war that Germany was fighting for her existence, and now his persistence in the idea that the war was forced on him—all these are very suggestive of hypomania with paranoid trends. It is indeed unfortunate that those about him, too, have been infected by a sort of folie à deux and support his wild fantasies.

In ordinary life, when the relatives or friends of a person who becomes insane do not care for him and allow him to become a menace, the community takes him in hand and shuts him up so that he can no longer do any harm.

As the Kaiser seems to have mentally infected practically the whole of Germany and even Austria as well and they can only look upon his acts with a distorted view, the whole world must apprehend him and put him where he can in future do no further harm.

It is, indeed, lamentable when one man, through his exalted position and defective reasoning, can upset the whole world. It is a sad commentary on our civilization that one man should be intrusted with so much power.

The problem now is to apprehend an insane man, a deluded nation, so they cannot again become a menace to the world. If the people of Germany and Austria do not appreciate that they are following a deluded man the world must do it for them. The task now is to keep on until the Kaiser is apprehended and put in a position where he can do no further harm. Then, and then only, will the world be made safe for democracy.

WILLIAM STEINACH.

New York, May 22, 1918.

Austria's Psychological Moment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As usual, contradictory reports have reached us as to the happenings at the meeting of the Austrian Emperor with the superdivine Kaiser at German headquarters. The facts remain hidden. Only disjointed, distorted tales for general consumption filter through as best suit the authorities. One version for Germany, a special article for the militarist Junker; another for Austria; a third one for the Magyar; a fourth for the Czech. All equally distant from the truth.

One fact remains: Germany pursues her own and her one purpose—world dominion, by any and all means, regardless of either friend or foe. As ready to fight the latter as to sacrifice the former. As long as Austria submits, she is welcome. Woe to her if she should dare to assert herself.

Will Austria see this? Has she forgotten the humiliation of 1866, followed by Bismarck's mollification to secure neutrality in 1870, and the subsequent Triple Alliance, most stupendous for herself and her hereditary enemy? With the best part of civilised humanity in armed opposition to Teutonic tyranny the Austrians should recognise a means for salvation in preference to obliteration, to utter vassalage. A way is open. Boldly to disavow her actions as forced into by the Hohenzollern. Throw herself into the other camp, into the cause of human right and reason. With full confidence to obtain justice, the settlement with Italy can be intrusted to France, to Great Britain, to the United States. For her, no real cause to fight these exists.

The psychological moment for such momentous action seems approaching.

With misery trying the Dual Monarchy's population; war's burdens, sacrifices, sufferings daily increasing past bearing, and nothing to gain but wounds and death to further her northern neighbor's ambition, will Austria-Hungary seize the one favorable opening offered by Fate?

If their Emperor will not, will the people take the bit in their own teeth, assert themselves as they tried in '48? A prompt ending to this savage struggle would come into sight.

R. L.

Allendale, N. J., May 20, 1918.

ITALY-AMERICA

To Old Friendship the War Adds a New Appreciation.

By VINCENZO DE SANTO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

America and Italy, which for a long time have had so much in common and have unconsciously given each other incalculable moral and spiritual assistance, were, before April 1917, only slightly acquainted and knew next to nothing about each other's national ideals and aspirations. We Italians of the present generation had formed a sadly erroneous opinion of the United States of America. The colossal industrial development of this Republic, the fabulous fortunes accumulated by some of its citizens, and the seemingly unlimited size of the pocketbooks of almost every American who visited us each year had given us the impression that the only thing which really counted in America, and the only thing the American people sought after, was the all-powerful dollar. Fiction, plays, and light operas on certain phases of American life, produced by Americans themselves, purely for the sake of amusing the public, or produced by foreigners with the possible intent of spreading anti-American propaganda, had helped us conspicuously to form that impression. The "Dollar Princess," for instance, which was one of the most popular operettas in Italy for several years, is only one of many productions which did injustice and injury to the good name of the Americans.

When President Wilson delivered his epoch-making address on April 2, 1917, asking Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, we were struck not by the fact that war was recommended, for that we had anticipated, but by the profound idealism and love of universal justice on which the war program of this nation had been based.

We then suddenly realised that America could not be the materialistic nation we had been led to believe she was. Scholars, editors, and orators looked back upon American history and busied themselves to show the Italian public that this Commonwealth had not only been founded on idealism but had never lost sight of it in the course of its rapid and impressive development. It was pointed out that President Wilson's address was only one of the many golden pages in the annals of mankind written by the people who made this Republic what it is. The pledge made by the Pilgrim Fathers immediately after landing at Plymouth, the Declaration of the American Independence, and Lincoln's Gettysburg address are, in fact, among the most precious documents of humanity and illustrate the true spirit of the American people.

One of the main reasons that made the bulk of the American people, in the recent past, take only a very superficial interest in modern Italy, is to be found, I believe, in the fact that the Americans very seldom showed any enthusiasm for a nation that was not a republic.

The great war has been for many of us a good teacher in several elementary subjects. Even the most accomplished students among us very soon found out that they still had a great deal to learn about geography and history and also concerning the form of government and national doctrines of the various nations that came into the foreground. Think of what all of us had to learn of "progressive" Germany, of "decadent" France, and of "egotistic" England. Think also of what we, the Italians, had to learn about "mercenary" America. It cannot be considered an offense, therefore, to say that the average American was not rightly informed as to the form of our Government. Italy is a monarchy, but it would be impossible to find another nation which is more democratic both in its constitution and in its ideals. Our Government, like the Government of these States, is "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The Italian people's innate love for liberty may be illustrated by the intense interest they have always shown in the formation and development of the American Republic, which is the cradle of modern democracy. Carlo Botta, who, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, wrote his "History of the War of the American Independence," tells us what the feelings of the Italian people were in regard to the American Revolution. The well-known historian, speaking of the Congress held in Philadelphia in September, 1774, said:

For a long time no spectacle had been offered to the attention of mankind of so powerful an interest as the present American Congress. It was indeed a novel thing, and it seemed miraculous that a nation, hitherto almost unknown to the people of Europe, * * * should now, all of a sudden, come out of that state of obscurity and, as if awaking from a long slumber, should seize the power to govern itself. * * * The Congress succeeded in uniting in its favor not only the opinions of the American people, but also those of all the European nations and even their Governments, as well as the opinions of no small part of the inhabitants of Great Britain itself, so great was at that time either the spirit of innovation or the love of liberty or the desire to shake off the restraints that the authorities placed upon the people they governed. Meanwhile all minds were suspended with expectation for the issues of so important a contest, and all eyes were attentive to see what measures the American convention would first adopt in a matter of such momentous importance.

Thomas Jefferson, the drafter of the Declaration of Independence, commending this work, gave the following opinion about the author's love for the cause of freedom, an opinion that could have been expressed about every intelligent Italian of that time:

Botta had the faculty * * * of enlivening the whole of our history with the constant glow of his enthusiasm for the liberty and independence of nations. Neutral as a historian should be in the relation of facts, he is never neutral in his feelings, nor in the warm expression of them, on the triumphs and reverses of the conflicting parties and of his honest sympathy with those engaged in the right cause.

The interest which Italy showed in this nation at the time of the Revolutionary War was excelled only by the sympathy and moral support she gave to the cause of the Federal States during the civil war.

George P. Marsh, American Minister in Italy at the time of Lincoln, affirmed, in one of his letters, that in no other country in Europe the cause of the Union met with so warm sympathy as in Italy.

Pasquale Villari, one of the greatest scholars of modern Italy, summing up, in the beginning of the year 1863, the sentiments of the Italians in reference to the American struggle, expressed himself in the following terms:

Our sympathy is all with the Federal States, for it is clear that they are fighting for a worthy cause. * * * We feel confident that the war will be won by the North.

While the civil war was ravaging this country a large portion of the Italian population was still suffering under foreign yoke, and the Italian apostle of democracy, Giuseppe Mazzini, addressing the Abolitionists, begged them not to forget, while at work for the emancipation of the black race, "the millions of white slaves suffering, struggling, and dying in Italy." "We are fighting," he told his American friends, "the same sacred battle for the freedom and the emancipation of the oppressed."

Cavour's sympathy for American ideals is recorded by W. R. Thayer ("Times and Life of Cavour,") in a passage in which the great statesman takes up the defense of America in a most whole-hearted fashion.

Garibaldi always spoke very affectionately of America, of which he considered himself an adopted son. In 1885 he wrote to Mr. G. P. Marsh: "I think continually of America, my second motherland."

In their turn the Americans of half a century ago never failed to show a great interest in the welfare of Italy.

Charles Sumner expressed the feelings of most of his fellow citizens when he exclaimed, "When will Austria disappear from that beautiful land, to which my heart turns with a constant glow?"

The most precious testimony, however, on the mutual esteem and friendship between the American and Italian people of half a century ago is furnished by Abraham Lincoln himself. Writing to Bertinatti, Envoy Extraordinary to America, on July 23, 1864, the great and most venerable man said:

I am free to confess that the United States have in the course of the last three years encountered vicissitudes and been involved in controversies which have tried the friendship and even the forbearance of other nations, but at no stage in this unhappy fraternal war in which we are endeavoring to save and strengthen the foundations of our national unity has the King or the people of Italy faltered in addressing to us the language of respect, confidence, and friendship. * * * I pray God to have your country in his holy keeping and to vouchsafe to crown with success her noble aspirations. * * *

These old and new ties of friendship between America and Italy, the similarity of national ideals, the mutual esteem that has existed for so long between them and the present alliance of arms are certainly sufficient to form a base upon which to build a better understanding and a lasting and fruitful friendship.

VINCENZO DE SANTO.

New York, May 25, 1918.

BLIND GERMAN PEOPLE.

Force Must Prevail Where All Arguments Fail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why deceive ourselves longer? Why mislead Germans? We have been saying this war is not against the German people but only their military autocracy. That was our first opinion. It has changed.

We now realize the German people support their masters, approve barbarous methods. We now fight Germany as a whole. Her people have failed to recognize the acts of their army as heathenish. They must be forced to this recognition.

They who have no axiom except might cannot grasp the fact that the Allies war for a holy principle. It is nothing to the German people that all history recounts no rulers who have so lied as theirs, no army which has committed such atrocities—never such attempts to embroil peaceful nations and endeavors to subvert friendly neutrals by deceit and hypocrisy.

Over 2,000 years ago Julius Caesar wrote that the Germans, of all Gaul, were the most brutal and unreliable of the barbarians there. Are they any different today? Is not their civilization merely that of the mind, not of the heart? Frightful devastation, wanton destruction, savagery, means nothing to them. They take pride in the fact that they first used poisonous gas, liquid fire, and other hellish contrivances. They condone bomb dropping on innocent civilians. They make a holiday and strike off a medal to celebrate the sinking of a passenger ship. They acquiesce in any form of brutality of no military advantage, massacres of population, mediaeval imposts of tribute, slavery of men, women, and children. They raise no protest against the most bestial acts of their armies—polluted wells, poisoned meat, letters from prisoners bearing death, crucifixion, maiming, any manner of unheard of devilish savagery.

Can we say we have no cause for war against such a people? No! a thousand times no!

Many times since the beginning of the war the German people could have made an honorable peace. The time for this is past. It is time now to do away with all peace talk. To bullies, savages, and beasts, force and threats only avail. Let us tell them boldly what they may now expect. No peace without punishment and penalties. Let us tell them that the longer they continue their hell-made war the deeper shall they be humiliated.

They cannot be influenced by logic or Christian spirit. They must be subdued by force and fear. Our words have ever given them hope. Let them know now that there is no hope for them except an unconditional peace dictated by the Allies; that the longer this is postponed the more severe the terms. There might yet be time for decent, human Germans to save their race from detestation and destruction, but alas! they fail to see this. Let them know that we and England and France and Italy and Serbia will fight and continue to fight to the last man, woman, and child; that it rests with them—the German people—whether this is to be a war of extermination.

JUSTICE.

New York, May 16, 1918.

PELHAM NAVAL BOYS PLAY IN 'BIFF-BANG!'

A Top-Notch Service Show, with Brilliant New Features, at the Century.

SHOW GIRLS, PONY BALLET

Joe Fields, Robt. B. Mantell, Jimmie Fox, Harry Davies, and Other Scions of the Theatre.

The Century Theatre, home of high art and high jinks, has never offered a more dazzling spectacle of feminine attractions than the boys of the Pelham Naval Training Camp disclosed yesterday for the delight of the metropolis. What "You Know Me, Al!" did for the army at the Lexington Opera House, "Biff-Bang!" now does for the navy—and then some.

Really, the regular profession (fifteen a week and twenty on the road) will have to look to its artistic standing, and even more to its artistic understandings. Have the recruits "on board" the Pelham Station already acquired their sea legs? Perhaps not; but when they do the result can scarcely be an improvement. As for the "art cosmetic," (as Lord Bacon called it,) rouge and lipstick have never been applied more alluringly. It is quite impossible that any mere woman could be as gay and abandoned as these jolly tars seem to be.

The chorus of "stevedore" show girls wore evening gowns and corsets—"donated," as the program informs us, by prominent dressmaking establishments. Undoubtedly the patriotic donors obeyed the President's injunction and gave until it hurt—but it is equally certain that the hurt was on the corseted show girls. As for the donors, (barring the matter of muscular biceps and bass voices,) they acquired the services of a troupe of incomparable mannequins—or, rather, of ladykins, if that is the masculine form of this highly technical term. The pony ballet was mainly clad in another ("donation") from a merchant of silk stockings, and if those were indeed their sea legs the result should be a deluge of new orders, even from all the North Atlantic mermaids hitherto unstockinged.

It was indeed a most enjoyable show throughout, and kept the audience in bubbling amusement, with frequent gales of ribshaking laughter. The cast, entirely recruited from Pelham tars, included many former actors, well known to Broadway, among them Jimmie Fox, Harry Davies, William Israel, and Robert D. Cohen. There were also scions of theatric nobility, namely, Joe Fields and Robert B. Mantell, who figured as show girls. The leading lady, and a rapturously charming one, was the magazine illustrator, Alonzo King. The music was by William Schroeder, a navy bandmaster not unknown to Broadway, and the excellent lyrics by Messrs. Israel and Cohen, Frank Mills, and Joseph Fields. One sailor song the audience took to its very bosom:

There's a corner in my heart that needs attention;
It's been neglected since the day that I was born!

The stage direction by Philip Dunning, with assistance from Mark Luescher of the Hippodrome, was of a very high order, measured by any standards, and included several novel and very striking effects. The really splendid scenery was contributed from the storehouses of Charles Dillingham and Elliott, Comstock & Gest.

Make no mistake about it, these "service" shows, and especially "Biff-Bang!" are the high spot in the past year of musical entertainment. No one who has not seen them can boast of any adequate knowledge either of the current stage or of the spirit of the young men who are going out to fight for us. Beneath the rollick of dancing, song, and horseplay runs a deeper, more persistent feeling, which touches it all with heroism, even a simple, manly beauty. In the storms and ice of the North Atlantic, face to face with a stealthy, lurking foe, these jolly tars and abandoned tar-baby-dolls will have at least one memory of warmth and light and color, and of the sympathy of those for whom they are to fight.

"Biff-Bang!" is scheduled to last only till next Wednesday, June 5, with matinées Saturday and Monday, and in spite of the warm welcome they have received it is not yet certain that the engagement can be extended.

CAMP CUSTER NINE WINNER.

Defeats Camp Grant, 5 to 3, in Benefit Game at White Sox Park.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Camp Custer won the baseball game with the Camp Grant nine at White Sox Park today by the score of 5 to 3. The attendance was disappointing. The proceeds are to be divided between the athletic funds of the two camps.

Keiser, the winning pitcher, formerly was a member of the Chicago American League Club. Carlson, who opened the game, pitching for Grant, was with the Pittsburgh Nationals before going to camp, and McGuire, who succeeded him on the mound, is a former Chicago Federal League player. Sweeney, Grant's catcher, formerly was with the New York Americans.

The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Custer	0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1	5	12	2
Grant	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	3	5	2

Batteries—Grant, Keiser, Chaffee, and Custer; Carlson, McGuire, and Sweeney.

SAILORS DEFEAT SILK SOX.

Federal Rendezvous Twirler Holds Paterson Team to One Hit.

The sailor baseball team of the Federal Rendezvous, Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, triumphed over the Doherty Silk Sox on the latter's diamond at Paterson, N. J., yesterday by the score of 5 to 3. Olson, the sailor twirler, held the Silk Sox hitless for eight innings, and then one lone bingle was made off him.

The sailors chalked up four tallies in the third frame as a result of a batting bee, and in the eighth Taylor's home run gave the Federal Rendezvous team another marker.

The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Federal Rend'v's	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0	5	7	1
Silk Sox	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	3	1	0

Batteries—Olson and Speer; Rettig and Pickering.

Clan MacDuff Eleven in Draw.

Clan MacDuff's soccer eleven, the first to defeat Bridgeport in the New York State League last Sunday, earned additional laurels at Lenox Oval yesterday by drawing with the fast team of the Interborough R. T. by the score of 3 to 3 in the final round of the annual cup tie competition for possession of the La Sultana trophy. The destination of the cup will depend upon the replay.

AUTO RACES TOMORROW.

Veteran Injured in Trial Spin for Postponed Contest at Speedway.

Barney Oldfield, one of the drivers in the Harkness Handicap, which will be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway tomorrow afternoon, having been postponed from yesterday, had a narrow escape from death at the big wooden track yesterday, when a racing car driven by William Vetera, a Brooklyn driver, slipped on the wet bank of the track and turned turtle.

Oldfield, in his Golden Submarine, was following Vetera, and just managed to whizz past the overturning car without striking it. Oldfield was making 100 miles an hour at the time, and his presence of mind in dodging past prevented disastrous results.

Vetera and his mechanician, Joe De Antoni, were picked up unconscious after the car had rolled down to the foot of the track. Both were taken to the Coney Island Hospital, where it was found that Vetera's back was seriously injured and his arms and body were badly bruised. De Antoni was cut and bruised about the head and body, but it is not believed that he is as seriously hurt as the driver. Vetera was to drive the Duessenberg car, formerly owned by Lieutenant Eddie Rickenbacker, now in France, in the race tomorrow.

The slippery condition of the track necessitated an early postponement of the auto races yesterday, but this did not prevent the drivers from getting out and tuning up their machines. Although it was announced that the race was postponed there were a large number of early comers at the track watching the workouts when the accident occurred.

Besides Oldfield, the other drivers on the track at the time were De Palma, Resta, Chevrolet, Mulford and Hearne.

The first race tomorrow afternoon will begin at 4 o'clock, and with an extra day for getting their machines in shape, the drivers look for even closer competition for the big money prizes than if the race had been run off as scheduled.

All tickets purchased for yesterday's race will be honored tomorrow.

BOYS BREAK FIVE RECORDS.

Fine Performances Mark Brooklyn Park Playgrounds Games.

Five records were made and another existing mark equaled yesterday in the annual track and field championship games of the Brooklyn Park Playgrounds, held at McCarren Park, Greenpoint. Two of the new marks were established by representatives of Betsy Head Playground, and two by athletes from Fort Greene Park.

Andy Craw of Betsy Head lowered the figures for the mile when he covered the distance in 4:43 1-5, and Edward Maccannon, another Betsy Head representative, raced to a record for the 60-yard dash, winning in 0:06 4-5. The Fort Greene athletes who established records were Earle Perelman, in the 220-yard dash, 0:24 4-5, and J. Jaffe, in the high jump. Jaffe excelled the existing mark in the jumping event by 3 1-2 inches. In the 50-yard sprint N. Newman of McKibben Park equaled the record of 0:06 2-5.

The Betsy Head Playground won the point honors, 32 tallies. This was six better than made by McKibben Park athletes.

The summaries:

50-Yard Dash, (95-Pound Class.)—Won by N. Newman, McKibben; M. Fillipone, Betsy Head, second; J. Shapiro, McCarren, third; G. Langbein, McCarren, fourth. Time—0:06 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Maccannon, Betsy Head; E. Weisger, Betsy Head, second; J. Epstein, McCarren, third; L. Longer, McKibben, fourth. Time—0:06 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by I. Weiner, Betsy Head; J. Friedman, McKibben, second; S. Davis, McKibben, third; R. McCarthy, McLoughlin, fourth. Time—0:11 1-5.

Sack Race, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by G. Cook, Bushwick; J. Broudy, McCarren, second; M. Tully, Red Hook, third; L. Fitzgerald, Red Hook, fourth. Time—0:09 2-5.

220-Yard Run, (unlimited weight.)—Won by E. Perelman, Fort Greene; J. McGuire, Betsy Head, second; J. Rothschild, Betsy Head, third; S. Schuval, McKibben, fourth. Time—0:24 1-5.

One-Mile Run, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by A. Craw, Betsy Head; W. Higgins, Fort Greene, second; J. McNeil, Betsy Head, third; B. Finkelstein, Fort Greene, fourth. Time—4:49 1-5.

810-Yard Medley Relay Race.—Won by Betsy Head; McKibben, second; McCarren, third. Time—1:37 2-5.

Running High Jump, (115-pound class.)—Won by J. Jaffe, Fort Greene, with 5 feet 5¼ inches; J. Schisler, McKibben, with 5 feet 2 inches, second; M. Lossowitz, Betsy Head, with 5 feet 1 inch, third; S. Gold, McKibben, with 5 feet, fourth.

Running Broad Jump, (130-pound class.)—Won by I. Berger, McKibben, with 17 feet 1¾ inches; L. Grossman, Bushwick, with 17 feet 1 inch, second; S. Garbowsky, McKibben, with 16 feet 7 inches, third; S. Unger, Fort Greene, with 16 feet 4½ inches, fourth.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by M. Klein, McCarren, with 40 feet; M. Tripp, McCarren, with 38 feet 6 inches, second; A. Seavers, Red Hook, with 38 feet 4 inches, third.

Two-Mile Bicycle race, (open.)—Won by J. M. Litowitz, Century Wheelmen; H. Schetzen, Kings County A. A., second; M. Haggmaier, Empire City Wheelmen, third. Time, 5:40.

Point Score.—Betsy Head Playground, 32; McKibben Park Playground, 26; McCarren Park Playground, 18; Fort Greene Park Playground, 13; Bushwick Playground, 8; Red Hook Playground, 2.

Edw. Goodman Weds Miss Huffaker

The marriage of Miss Lucy Huffaker and Edward Goodman, both of whom have been affiliated with the Washington Square Players since their organization, took place yesterday morning. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of Mr. Goodman's mother, 106 West Eighty-sixth Street, and the couple will leave tomorrow for Oswego, N. Y., where Mr. Goodman will enter a training camp.

Mr. Goodman has been the Washington Square Players' director and Miss Huffaker the publicity representative.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Stolen Orders," a film version of a Drury Lane melodrama seen here several seasons ago, will begin a run at the Park Theatre on Sunday night. The picture has been made by William A. Brady, and the cast includes Carlyle Blackwell, Kitty Gordon, Montagu Love, and June Elvidge.

The premiere of "Hitchy-Koo, 1918," announced for next Tuesday at the Globe, has been postponed until Thursday.

The next program to be offered at the Fulton by the Actors' and Authors' Theatre will be made up of four one-act plays. It is also announced that the popular price scale will be abandoned, and that future productions will be offered at $2.

"The Liberty Gun," a drama by Robert Mears Mackay and Victor Mapes, was produced for the first time last night at New Haven. In the cast were Robert Edeson, Henry Kolker, Lyster Chambers, Arline Hackett, Millicent Evans, Albert Howson, James Seeley, and Malcolm Duncan.

The auction sale of seats for the first performance of the Lambs' Gambol will take place next Thursday afternoon at the Hudson Theatre. The first performance, which will be followed by four more, will be given at the Hudson on the night of June 14.

Those who will appear at the Astor Theatre Sunday night at the benefit performance under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense will include the Dolly Sisters, Clifton Crawford, W. C. Fields, Donald Brian, Ann Wheaton, Harry Kelly, Florence Moore, Dorothy Dickson, and Hipolito Lazaro. Jerome Kern will conduct the orchestra.

WOMEN MAKE GAS MASKS.

Only Wives, Mothers, or Sisters of Soldiers Allowed to Do the Work.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Women who, as wives, mothers, and sisters of soldiers, have a deep realization of the necessity for painstaking care in their work make the gas masks for the American Army.

At a plant the location of which is not made public, thousands of them are engaged in the delicate and intricate operations and in conducting tests on the finished products. They have been organized in military fashion and specially selected for the work.

"It soon became apparent that the type of women needed could not be secured through the ordinary channels of employment," says a statement of the Gas Defense Service, "and men were sent to localities displaying service flags to secure the services of women vitally interested who would be most loyal in their work and extremely anxious to send out perfect gas masks."

Sewing face pieces, assembling sections, and making sure that the finished mask will be impervious to gas requires a whole series of complicated operations. Schools were established, and the women selected were trained in special courses until they became proficient in all the divisions of the task, the statement adds.

After that they were assembled in divisions, companies, platoons, and squads, under women leaders, and the defense service says that the method produced "unusual results both in discipline and control of production. Friendly rivalry as to the quantity and quality of output is carried on between the different companies."

GET SWEDISH TONNAGE.

Allies Defeat German Efforts to Prevent an Agreement.

STOCKHOLM, May 30.—The agreement between Sweden and the Allies for a supply of foodstuffs and other vital necessities in return for Swedish tonnage is completely acceptable to all shades of opinion. Germany did her utmost to delay negotiations, but Sweden succeeded in carrying her point, owing to Germany's pressing need of wood pulp and iron ore.

The negotiations finally took the shape of a contest between the Americans and Germany, as it is learned that they were carried out under the leadership of America and through the American Legation here.

NAG REICHSTAG ON U-BOATS

Socialists Want to Know Why 400,000 Troops Reached France in May.

GENEVA, May 30.—The Socialists have given notice that they intend to interpellate the Reichstag Naval Committee why during last month 400,000 enemy troops embarked for France without the slightest apparent attention from submarines, according to a Munich dispatch.

Names the 81st 'Stonewall Division.'

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 30.—By a general order issued at Camp Sevier by Major Gen. Bailey, the 81st Division will be known hereafter unofficially as the "Stonewall Division," after General "Stonewall" Jackson of the Confederate Army. The motto of the division will be "obedience, courage, loyalty." The unofficial insignia of the division will be a wildcat.

ATHLETES BEGIN TO GATHER

Cornell Favored to Win Intercollegiates at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Athletes here for the track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, to be held on Franklin Field tomorrow and Saturday, are a bit anxious about the weather and track conditions. Rain today thoroughly soaked the field and track, and unless there is a shift in conditions the going will be heavy.

Despite the war, there is a large entry list for the thirteen standard events on the program, with some notable performers among the athletes. Seventeen colleges will be represented, and it is probable that four more will be given permission tomorrow to enter teams.

Based on the season's work, Cornell is looked upon as having a good chance to win the meet.

BOYS' CLUB ATHLETES FIRST

Compile Seventy Points in Intersettlement A. A. Games.

Athletes of the Boys' Club showed to advantage in the annual track and field meet of the Inter-Settlement Athletic Association, held yesterday at Brooklyn Athletic Field. These sturdy track and field stars corralled 70 points in the sixteen events decided, and won the point trophy easily. Hartley House athletes finished second, with 37 points; Clark House, third, with 33, and Hudson Guild fourth, with 3.

J. Barnes of the Boys' Club won the day's individual laurels, capturing two first places. He competed in the senior events, and won the half-mile run in 2:07 2-5, and the running high jump, handicap, with an effort of 5 feet 9 inches.

MUSIC NOTES.

Lucile Collette, Mme. Marrese, Messrs. Guarnieri, Henrion, and De Stefano, will give a concert tonight in Aeolian Hall for the benefit of Italian refugees and wounded soldiers.

John McCormack, who has just completed his $100,000 tour for the Red Cross, will go on a similar tour for the Knights of Columbus war camp fund, beginning next Sunday night in Boston.

SECURE RESERVED SEATS TODAY. THE EVENT OF THE DECADE.

POLO GROUNDS 156th St. & 8th Ave. Next Sunday Afternoon at 3 o'cl. MONSTER THRIFT FESTIVAL ELIJAH with 10,000 Voices

Lieut. John Philip Sousa, U. S. N. R. F. Sousa's Band, 300 Musicians

THRIFT PRICES, 50c, $1, $1.25 IN THRIFT STAMPS. NO WAR TAX. TICKETS NOW on Sale at Metropolitan Opera House, the Hippodrome, and 20 Agencies. ENTIRE proceeds for the National War Savings Committee for Greater New York (Educational Fund).

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. FRANK BUSH, CORSE PAYTON, ED. M. SPOONER & CO., GYPSY SONGSTERS AND 5 OTHERS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

STEEPLECHASE CONEY'S ONLY FUNNY PLACE NOW OPEN

New Mat. To-day BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Bessie Clayton & Co., Jimmy Hussey, Joe Jackson, Imhof, Conn & Coreene, Yvette & Saranoff, others.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1 LADY DUFF-GORDON JOHNNY DOOLEY, "Where Things Happen," Arnaut Bros., others, & SOPHIE TUCKER.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. STELLA MAYHEW, CLARK & BERGMAN, OLIVE WYNDHAM & JOSE RUBEN, Others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite W. 129th St. Ferry. Best of All Sea Water Surf Bathing Now Open.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. HELLO AMERICA! with Lewis & Dody.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. A ROUND-UP OF TOP-LINERS.

ASTOR 45th and B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. Broadway's Best Musical Comedy Rock-A-Bye Baby MUSIC That Sets Your Lips To Puckering and Your Feet To Tapping.

CASINO Theatre, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Clifton Crawford in Fancy Free Harry Conor—Ray Raymond—Marjorie Gateson.

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME Famous "Spy" Play—Star Cast.

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME PASSED 325TH TIME. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

LAST 3 TIMES SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in THE COPPERHEAD. Beginning NEXT MON. NIGHT BLANCHE BATES HOLBROOK BLINN in GETTING TOGETHER with PERCIVAL KNIGHT and a Company of 100, including Lieut. Gitz Rice. SEATS NOW.

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PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH, LADY! LADY!!

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy, SEVENTEEN FIFTH MONTH.

39TH ST. THEA. near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. TOMORROW 2:15. WM. HODGE A Cure for Curables LAST 3 TIMES.

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To stop at a little village; to see the peaceful life—the lovers with their gentle wooing—the twilight minstrels under the faithful moon—the happy homes—the contented villagers—AND THEN:

Hear war's alarms; see the troops go marching off, sweethearts parted; husbands, fathers under arms; hear the tread of tramping legions; the thrust and roar of battle; the gallant charge, the massed combat, AND

In the village the coming of the Hunnish Hordes, the spray of shrapnel and the shock of shell.

To see the magnificent womanhood of France, sublime devotion, eternal faith, undying love and heroic fortitude.

To be one in that terrific drama of the Western Front?

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Under the magic guidance of David Wark Griffith, supreme dramatic genius, through the realms of "Hearts of the World," and here is what some say of their trip:

Douglas Fairbanks:—"Great! No painting, no word, nothing in the world has ever spoken like that. Kept me up all night thinking how to describe it. Magnificent! The 'Birth of a Nation' broke my ribs, but this one hit me every way three times as hard. I got dizzy with the beauty of it. I didn't wake up until everybody was shouting and I was yelling with them. Great! Wonderful! Tried to knock my hands off, and can't talk to-day. Some punch that picture carries."

Charles Darnton in Evening World:—"'Hearts of the World' is more than a picture play. It is a world drama—it goes straight to the heart. It is this human quality that makes 'Hearts of the World' as big as mankind."

Victor Watson in N. Y. American:—"'Hearts of the World' is another Griffith triumph. A story more vital than 'The Birth of a Nation.' It is a monster success."

R. G. Welsh in N. Y. Telegram:—"'Hearts of the World' is more than a masterpiece. It is an inspiration."

Louis Sherwin in N. Y. Globe:—"More thrill, more action, more fine photography, more beautiful scenes, more magnificent acting, and more reality than you will find in a dozen so-called feature pictures."

Charlie Chaplin:—"I laughed, I sobbed; the tears were in my eyes. It's a beautiful picture, with a magnificent climax. I clapped my hands, I shouted."

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Prices 50c to $2.00, except Sat. Nights, $2.50. KLAW & ERLANGER'S RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY, The Rainbow Girl

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF. ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC STARTS 11:30.

EMPIRE B'WAY 40TH ST. LAST 3 TIMES Tonight 8:15, Tomorrow Mat. & Night. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the 3 Act Comedy BELINDA Preceded by Barrie's "THE NEW WORD."

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 43 St., East of B'way. 'Phone Bryant 7410. Evgs. 8.30. Matinees Tomorrow & Thurs., 2:30. BILLIE BURKE HENRY MILLER in A Marriage of Convenience

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'WAY, 43D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS. THE KISS BURGLAR

HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30. NANCY LEE By Eugene Walter, with Charlotte Walker and Lewis Stone.

FULTON West 46th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15. "HER HONOR THE MAYOR"

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. (Pop.), 2:20. GOING UP The Talk of the Town The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

PARK Thea., Cols. Circle. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30. LAST THREE PERFORMANCES 7 DAYS LEAVE Military-Naval Melodrama.

CORT 48 ST., E. of B'WAY. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.), 2:20. POP. 50c to $1.50 MATS. WED. "Liveliest musical show in town."—Eve. Sun. FLO-FLO

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY WITH A PAST

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TOMOR'W 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE 10TH MONTH

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LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TOMOR'W 2:30. Pop. Price Mats. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore

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LAST 3 PERFORMANCES FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Last Mat. TOMOR'W

Greenwich Village THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Ave. Spring 6409 Evgs. 8:45. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:30—50c, $1, $1.50. LAST 3 TIMES "WOMAN'S HONOR"; "ILE"; "THE MAID OF FRANCE."

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SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Continuous 9 A.M. to 1 A.M. WM. S. HART in "The Tiger Man"

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. 20-30-60c. Loges $1 FRANK KEENAN in "More Trouble." Soloists, Comedy. Rivoli Orchestra.

RIALTO Times Square 20-30-60c. FANNIE WARD in 'The Yellow Ticket' Soloists, Comedy & Rialto Orchestra.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. Henry B. Walthall in "With Hoops of Steel." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVE. 20-30-55c, incl. tax.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30 Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. TAYLOR HOLMES, "A Pair of Sixes." J. BARNEY SHERRY, "High Stakes."

STRAND B'WAY & 47th ST. MADGE KENNEDY in "The Fair Pretender." "Capturing Wild Mt. Lions." Symph. Orch.

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CARNEGIE HALL, Thur. Ev., June 6, 8:15 Concert by the Famous FRENCH MILITARY BAND (Musique Militaire Francaise) with its distinguished conductor, GABRIEL PARES. 50c to $1.50. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

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Special Trip, Sunday, June 2, to Bear Mountain 45 MILES UP THE HUDSON Str. 'GRAND REPUBLIC' will leave Battery 9. W. 132d St. 9:45 A. M. MUSIC. DANCING. REFRESHMENTS. FARE ADULTS, 85c. CHILDREN, 55c. INCLUDING WAR TAX. DAILY SERVICE COMMENCING JUNE 9. Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Broad 1708.

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Sunday UP THE Hudson All Day Sail Regular Sunday service to Highland Falls, Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return. Str. "Benj. B. Odell" Leaves Franklin St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M. Music. Restaurant. CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

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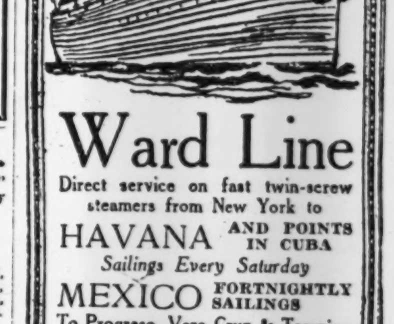

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EAST SIDE PARADES IN WAR STAMP DRIVE

More Than 20,000, from 14 Countries, March and Sing for Freedom and Victory.

REVIEWED BY GOVERNOR

War Mothers Led by Woman Who Has Given Six Sons—Stamp Festival at Polo Grounds.

More than 20,000 men, women, and children, representing seventy-five organizations and fourteen nationalities, marched yesterday through the east side in a parade which, arranged to boost War Savings Stamps sales, was also the first Memorial Day observance held by the east side. All along the line of march, which started in Rutgers Square and wound in a round-about fashion to the dismissal point in Seward Park, the paraders were received with a volume of cheering and enthusiasism that indicated the present solid and strong Americanism of the quarter's polyglot population.

Governor Whitman and his military staff reviewed the procession from a stand at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, and was heartily cheered when he arrived. Marked disapproval was shown, however, a second later when it was announced that Mayor Hylan, who had promised to review the parade, would not be there and had sent no explanation to the committee.

Following an escort of mounted police the honor of leading the parade through the densely packed streets went to a provisional regiment of coast artillery from Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, under command of Colonel J. D. Watson. The soldiers, browned and made fit by months of training, stepped smartly along to the music of the Fifteenth Coast Artillery Band, of which Percy Grainger is a member. Back of the regulars came a battalion of Boy Scouts under Colonel Feidenberg, reinforced by a division of Junior Police from the Fifteenth Precinct under command of Captain Sweeney.

Keeping step to the solemn time of their own music came forty Jewish cantors singing the hymns of their faith as they marched in front of the United Hebrew Brothers. Next in line were 200 Greek veterans of the Balkan wars, fierce-looking fighters in their native costumes, but now enthusiastic supporters of the allied cause. Then came 150 men from the Polish Legion and about the same number of nurses from the Polish White Cross.

Inspiring the entire route the greatest demonstration of the parade came the "war mothers" of the east side, led by Mrs. Rosie Rosenberg, who has six sons fighting for the United States. Did some of them were, but not too old to march for America, and few of those who marched but had more than one star in the flag they carried. Frequently, when their own band was silent, these war mothers of the east side burst into patriotic songs.

Trim in their neutral tinted green uniforms came the Home Defenders of the Fifteenth Precinct, followed by the Loyal Order of Hungarians—an American flag and a blast against the Hapsburgs to every fifth rank—and various organizations of Rumanians, Serbians, and Slovaks. Next place went to some 600 members of local waiters' unions, followed by fifty typical east side push-cart peddlers, trudging back of loads which yesterday consisted of flags, War Savings Stamp literature, and win-the-war posters, instead of the regular freight of trade. Several hundred members of the New Era Club were followed by the Brotherhood B'rith Abraham, 300 in line.

The Union of East Side Actors, with members dressed to represent "The Spirit of '76," and three others impersonating Washington, Lincoln, and Wilson, were received with storms of applause. The last section of the parade was devoted to about 600 school children, dressed in red, white, and blue, who completely put the bands in the shade when their lusty young voices were raised in patriotic airs.

Ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle was Grand Marshal of the parade, and at its conclusion he accompanied Governor Whitman, who received continuous applause, to 77 Delancey Street, where twenty-five Jewish cantors gave the Governor a concert. The program opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then, in observance of the day, the cantors intoned the ancient Hebrew Hymn to the Dead. The hymn was sung from the steps and was deeply impressive.

The Governor also attended a mass meeting held in the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 East Broadway, at which the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band gave a concert. Addresses were made by Rabbi B. Sigel, Dr. Max Girdansky, A. Goldberg, J. L. Goldstein, and Jacob R. Fain, respectively. President and General Manager of the society, Dr. Girdansky, who is Chairman of Local Draft Board 93, addressed his remarks particularly to the "war mothers." He explained the duty of good citizens to uphold the Government under which they live and offered words of hope and consolation.

While the Thrift Stamp parade was in progress, the New York War Savings Stamp Committee completed final arrangements for the Thrift Stamp festival to be held on Sunday afternoon at the Polo Grounds. The chief feature of the festival will be the singing of the oratorio "Elijah," with Metropolitan Opera principals, a chorus of 10,000 voices, and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band, 200 pieces, under Lieutenant John Philip Sousa.

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson will head the list of patrons, while boxholders include Colonel and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Major and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taft. Gov. Whitman and Mrs. Whitman will represent the State, Mayor Hylan and Mrs. Hylan have promised to appear for the city, Rear Admiral Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will represent the navy, while Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of Camp Upton, will represent the army through an aid.

Due to the sudden illness of Mme. Schumann-Heink in California, the part of the Angel in the oratorio will be sung by Sophie Braslau, who began rehearsals yesterday. Lieutenant Sousa will meet the principals at the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon, and a final rehearsal of the entire cast, including the 10,000-voice chorus and the band, will be held tomorrow night in Madison Square Garden.

In addition to the oratorio, Mme. Frances Alda will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Leon Rothier "La Marseillaise."

OFFER A WAR HOSPITAL.

Colgate Brothers Place Runkle Estate at Government's Disposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 30.—For use as a war hospital the estate of William Runkle, at Centre Street and Highland Avenue, Orange, has been offered to the War Department by the present owners, Sidney M. Colgate, President of the Orange Board of Education, and his brother, Colonel Austen Colgate. The property adjoins Seven Oaks, the Colgate home, at 389 Centre Street. The offer was made by Colonel Colgate on behalf of himself and brother in a letter to Surgeon General William C. Gorgas.

The house contains eighteen rooms, with three and a half acres of ground. The building stands well back from the street. The property was purchased by the Colgate brothers a year ago to protect the homestead in which they were born and in which they have always lived.

MONTCLAIR FINALLY DRY.

Counting of Soldier Vote Fails to Change Prohibition Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 30.—The counting of the soldier vote in the referendum held on the excise question in Montclair on April 30 has affirmed the "dry" victory. Sixty-four ballots cast by soldiers were canvassed at the meeting of the County Board of Elections in Newark last night. The board threw out thirty-one of the ballots. Of this number twenty-six were rejected because the board ruled that ballots bearing a date later than April 30, or undated, and showing a later postmark than May 1, were inadmissible. Three ballots were declared inadmissible because their signers had been found on investigation not to be American citizens, and two on the report of Chief of Police Harry Gallagher that the signers "had not been found" as residents of Montclair.

At the referendum the vote was 1,661 "drys" and 1,631 "wets." Of the soldier ballots the "wets" obtained 22 and the "drys" 11, reducing the "dry" majority to 19.

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Ideal country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12th season; 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches, tennis, saddle horses, dancing; capacity 150. $11 and up, $2.75 per day. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet. Chas. R. Blenis, Mgr.

Lancashire Inn.—Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Open June 27, under new management. Accommodates 150. Orchestra, dancing. Excellent table. Rates reasonable. Write for booklet.

Mansion House, White Lake, N. Y. Capacity 175. Rates $15 upward. Boating, Bathing, Tennis, Dancing. Booklet. J. W. Kinne, Mgr.

NEW YORK—Long Island.
Hotel Lorraine
Edgemere, L. I.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH
Will open for the season on June 10th. Make your reservations now.
HENRY HART.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.
Opens June 15th.
Within commuting distance. Private beach. No mosquitos. Booklet. Phone 256 Glen Cove.

SMALL FAMILY HOTEL, quiet surroundings, large grounds, home products, (no liquors.) Box 57, Blue Point, L. I.

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NEW YORK—Adirondacks.
ADIRONDACKS
Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT. All out-of-door Adirondack diversion. Circular.
M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Central of All Adirondack Attractions.
STEVENS HOUSE LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY.
Hotel Beechwood
Summit, N. J.
Five minutes from depot. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Elevation 550 ft. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1054 Summit.

The Pudding Stone Inn
Just a little Inn out in Jersey. Jersey? It's so flat—and that is the opinion of many—but really here only hills—a surprise, an interest at every turn. Open all year; favorable weekly rates; folder. G. N. VINCENT, BOONTON, N. J.

HOTEL THEDFORD North Asbury Park, Sixth Avenue
Overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet.
HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

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Highlands, N. J.—Open. Sandy Hook or Red Bank boats and Central R. R. of N. J.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.
NEW PARK HOUSE, Summit, N. J.
Exceptional advantages. Spring rates.
QUEEN Ocean Grove, N. J. Directly on beach. L. J. Russell, Prop.

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SUMMER at BANFF
In the Heart of a Grander Switzerland
BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL
Canadian Pacific Rockies
Resort of many discriminating Americans. The Outdoor Life—Golf, Tennis, Motoring Roads, Pony Riding on Mountain Trails, Hiking, Climbing, the Open Air Sulphur Pools—the Roomy Restfulness of the Big Hotel with its Excellent Ballroom and Orchestra, its Splendid Cuisine and Service—combine to give Banff its tone.
MODERATE RATES
GET TO KNOW CANADA BETTER
SHE'S YOUR NEAREST ALLY
Phone, write or call for information on Resort Tour No. 119.
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NEW JERSEY.
Catering to Families with Children.
Avon Inn Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Write for Booklet and Rates. S. Thomas Penna, Manager.
An Entire Block on Ocean Front.

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HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water.) High-class orchestra, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
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FIREPROOF
OCEAN FRONT, IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths. Grill, Orchestra, Dancing, Garage.
MACK LATZ CO.
Also ALAMAC in-the-MOUNTAINS (Formerly The Breslin) LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during all seasons of the year.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS
Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas and sun parlors, overlooking the ocean. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Sea water baths. Fireproof garage. Write for literature.

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CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Coolest location on the Coast
Near all Piers and Amusements
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
Special Diet Kitchen
Cap. 600 S. Hanstein, Proprietor

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THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets.
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

GRAND ATLANTIC
VIRGINIA AVENUE near BEACH
Capacity 600. Private baths. Rooms with running water. Elevator. Notable table. White service. American plan, $3 up daily. Booklet. Auto meets trains. Ownership management. W. F. SHAW.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains.
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THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3 up daily, $17.50 up weekly. American plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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GRANLIDEN HOTEL LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Cottages for rent. Gateway to the White Mountains; golf; tennis; fishing, boating, good motoring, dancing, etc. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN. Mr. Brown may be seen at Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 46th St. and Madison Ave., N. Y. City, to June 15th. Winter season: Hotels, Indian River and Rockledge, Rockledge, Florida.

Finest Seashore Resort in America.
THE GRISWOLD
Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.
OPEN JUNE 15 TO SEPT. 15.
Best Golf in New England.
C. S. KROM, Manager, New York Office, 305 5th Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9957.

Bretton Woods
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
The Mount Pleasant. Open June 22 to Oct. 1.
C. J. DUNPHY, Mgr.
The Mount Washington. Open July 8 to Oct. 14. D. J. TRUDEAU, Mgr.
Booking Office, 243 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE HARBOR VIEW
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Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms; tennis court.
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Stamford, Ct. Commuting, Bathing, Tennis & Golf. V. C. Thisell, Mgr.

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Soo-Nipi Park Lodge AND COTTAGES
L. M. Waite, Mgr. N. Y. Office, 13 W. 25th St.

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SPRING TIME IS TOURING TIME IN NEW ENGLAND
HILLS AND FIELDS ARE GREEN WITH FOLIAGE. THE ROADS ARE GOOD. THE HOTELS ARE READY TO PROVIDE FOR YOUR COMFORT.
Steal a few days from war-time worry for a motor trip from which you will return invigorated and ready to renew your work. All Hotels of the New England Hotel Association are members of the United States Food Administration.
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Commonwealth Avenue, BOSTON
A twentieth-century hotel with the charm of a New England homestead. Globe-trotters call it one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. Modest rates. Write for booklet, guide, and 30 MotorRuns. N.T.COSTELLO, Mgr.

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OPEN JUNE 15 TO NOV. 1.
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NEW CANAAN, CONN.
Management of Grace A. Thompson
One hour from New York.
GOLF and TENNIS.
Driving and Motoring through beautiful country. Electric lights and running water in all rooms.
Write for Summer reservations. Booklet on request. 'Phone 295.
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High and Cool in the Berkshires.
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
Opens June 15. Elevation 1,400 feet.
Desirable Cottages with Hotel Service.
HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers.
Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

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WENTWORTH NEW HAMPSHIRE
Best New England Resort.
All Out of Door Sports.
Open June 26 to September 15.
C. A. JUDKINS, Mgr., Booking office. 243 5th av. H. J. FLYNN, Assistant Mgr.

The Malvern
AND COTTAGES
BAR HARBOR, MAINE,
Opens June 29th
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager
New York Address, Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43d Street.

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DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H.
June to October.
Golf Lakes Camps Touring
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
New York Office, The Spur, 425 Fifth Ave. Phone 5335 Murray Hill.

WHEN IN BOSTON STOP AT
HOTEL VENDOME
Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth St.

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GALEN HALL-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
The beautiful Spring Resort of Eastern Pennsylvania and the only one of its class.
Dry Air. Unusual scenery. Every comfort for long or short stay. Daily concerts. Very excellent table. Golf. Baths. Massage. Solarium. Resident Physician. Modern Garage. Long-distance telephones.
Phila. and Reading R. R.—Through Pullmans from New York and Philadelphia.
HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

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Elevation 2,200 Feet. Table Products. Own Farm. Home Cooking. Booklet.
CHAS. T. MILLER, Prop.

Bluff House Milford, Pike Co., Pa., 95 miles from New York. Opens June 27.
Booklet. P. N. BOURNIQUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Burlington Hotel
481 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00.
You are certain to get rooms Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.
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Get away to happiness—away to the nerve-resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes. There you will find this Hotel, cheery rooms, good food, golf everything. No increase in rates. Booklet.
Royal Muskoka Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau, Ontario.

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.
May 9, 1918.

New York Times,
New York City.
ATTENTION CURRENT HISTORY.

Gentlemen:
One of the first things Senator Hitchcock wishes to do upon assuming the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, and it is something he says he should have done before this, is to subscribe to Current History Magazine.
The Senator considers this publication the most necessary adjunct to conducting the affairs of the Committee, and it is our intention to keep it on file regularly at the Foreign Relations Committee Room in the Senate.
Permit me to convey to you the Senator's appreciation of Current History, and to say for him that he considers it a publication distinctly in a class by itself.
Enclosed you will find a check to cover the year's subscription.
Yours truly,
Earle Laddis
Secretary to Senator Hitchcock.

Senator Hitchcock.

Why?

Because CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE is entirely devoted to presenting monthly an accurate, connected, easily understood record of the progress of the war, here and abroad.

Because it is the only publication that presents *in full* the vital utterances and documents of the statesmen and Generals.

Because it is *authoritative*. It gathers the *official* facts from their *original* sources.

Because it presents the full truth without bias, comment, omission, or evasion.

A few of the 51 articles in the June number:

THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR
A thrilling account, covering four weeks of epic sacrifice and bravery in Picardy and Flanders, written by Philip Gibbs. Illustrated by maps and diagrams that will help you visualize the course of action.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN BATTLE
How our troops are meeting the foe. (Official data.)

THE ISSUES IN IRELAND
First publication in America of the complete report of the Irish Convention. An authentic document of vital importance; also the official report of the Chairman, Count Plunkett.

MORE BOLSHEVIST LEGISLATION
Complete narrative of progress of affairs in Russia.

GERMANY ATTEMPTS TO DIVIDE BELGIUM
Complete official report of the attempt to array the Flemings against the Walloons.

THE TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS
An official account of German methods almost unbelievable in their brutality.

STRIPPING BELGIAN INDUSTRY
How Germany is seeking to destroy utterly the economic strength of Belgium. Official documents.

THE SEA GUERRILLA'S LOG
The most complete account yet published of the astounding adventures of the German sea raiders Wolf and Seeadler, rivaling in daring and brutality the wildest tales of Captain Kidd.

THE RAIDS ON ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND
Exploits vying with Drake's for sheer bravery. Illustrated with maps and charts that show how the raids took place; with official reports.

LICHNOWSKY'S MEMORANDUM
Further developments relating to the now famous revelations. Full reply of Von Jagow.

Also 31 International Cartoons, Maps, Charts, Diagrams, and 14 Pages of War Photos in Rotogravure.

June Issue Now on Sale at All News Stands

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CURRENT HISTORY

A Monthly Magazine published by The New York Times Co.

FINDS TAX RAISING AN INDUSTRIAL TASK

City Bank Says What Confronts Country Is Job of Getting Certain Work Done.

DISCUSSES WILSON'S PLAN

Asserts Policy of Providing Fixed Percentage of Expenses Is Not Easily Carried Out.

The National City Bank of New York, in its June bulletin, to be issued today, discusses plans for additional revenue, and points out that what confronts the Government is not so much a financial task, calling for the raising of money, as an industrial task requiring certain work to be done. "The work must be done," it says, "or the money does not need to be raised, and if the work is done there can be no doubt about the ability of the country to settle with itself."

The bank calls attention to the fact that while Congressional appropriations for the current fiscal year were $19,000,000,000, the Government disbursements, including the advances made to the Allies, are not likely to exceed approximately $12,000,000,000. It says that "outgivings of official estimates at Washington" indicate that appropriations for the coming fiscal year will approximate $30,000,000,000. Whether or not the Government will be able to spend this huge sum of money, it says, will depend upon the capacity of the industries to turn out the materials required for war uses.

"The productive capacity of the country," the bank says, "is probably greater than it was last year, as a good deal of new equipment has been installed, but it is limited by the labor supply, which, in view of the draft calls, cannot be greater than a year ago, except as women have entered the industries. Of course, prices and wages are an important factor in expenditures; both are higher than last year, and to this extent the same amount of work will require larger appropriations."

Referring to President Wilson's address and reports of Congressional plans concerning new tax legislation, the National City Bank says that the policy of providing by taxation for a fixed percentage of the expenditures is not easily carried out when there is so much uncertainty as to what the expenditures will be. "It is said that the plan will be to raise 40 per cent. of the required income by taxation," declares the bank, "and this is surely enough, but if expenditures should turn out to be less than estimated the percentage of revenue raised by taxation may be higher than that.

"There is a question also as to what expenditures shall be included in calculating the 40 per cent. No good reason can be offered for covering the loans to allies by taxation, at least at this time, or the great expenditures upon freight ships, or the $200,000,000 which the Secretary of the Treasury has been authorized to expend upon the purchase of Farm Loan bonds, or numerous other outlays which will produce permanent assets, and if these are excluded more than 50 per cent. of the remaining expenditures this year is being met by taxation. Nothing like this record was ever made before.

"It is misleading in a degree to speak of meeting only a portion of the expenditures by taxation, for in the long run all expenditures, save such as produce income, must be met in that way. The debt which is not represented by productive or convertible assets must be carried and eventually discharged by taxation."

The question of how much shall be temporarily taken care of by loans is, the bank says, a question of expediency, having regard to the effects of the two methods of raising funds upon the business activities of the community. The war, it says, is to be won by stimulating the energies of the people, and it is wise statesmanship to know how to do this.

"The psychological factor is one of importance," the bank asserts. "If it is characteristic of human nature to work with greater energy and efficiency when there is a chance for personal gain than for the sole purpose of paying taxes that fact is worthy of the legislator's attention. At a time when it is desirable to stimulate everybody to the greatest efforts, it doesn't pay to neglect the personal inducements and rewards to which the average man naturally responds.

"The Treasury is said to have decided that winnings at poker are subject to taxation. Now, poker, however popular in some circles, is not a pastime which excites national solicitude; but it may serve to illustrate the point. If the poker player must stand his losses alone and turn over most of his winnings to the Treasury, there must be a point as taxes advance where he can no longer afford to play the game, at any rate if he is playing for gain. More or less risk attaches to all business, and this is particularly true of business now, with all the uncertainties which surround it and lurk in the future. Profits are largely on paper, unrealizable, and when men find it necessary to borrow money to pay taxes upon profits which they cannot withdraw from their business they may naturally and perhaps necessarily conclude that it is the part of prudence to reduce their operations.

"The taxation of profits applies rigidly and uniformly to every business, but all are not affected alike by the enforced withdrawal of funds, and as taxes are increased in unusual degree there is more danger that they may interfere with industries which need support and development at this time. Loans are a more flexible means of raising money, and if they enable the business community to adjust the burden so as to carry it more easily the interest charge is a minor consideration. The essential thing is that the energies and capacities of the people shall be completely enlisted in the work upon which they are engaged, and that the result of their labors, in the fullest possible degree, shall be placed one way or another at the disposal of the Government.

"The proposal to lay more taxes upon luxurious spending will excite no controversy. It is very desirable to recognize the fundamental difference between the withdrawal of profits for unnecessary expenditures which require the employment of labor and consumption of goods and the retention of profits for the expansion of a business which is rendering vital public services."

Reserve City Bankers to Meet Here.

The sixth annual convention of Reserve City Bankers will be held next Thursday and Friday at the Hotel Astor. Among the speakers scheduled to deliver addresses are: Fred I. Kent, Director General of Foreign Exchange for the Federal Reserve Board; Albert Breton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; C. R. McKay, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; Frank K. Houston, Vice President of the Third National Bank of St. Louis; Charles W. Dupuis, Vice President of the Citizens' National Bank of Cincinnati, and Morton H. Fry of Bernhard, Scholle & Co. of this city. James W. Gerard will speak at the dinner on Thursday evening.

To Deal with Coffee Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The War Trade Board announced today that a committee of four, consisting of nominees of the War Trade Board, the Chartering Committee of the United States Shipping Board, and the Food Administration, and an advisory member from the coffee trade will meet at the New York Coffee Exchange at 11 o'clock Monday, June 3, to consider special cases of vessels which sailed with coffee from Brazil prior to May 27, 1918, which are affected by War Trade Board Ruling 120. Importers who have space engaged on such vessels will report in writing the rate of freight paid or contracted for on these ships to the Chartering Committee, Room 424, Custom House, New York.

RED CROSS CALLS NURSES.

Opens Campaign to Enlist at Least 10,000 Before Jan. 1 Next.

It was announced at the headquarters of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, 44 East Twenty-third Street, last night that the local officials had begun the formation of special committees in all cities in its territory, which includes New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, to take charge of the campaign for thousands of additional nurses for war service. The campaign begins next Monday and will last ten days.

The immediate object of the campaign is to get 5,000 nurses needed by the army. Ten thousand additional nurses must be available before Jan. 1, 1919. This is a minimum number. With the American Army expanding abroad the situation may require the enrollment of 25,000 additional nurses before the close of the year.

To obtain these nurses the Red Cross must get young women into training schools and get the nurse-employing public to engage the services of nurses in private cases only when life is at stake.

To fill gaps in the ranks of civilian nurses the Red Cross will mobilize Home Defense Nurses. Every married nurse or nurse not eligible for army service will be asked to enroll as a Home Defense Nurse. These nurses will be assigned for a few hours daily or weekly to nursing neighbors in emergencies and nursing in hospitals and dispensaries, baby-saving stations, and similar activities.

As in the War Fund drive, the Red Cross will utilize speakers and motion pitcures, and will attempt to get into direct touch with nurses who have not enrolled for service. Hospitals and nurses' training schools will be asked to co-operate. A special poster appealing to nurses to offer themselves for war service has been produced for the campaign.

The fact that the Red Cross is instituting a campaign to enroll nurses was not to be interpreted as indicating that the nurses of the country were "slackers," it was asserted at the headquarters, but that the sudden and extraordinarily heavy demand for nurses has not been thoroughly realized by the women available for the service.

All Red Cross nurses assigned to duty in military hospitals automatically become members of the Army and Navy Nurses' Corps. These nurses are entitled to the same Government war risk insurance as army and navy men.

TORE DOWN BRITISH FLAG.

Westerner Fined $25 for Disorderly Conduct in a Washington Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Because a British flag was making more of a display than the American flag was the reason given by a man who said he is Alfred Pearson of Seattle, Wash., for tearing down the former flag in the Shoreham Hotel last night. He gave this reason to Judge Mullowny in the police court today when charged with having been disorderly. He was fined $25, which he paid.

The Westerner, who is about seven feet in height and well proportioned, towered over Assistant Corporation Counsel Ringgold Hart as he stood at attention while the clerk read the charge that he had been disorderly in the Shoreham Hotel, in that he had torn from a circle of flags of the allied nations the flag of the British nation.

The only witness for the Government was Lieutenant George R. Elder, U. S. R. Lieutenant Elder told Judge Mullowny he was in the large living room of the hotel last night and saw Pearson enter. "He walked over to a circle of allied flags which was in the centre of the room," the witness testified, "and tore down the British flag."

The witness said, in answer to a question of Mr. Hart, that the defendant had made no remark, but dropped the flag upon the floor and walked out.

Judge Mullowny questioned Pearson. When the defendant said he tore the flag down because it was making more of a display than the American flag, Judge Mullowny asked him what right he had to do so. "Just as much as any one else," was the reply.

"Twenty-five dollars," said the court. Pearson had more than $400 with him when arrested last night at the hotel, but refused to give collateral, and, therefore, spent the night in the police station.

CREATES 3 NEW RESERVES.

President Gives Status to Large Areas in New England and Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation establishing three new national forests in the East, the "White Mountain" in Maine and New Hampshire, the "Shenandoah" in Virginia and West Virginia, and the "Natural Bridge" in Virginia. Since 1911 the Government has been engaged in acquiring lands about the headwaters of the principal rivers, both in New England and in the Southern Appalachians. As the lands are bought they are put under administration as "purchase areas," pending the time when their accumulation has reached a point justifying the proclamation which gives the lands their final status.

The White Mountain National Forest is located in Grafton, Carroll, and Coos Counties, N. H., and Oxford County, Me. The Government has actually taken title to about 267,000 acres, and in addition about 124,000 acres more have been approved for purchase, making a total of about 391,000 acres under Federal protection. This forest protects in part the watersheds of the Androscoggin, Saco, Connecticut, and Ammonoosuc Rivers.

The Shenandoah National Forest is in Rockingham, Augusta, Bath, and Highland Counties, Va., and Pendleton County, W. Va., and covers approximately 165,000 acres. It is for the most part on the watershed of the Shenandoah River, and also protects a part of the watersheds of the Potomac and the James.

The Natural Bridge National Forest is situated in Rockingham, Nelson, Amherst, Botetourt, Bedford Counties, Va. The Federal Government has actually acquired title to a little over 73,000 acres, and an additional area of approximately 29,000 acres has been approved for purchase.

NEW PARCEL POST ORDERS.

Burleson Aims to Make Farm Products Reach Larger Area.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Postmaster General Burleson issued orders today designed to simplify and facilitate shipments of farm products by parcel post over a greater area.

Present restrictions in packing perishable articles, such as butter, eggs, dressed fowls, vegetable, and fruits, have been changed so those products may be sent to any post office that can be reached within a reasonable time without spoiling, packed in crates, boxes, baskets, or other suitable containers which will protect the contents and prevent leakage.

More liberal packing regulations covering liquids also are contained in the order.

17 Fewer Deaths at Army Camps.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Health conditions at home camps continue to be very good, the Surgeon General of the Army stated today in his health report for the week ending May 24. Pneumonia prevails at Camps Travis, Texas; Dodge, Iowa, and Gordon, Georgia, with measles generally prevalent at all cantonments. Deaths decreased from 178 last week to 161 this week.

More Wood Pulp Consumed.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Pulp wood consumption was estimated by the forest service today at 5,536,802 cords for 1917, an increase of approximately 6 per cent. over 1916. Wood pulp production is estimated at 3,464,511 tons, compared with 3,271,810 tons in 1916.

WITHDRAW BOOK FROM SALE

Publishers Take Action Because of Criticism of Belligerents.

At the request of the National Security League G. P. Putnam's Sons have withdrawn from sale a book by Ellen Key entitled "War, Peace, and the Future," because of alleged unpatriotic sentiments expressed in the book, and have authorized the National Security League to request the public libraries of the country to withdraw the book from circulation. Sidney H. Putnam, Secretary of the publishers, said yesterday at his home, 324 West Eighty-fourth Street.

The book, which came out before the entrance of the United States into the war, condemned all the warring nations alike for their participation in the war, it was said at the National Security League, and protested against conscription as detrimental to race hygiene. Mr. Putnam said that the book was one of eight which G. P. Putnam's Sons had published by the same author, and that as it was published before the United States was at war, the sentiments of the writer in regard to the justice of the allied cause were not closely examined.

SAILOR SAVES MAN IN BAY.

Leaps from Ferry After Printer Who Had Jumped Overboard.

John Bewers, a sailor in the United States Navy, leaped from a ferryboat bound for Staten Island last night and rescued a drowning man who had jumped from the ferryboat. The ferryboat, which was going at full speed, had gone more than a mile from the spot where Bewers leaped before it could be stopped, and as the night was dark it was more than fifteen minutes before Bowers and William Bolling, the drowning man, could be located by a rescue party in a lifeboat lowered from the ferryboat.

Bolling, who said he was a printer, living at 333 West Twenty-second Street in this city, was taken to the Staten Island Hospital as a prisoner, where he would give no reason for his leap from the boat. Bewers said that he was 22 years old and stationed on a ship anchored near Tompkinsville, S. I. Neither man was seriously injured, and Bewers was able to return to his ship.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Ward, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McWilliams<Cornell Steamboat Co.
Owners Tug Robt J McGuirl, (lim, &c.)
Dunnigan<Tug Golden Rule.
NY C RR<Erie Barge 261.
C RR of NJ<Tug Marion.
Erie RR<Ferryboat Westfield.
Johnson<SS Chippewa.
Owners Tug C. W. Morse, (limitation, &c.)
Erie RR<Lighter N Y Central No. 8.
Grace<SS Jonancy.
Hartville<Neptune Line.
Ellery<Sch P R Pyne.
Smith<same.
US Ship Bd<SS Chippewa.
Sorbello<Nordenholt Corp.
Karisen<SS British Isles.
Schroeder<SS G Verdi
Booth SS Co<Tug NY Central 35.
Actl, &c, Rollo<SS Marta, &c.
Scully Line<Barge City of Chester.
Ellermans Line<Barge Pittston.
McCarthy<Kirkham Const Co.
McWilliams<Tug Henry Steers.
O'Boyle<Tug Hakendagna.
Hiltebrant<same.
Leyland<NY C RR.
Anderson<SS Ocmulgee.
Fredericks<SS St Louis.
Mesick<Tug Morristown.
O Boyle<NY Butchers Dres'd Meat & CNY
Mesick<Coastwise Dredging Co.
Am Can Co<Tug Golden Rule, &c.
White<SS Carozal, &c
Earn Line SS Co<Manati Sugar Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Hyman<Trow.
Kulberg<Standard Oil.
Cohen<Cohen.
Auto P A Co<Higel.
Winnett<McCaffreys.
Am Star Line<Doe.
Bashinsky<Sunset.
Leach<Kentucky B C C Co.
Welsbach<Robin.
Gi[illegible]<-Wolf.
B[illegible]er<Motion Picture Pat Co.
Moore<Int'l News Service.
Fitch<L V RR.
McWilliams<Tug Overbrook.
Nat S S Co<US S E S A.
Morris & Cummings<S S Richmond.
China M S N Co<Robins.
Rutan<Rice (2.)
MacGregor<Shubert.
Weiss<Byers & Hayes
Denny<Newport News &c Co.
Same<NY Shipbldg.
Erie<Str Plymouth.
N E SS Co<Str Northland.
Ideal<Majestic.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Strouse<Simmons Mfg Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—9:30 A. M.—Naturalization.
Criminal Calendar, 10:30 A. M.:

US<Brielof.
Same<Burns.
Same<McGinn.
Same<Barton.
Same<Duskind.
Same<Commegno.
Same<Conlon.
Same<Kirke Chem, (7)
Same<Belz.
Same<Siesta.
Same<Victory.
Same<Walker.
Same<Mary Smith.
Same<Esko.
Same<Beatrice Kossover.
Same<Troiani et al.
Same<Mertha.
Same<Tofano.
Same<Banamonti.
Same<Lynch.
Same<Anderson.
Same<Dragone.
Same<Casell.
Same<Burgess.
Same<Gennaro.
Same<Daly.
Same<Whalen.
Same<Moeller.
Same<Wurst.
Same<Julia P Sweeney
Same<Dempsey.
At 2 P. M.:
US<Seigel.
Same<Geiser.

Bankruptcy calendar, 2 P. M.:
Discharges:
Max Fishman,
Bernard Gellerstein of Gellerstein & Pober,
J Lublinsky & Son,
James J Mead,
Isaac Rosenbloom,
Constant J Dondero,
Max Leef,
Michael Kramer.
Composition:
Jacob Hershenov.
Motions:
J Marquette, Jr, Inc.
Sarah Chalowsky, as Sumner Live Ptry Co
Gussie Nankin,
Paul Albert. (2.)
Harrison Stm Ldry Co
Camille Weidenfeld,
Emil Myrus,
Charles Hecht,
Isidore Kraus,
Triangle Motor S Co,
George Neumann,
John M Repole,
Imgram-Hatch Motor Corp. (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal.
US<Loesch, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Re Varet.
People ex rel Postal Telegraph Co<Bd Tax Commrs.
People ex rel Troy Union Ry<Mealy.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Re Kinniburgh.
Middleton<3d Av Ry.
Ormsbee<Kelly.
Weinstein<Leibowitz.
Kunkel<Howley.
Dreyfuss Co<Walworth Bros.
Frohlich<Zeltzer.
Robinson-Brown Co<Hoffman.
Troy<Devery.
Hadfield<Colter.
Re Brewis.
D'Angelo<1,482 Bway Corp.
Sohland<Penn Silk Co.
McDonald<Aetna L I.
Dalrymple<Schwartz.
Dunn<CNY.
Gravenhorst<Texas Co
Martin<New Trinidad Lake Asp Co.
Gorbman<CNY.
Nat Surety Co<Seaich.
Atlantic Communicatn Co<Zimmerman.
Rhinelander<Richards.
Curtis<Curtis.
Fullerton<Nor Bk of NY.
NY Life Ins, &c, Co<Gallatin.
Brizse<Lisman.
Rutherfurd<Brown Bros, (2.)
Sivelli<New Riv Coal.
McKnight<Patten.
Childs<Extraordinary Trial Term, &c.
Gravenhorst<Texas Co
Re Barney.

Non-enumerated motions called at 10:30 A. M.

Dahlgren, Jr, &c<Flisser.
Friedman et al<Fuld & Hatch Knit Co.
Hirshfield<same.
Josephthal et al<Festetico.
W & W Dress Co<Mass Bond & Ins Co
Sofianopoulos<Stand Coml Tobacco Co.
Re Quigley.
Roach<Boyd & Co.
Fremont<Fremont.
Etzkowitz<Kommel et al.
Re Beth Steel Co.
Wyckoff<Guenther Pub Co.
Re Flaherty<Craig.
Sivelli<New Riv Coal.
People ex rel Bishop<Bishop.
Meisel, &c<Cent Trust Co of NY.
Paterno<Paterno.
Leahy<Lucius Eng Co
NY, NH & H RR<CNY
Sarasohn<People's Theatre Co.
Griffin<Submarine Film Corp.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re N E Equitable Ins Co, (Rosenberg.)
Farkes<Farkes.
G. W. Wilson Co<Havre Holding Co.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co, (Ornstein.)
Same, (Efros.)
Same, (Altman.)
Same, (Berger.)
Same, (Sanes.)
Wilner<Johnson.
Re Arnold.
Bingham<Bingham.
Re Chappel.
May<May.
Strickman<Botnick.
Sloane<Eissing.
Re N E Equit Ins Co, (Rothman.)
Same, (Schnal.)
Gray<Gray.
Morris Asinoff & Sons Co<Freudenthal.
Markowitz<Friedberg.
Kirschstein<Lipshitz.
Grove Linseed Oil Co<Penn RR.
Epstein<Aaron.
Re Kessler.
Thorman<Thorman.
Re N E Equit Ins Co, (Immergluck.)
Re Bossert.
Krekes<Kerekes.
People<Quick.
Re Tappan<Brand.
Lowerre<Wilder.
Re Schaefer.
Re CNY, (Hunts Point Road.)
Kriens<Kriens.
Susanski<Neuman.
Re Wilkins.
Bier<Bier.
Goldberg<Greenhut Co
Fennell<Fennell.
Pincus<Pincus.
Levine<Greenstein.
Goldman<Goldman.
Maury<Maury.
Goodwin<Mirror Films
Nachatowitz<Nachatowitz.
Solomon<Doe.
Polo<Hooslef.
Cwiek<Palmowsky.
Re N E Equit Ins Co, (Harris.)
Bladworth<Bladworth.
Tunis<Brecher.
Fring<Blauvelt.
Holser<Brown, Norton & Co.
McGoldrick<Loretta & Co.
Re Boffa.
Cergos<Schultz.
CNY<De Palma.
Re Falk.
O'Hanlon<McCreery & Co.
Braender Rubber and Tire Co<Frazer.
Klingler<Farley.
Re Houston.
Parker<Christopher Hannevig.
Nadelman<George Bergfeldt & Co.
Anthony<Gorman.
Clare<Kelley.
Re People, &c, (Emmet, &c.)
Hershkowitz<Hershkowitz.
Peel<George Bergfeldt & Co.
Kissam<Trumpy.
Re Elliott.
Greenberg<Solomon.
Andresen<Andresen.
Pan American Trading Co<Ins Co of N A.
Greenberg<Istel.
Halcolm Ellis Eng Co<C. W. Prichard Co
Neudorf<Greene.
Shiff<Rappaport.
Loder<Enright.
Sykes<Degnan.
McClellan<Terry Shipbuilding Co.
Re Barney B. Jacobs Co.
Re Provident Life & Trust Co.
Lang<Irving Silk Co.
Lasker<Hart.
Richland<Goldenberg & Lorie.
Prudential Ins Co of Am<Nat Bank of Commerce.
Re Yoselowitz.
Re U S Mtg & Tr Co, (Byrnes.)
Young<Timken.
Bierer<Green.
Gray<Burns Bros.
Schaefer<Fanning.
Kamerow<Robert and Irwin Powell Co.
Brown<Earl.
Levine<Greenstein.
Arnold Costume Co<Nat Surety Co.
Woodruff<Woodruff.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Recess.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts II. and III.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIV.—Recess.
PARTS XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Henry D Norris, Jeanette H Sullivan, Thomas Booth, August Finck, Joseph Bryan, Charles Sooysmith, Esther Robitscher, Peter McKay, John J McGrath, Teresa Cardone, Henry Abels, Elizabeth Connell, Emily M de Peyster, Charles L Brodt, Marie E S Wiggins, Warner Van Norden, Susie A Hill, Etta Lyon, Aaron Datesgold (2,) Cecilia Dooling, Amalie L Muller, Ellen Casey, Wassie Buttkewich, &c John L Figuera, Philip Zimmerman, Frederic Rolker, John J Dolan, Clemens Stehle, Amanda Seyfarth, Joseph L R Wood, Jane Baerlein, James T Leavitt, Austin Flint, Haslem L Yetter, Margherita Di Vita, Lois A Howsley, John Semitekolos, Allen R Kelly, Eliza Klauber (2,) Ferdinand Blumenthal, James D'W Cutting, Elsie M Sherlock, Jane S Ward.

Wills for probate: Terry Smith, Adelaide L Kingsley, V Hoffman, Mary A Holvenson, Charles H Mann, Peter Anderson, Margaret Adae, Abram Spanners, Cordilia S Kilmer, Tillie M Linnert, Harrington D Paine, Lloyd S Allen, Annie T Curnen.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Higgins<Semmel.
Scobel<Am Lincrusta.
Structural Eng Corp<Gross.
Von Herrlich<Sydow.
Perelson<Reiss.
Wexler<Hechinger.
Kornfeld<Marks.
Kurtz<Herskowitz.
Kornfeld<Marks.
Gordon<Talmud Toran Tipereth Jerusalem.
Cohen<Freedman.
Kobbler<Nat Sur Co.
Alaska Nov Co<Gottlieb.
Man Iron & Steel Sales Co<Talsky.
Stand Arch Co<38 W 59th St Co.
Dunne<Quinn.
Manges<Weill.
Hirsch<Garford M T.
Winternitz<Harde.
Tramantano<42d St, &c, Ry.
Whyte<Masson.
Goodman<Goodman.
Coml Outfitting Co<Horenstein.
Markowitz<Kraut.
Levy<Wilson.
Federal Adv Agcy<Rub & Celluloid H T
Lemler<Hauck Mfg Co

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—No day calendars.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Lawyers Mortgage Co<Johnson—John H Rogan. Cole<Burns—Isaac F Russell. Fogel<Scoysmith—Paul M Herzog. Matter of Giberer (Joffe)—Richard J D. Keating. Home for Incurables<Bendheim—Francis D Gallatin. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in City N Y<Joffe—Charles D Donohue.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Leopold Hellinger<Pesse Satzman et al—Abraham L Katlin. N Y Trust Co<William J Cunningham—Chester J Byrns. German Sav Bank<Pauline Goldfisher—Herbert J Goodwin. Lawrence Bodenheimer<Joseph Fox—Nichols F Walsh. Greenwich Sav Bank<Sophie Cohen—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Rachen<Eckhardt.
Queen Mab Co<Angus.
Ryer<Schwarze.
Guerr<Weill.
Thebault<Potter.
De Francesco<De Francesco.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J. No day calendar.
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Gavegan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Emigrant Savings Bank<Bornhoeft—Hartley G Pelletier.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Charles H Baechler<Sarah Lichtenstein—George Hauser. Mortimer W Menken<Manasse H Nauskajian—William Peters. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Edward Bornhoeft et al—Charles M Kuntze.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Neustadt<Schlotterboch.
Nobbe<L I RR.
Farrell<same.
Re Duggan.
Re Redgate (Baldwin)
Re Harned.
Re Merrill.
Re Myers.
Brownsville House Wr Co<Goucharich.
Edison Elec Ill Co<Frick.
Weingroff<NY C RR.
Moran<Goldman Co.
Dorfman<Collins.
Collora<Le Sauvage.
O'Connor<Rickers.
Barwick<Nat Fire S & D Co.
Greenspan<Hauben.
Schenkein<Schenkein.
Bryers<Bryers.
Cohen<Fischer.
Socy Mut Aid Major State, &c<Russ.
Bartola<Jennings.
Brackett<Pilcher.
Mazanowski<Tisdale.
Freedman<Young.
Kreigenhofer<Serv-Us Pure Food Co.
Re Roosevelt Av, (Hurlbut.)
Sinclair & Valentine Co<Tower Press.
Miller<Stein.
Roosen<Church.
Re McGrath.
Gordon<Gordon.
Samuels<Samuels.
Nassau Co-op B & Ln Assn<Mehl.
Shiebler<Branson.
MacLean<Young.
Bklyn Trust<Griffing.
Osborne<Flower.
Rey<I R T.
McCaffrey<same.
McGean<same.
Kurtz<same.
Krombach<same.
Brighton<same.
Smith<same.
Westwood<NY Rys.
Tarter<same.
Di Thomas<same.
A Wnuk<same.
Warner<same.
Faber<same.
Davis<same.
Halperin<same.
Walton Mfg Co<Savarese Mfg Co.
Mitchell<Schmelling.
Mannone<Mannone.
Newton Co<Erickson.
Corning<B H RR.
Prendville<Thatcher & Sons.
Crowley<Mehrtens.
Re Lincoln Terrace Park, (Meyran.)
Re Bruen.
Weisbart<Aron.
Re US Title G Co, (Craig.)
Re Keaney.
Bill<Guildner.
Goldberg<Schachne.
Catanzaro<Tuschak.
Megna<Egan.
Bernhardt<Corduke.
Grand Ct NY Foresters<Senese.
Journeay<Mineola Dev Corp.
Schulman<Schulman.
Marston<Tottenville Hygeia Ice Co.
Alendale Rty Corp<Flinn-O'Rourke Co.
Ochsenreiter<Ochsenreiter.
Columbia Trust<Nassau Hotel Co.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part V.—Campbell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kiendl<Glen St B Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Seeger, J.—Motions.
TRIAL TERM—Calendar will be called on Monday.

Surrogate's Court

At White Plains—Sawyer, S.

Wills for probate: John Hegeman, Mollie Thompson Garvie, Franklin B. Dailey.
Adm'r's accounting: Mary Kessman.
Motions: Fletcher A. Mead. Theodore A. Lord.
Executor's acc't'g: John A. Gwynne, Newman C. Lyon, Jacob Mayer.
Compulsory acc't'g: Josephine A. Poggie.
Accounting: Oren Baxter.
Order to show cause: Theodore A. Lord.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—For cash; velour and serge plaids, silvertones, oxfords, heavy and lightweight velours, and serges. Standard, Madison Square 4620.

BURELLAS Wanted.—09056, all shades, submit, swatches, quantities and best prices. N Times.

COATINGS Wanted.—Heavy coating, any kind up to $2.50; will pay cash. Greeley 5671.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will place stock orders on Fall coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS, Suits, Waists, Dresses Wanted.—Cash; better grade. National, Franklin 2412.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—Apparel, high-grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall medium-priced coats. 293 Church St., first floor.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Narrow and medium wale, Fall shades. Gramercy 2871.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Nainsook, 64x60. Call Franklin 1174.

CREPE DE CHINE AND PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—All shades; 250 pieces of each at a price; spot cash. L. Feinberg, 189 6th Av., 1st floor.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—100 pieces 681 in plum, taupe and white. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—800 pieces heavy four thread. Greeley 5700, Room 2044.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Holden & Leonard; will pay spot cash for all shades. Miltex Cloak and Suit Co., 22 West 32d St. Madison Square 1080.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Holden & Leonard Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing stock orders for quick delivery on georgette, crepe de chine, taffeta, and jersey dresses. Samples 8:30 to 1 o'clock daily, Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for Fall models in silks, jerseys, and serge materials; orders given; submit samples. Second floor, 30 East 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will buy for spot cash lots any quantity wash or silk dresses. Samples mornings, Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on satin dresses. Call, with samples, 7th floor, 36 West 25th St.

FLAGS Wanted.—Will pay cash for jobs in cotton bunting, American flags, sizes 4x6 to 12x20 feet. Stern Publishing and Novelty Co., 149 West 36th. Phone Greeley 2906.

GABARDINES wanted, white; will pay spot cash for quantity of medium grade. Rich, 153 West 27th St.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Imported, large quantity, for cash at a price. Hanover 1539.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—28-inch, cotton. Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

MACHINES Wanted.—Singer, Zigzag, 107-W-1; must be in good condition. Stuyvesant 4504.

PAJAMA CHECKS AND NAINSOOK Wanted.—U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

PANAMA Wanted.—228 at a price, quantity no object. 130 West 29th, 1st floor.

PEAU DE CYGNES AND MESSALINES Wanted.—All colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco H. & H., Peerless, 100 plain for cash. Farragut 3555.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All makes. Rashkind Soloss, 244 5th Av.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All quality, for cash. Farragut 3688.

POM POM Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for all shades American pom pom. Miltex Cloak and Suit Co., 22 West 32d St. Madison Square 1080.

POM POM Wanted; also bolivias, silvertones, and Oxfords; will pay cash. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

POM POMS Wanted.—All shades, American 0816. London, 9090 Farragut.

POPLINS Wanted.—Sx, Myers-Jolesch, Am. Brightw.; cash; state quantities. M 9 Times.

SATIN Wanted.—Open for quantity of Skinner's satin; submit any shades for best prices. N 152 Times.

SATIN WANTED.—In quantity, and any shade. Ideal Cloak and Suit Co., 132 West 21st St.

SERGE Wanted.—C. S., half wool, French serge, galateas; black crepe, number 9000, navy serge, 54 inch, marquisette, satin sleeve linings, cotton gabardine. Call with sample, Room 1539, 17 Battery Place.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 7614, V. S. L. and S. B. G. L. Stuyvesant 2676.

SHANTUNGS Wanted.—Open to buy up to 1,500 pieces 125 ounce Ninghai at a price. M 162 Times.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spring shades, Copenhagen, infantry blue and mist shades; also Stevens tan velour 4281-541, five pieces each. Vanderbilt 4065.

SILVERTONE and VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity Buckley & Cohen, 438 and 715. Jefferson Worsted Mills. Madison Square 7559.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Will pay cash for Brickley & Cohen's silvertone. Greeley 1934.

SILVERTONE and AMERICAN POPLINS Wanted. Louis Baumann, 12 East 32d.

SILVERTONE VELOURS Wanted.—Fall shades; quantity. Tel. Greeley 1544.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall skirts Friday and Saturday between 9 and 12 A. M. Barid & Lande, Resident Buyers, 404 4th Av.

THIBETS Wanted.—Unions ¾ goods of all kinds. William Berrah Mills Co., 45 East 17th St.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield, 4718 navy; spot cash. Madison Square 7816.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—F. & H. 8057 Read; 7161 dark blues. Plaza 7406.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Reads or F. & H. Madison Square 6045.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light and heavy weight, all shades; also Chase's beaver, all on 60-day basis. A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight, 0359 or similar quality; heavy weight 544; mail color assortment and price. O 17 Times.

VELOURS Wanted.—Saxonia; Fall shades; will pay cash if priced reasonably. Madison Square 509.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open to buy Stevens velour for spot cash. Chelsea 9513.

VELOUR F. AND H. Wanted.—Two pieces, shade 850. Madison Square 6890.

VOILES Wanted.—Open for white 39 to 40 inch voiles; spot cash, immediate delivery; 17½c to 18½c. Phone Gramercy 5916.

WARDROBE TRUNK Wanted.—54 inch, suitable for suits and coats. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Special offering 1,000 taffeta, satins and georgette, snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Embroidered voile, four shades, to close out at a sacrifice. 131 West 31st, sixth floor.

DRESSES.—Samples at reduction; ginghams, linens, voiles, silks. 15 East 26th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—1,000 voile and silk poplin, $2.85 and $3.15. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

GABARDINES.—White, striped, and plaid gabardines, suitable for skirts, to close out cheap. B. Leixer. Call 3102 Farragut.

GABARDINES.—Garfields, 4666; all colors; will sell cheap. Fink, Farragut 2369.

GEORGETTE, Taffetas, and Satins, at a price. Royal Wear Co., 1,133 Broadway.

GINGHAMS.—In stock, for immediate delivery, plaids, good assortment. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

HOSIERY, seconds; jobs, to close out. Morehouse & Rosenhain, 253 5th Av.

JERSEYS.—Heather mixtures. Chopak, 303 5th Av.

LACERS for sale, 1,000 gross 54-inch breeches lacers khaki at $1.35. North American Sales Co., 396 Broadway, New York.

ORGANDIE.—Rose and Copen., to close out, cheap. Farragut 5026.

OXFORDS.—Suiting weight; will sell very reasonable. Call 25 West 31st St., 9th floor. Madison Square 71.

PLUSHES.—Philadelphia and Blumenthal seal. Call, in person, 334 4th Av., 9th floor.

PLUSH.—Cotton, 150 pieces C. & A., 191 fast pile, black, $1.90 net. N 178 Times.

POPLINS.—Saxonia, Amoskeag, Andrews; also Lorraine fine gabardine, Selden's men's-wear serge; very reasonable. Farragut 9811.

POPLINS.—Susquehanna faille, lustre, poplin, all shades. Farragut 5837.

POPLINS.—American 0709½ navy. Phone Mr. Paul, Mad. Sq. 8102.

RAINCOATS.—Men's, boys'; cheap. Chelsea 6524.

RATINE.—Flowered designs, assorted colors, 5,000 yards, to close out at a low price. Madison Square 1362.

SERGES.—6120, 528, W. F. 1059, 4408, 4060, 228, P. N. A., and other serges and velours very reasonably priced. 41 West 25th St., eighth floor.

SERGES.—Will close out 35 pieces 54289 navy, $2.50, net cash. Seymour Co., 49 West 23d St.

SERGE.—7301, ¾, 500 pieces, navy, brown, Oxford; velours and broadcloth. Gramercy 2086.

SERGES.—W. F. X. at $2.30 net cash; 7512, $2.70; 595, $2.50. Shapiro, Madison Square 3564.

SERGES.—4408, $1.55; poplins, 774, $2.32½; Panama, 230, 65c. Madison Square 6916.

SERGES.—7120, 60 pieces, reasonable for cash. Madison Square 2639, Extension 4.

SERGES.—50 pieces navy 54289, very cheap for cash. Madison Square 509.

SERGES.—Garfields, 519, all colors; will sell cheap. Fink, Farragut 2369.

SERGES.—11433, 1464, 9, 774, Whitman's; all navy. Gramercy 4552.

SERGES.—838, 40, navy, $3 net, 60 days. Madison Square 7816.

SERGES.—Coronet 4192 navy, cheap. Gramercy 3614.

SILKS.—For outer wear, to close out. Madison Square 7950.

SILK MULL.—50 pieces, 26 inches wide; cheap. Telephone Spring 8472.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—Navy; for immediate delivery; wonderful values. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th.

SUITS.—250 cloth and 250 silk suits, to close out. A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—Samples, to close at a sacrifice. Chas. Cohen, 91 East Broadway.

TRICOTINES.—All shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, very good quality. D. Winkler & Co., 95 Madison Av. Madison Square 4173.

TRICOTINES.—Navy; also velvetines. Chopak, 303 5th Av.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

VELOUR DU NOIR.—Sidney Blumenthal 38-inch for sale; also serges and wool velours. Farragut 2649.

VELOURS.—300 pieces K 544, 13009, 11050, 11052, 15020, 0360, 3000, 701. Farragut 2338.

VELOURS.—Stoney-Starkeys 2270, cotton warp, $3.05 net, 60 days. Chelsea 6524.

VELOURS.—American 0360, all Fall shades. Phone Mr. Paul, Mad. Sq. 8102.

VOILE.—40-inch, imported yarn, 3,500 yards, 50 cents per yard. Weil & Weil, 36 East 31st St.

VENETIANS.—Specializing in black imported. Franco Silk Mills, 32 West 25th St. Farragut 3464.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on better grade silk dresses submit samples up to 10 A. M.; take freight elevator. Louis Bernstein, 19 West 24th St.

CONTRACTOR ON KIMONOS Wanted.—Good pay for good workmanship; arrangements can be made for steady operation. Chelsea 3650.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk dresses; we furnish our own styles. Call all day, H. Friedman, 15 West 28th St.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Ladies' quilted vests; West and Middle West; commission. P 278 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens 7022, botany 50-inch. Madison Square 1163.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CHAMBRAYS, percales, ginghams, checks, plaids, below market value. Central Mills, 487 Broadway.

CHEVIOTS.—Newhouse 114, Baruch Wolff 816; also Bauendahl, Parker Wilder, Valentine, Kelley velours, 15020 Kerseys; reasonable. Farragut 9812.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATINGS.—Manufacturer selling velours, broadcloth, kerseys off price. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Attractive styles; closing out prices; real good values; our standard; no camouflage. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th. Closed on Saturdays. Greeley 6373.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job, best style and value at sacrifice; reason drafted; act quickly. Fuchs & Goldberg, 26 W. 15th St. 2198 Chelsea.

COATS.—Wonderful styles in our specialties in broadcloth and velour coats for jobbers; cheap. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Final close; value up to $15.75, sacrifice $8.75; attractive styles, best material. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

COATS, Suits.—Jobs to close out; cloths and silks; also Summer novelties at sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—300 fine Spring coats, serges, velours, poplins, to close out, cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

COATS and Suits.—600 high grade new Fall garments to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Suits; sacrificing Spring goods; Fall lines ready. Talbot, 39 West 32d.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at after-season prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas on hand at a price; first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Satin and Georgette; also gingham; exclusive styles and patterns; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Better kind, novelty voile, Anderson gingham and organdie. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

NEW TRADING LIST CHANGES

Dealings with Many Firms in Holland and Spain Prohibited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The War Trade Board authorized today the publication of a considerable number of important changes in the enemy trading list, to take effect tomorrow. Most of the firms added to the list are in South American countries, but there are some in Greece, Morocco, Holland, the Dutch East Indies, Norway, and Spain. There also are a few removals from previously published lists. The additions to the list follow:

ARGENTINA.

Kegeler, Juan, & Co., Cordoba.
Schneider, Martin, Buenos Aires.

BRAZIL.

Voelckers & Franco, (alias Hermodio France,) Porto Alegre.

CHILE.

Blaya, Emilio, Punta Arenas.
Leonhardt, Paul, Santiago.
Nickelsen, Pedro, Concepcion.
Pieper & Leonhardt, Santiago.
Pieper, Oscar, Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Bohemer, Herman, Cali.
Focke, Ferdinand, Bogota.
Herzog, H., Barranquilla.
Schmidt, Albert, Barranquilla.
Schwartan, Hans, Barranquilla.

GREECE.

Farkouh, George, Saloniki.

MEXICO.

Brunner, Erich, Mexico City.

MOROCCO.

Abderrahmann Abdesselam Guesous, Melilla.
Ahmed Ben Kiran, Melilla.
Antoniano Freres, Melilla.
Benarroch, Moise J., Melilla.
Ben Cheikh Benlilti, Youda, Melilla.
Bennaroch, Salama, Isaac, Melilla.
Bubeker, Azzaz, Melilla.
Capilla y Castella, Jose, Tangier.
Hadj Ahmed Ben Djelloul, Melilla.
Hadj Abdel Hamed Amor, Melilla.
Judah Cheikh Bellity, Melilla.
Mohamed Ben Boyayad, dit Kouika, Melilla.
Mohamed Ben Driss Benjelloul, "El Tausi," Melilla.
Mohamed Ben El Hadad, Melilla.
Mohamed Soussi, Melilla.
Si Ali Ben Sliman "Meluka," Melilla.
Si Mohamed Ben Hassan Bouayad, Melilla.
Si Mohamed Senadai & Son Frere Abdesselam y Allal, Melilla.
Villa Miguel, Melilla.
Zobir, Benani, Melilla.

NETHERLANDS.

Marx, J. P. J. A. B., Johann Verhulststraat 98, Amsterdam.
Nolson, Firma L., (partners R. G. A. and L. Nolson,) Westkolkstraat 30, Terneuzen.
Nolson, L., (see Nolson, Firma L.)
Nolson, Raymond G. A., (see Nolson, Firma L.)

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Bamberger, C. (See "Bamberger" Import Maatschappij.)
"Bamberger," Import Maatschappij, (C. Bamberger,) Oud Gondangdia 47 Weltevreden.
Lie Oen Seng, (see Tek Ho.)
Medan Handel Maatschappij, (Baden Soenarto,) Medan.
Oey Teng Plew, (see Oiy Tend Tjhioe, Balikpapen.
Raden Soenarto, (see Medan Handel Maatschappij.)
Soen Seng Hin, H.-M., Batavia.
Tek Ho, (Lie Oen Seng, Merk,) Pintoe Ketjil, Batavia.
Tiong Hoa, (Firma,) Balikpapen.
Witzenburg, van & Co., Macassar.

NICARAGUA.

Brockmann, Francisco & Co., Managua.

NORWAY.

Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik. (See Fiskegarnsfabrik.)
Fiskegarnsfabrik, (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik,) Christian IVs, Gado 89 and 91, Christiansand.
Froisland, Anton, (see Vaagan Preserving Co., A.-S.,) Kabelvaag and Bergen.
Hurum Gruber, A.-S., Christiania.
Moller, Nic, Egersund.
Scheuder, Arnold, (see Vaagan Preserving Co., A.-S.,) Dergen.
Vaagan Preserving Co., A.-S., Kadelvaag, Lefeten.

PERU.

Acevedo, Carlos A., Lima.
Delgado, O. A., Paita.
Eddelbuttel, Wilhelm, Arequipa.
Hassler, Walter, Trujillo.
Hilbok, Frederick, Piura.
Orrezzoli, Hermanos, Ascope and Lima.
Singlemann, Martin, Mollendo.
Weiss, Emilio, Callao.

SALVADOR.

Hecht, Herman, Sonsonate.

SPAIN.

Aller, Carlos, Calle Ciscar 6, Valencia.
Commercial Hispano Alemagne Hesperides, Sociedad, Calle Pascual y Genis 2, Valencia.
Eyl, Alberto, Calle Ciscar 6, Valencia.
Haye, Frederico, Avenida Mendez Belayo 29, Madrid.
Koll, Herman, San Mano 16, Madrid.
Miranda, Jose, Malaga.
Morreyon, Antonio, (de la Campa Close,) Calle Marques de San Esteban 14, Dijon.
Nebgen, Alfredo, Calle Adriano 33, Seville.
Regel & Co., Vienda de, Antequera, Malaga.
Rossel, Ricardo, Calle Libertad 21, Madrid.
Roses, Gabriel, Calle Bailen 5, Barcelona.
Satorres, Ramon, San Marco 3, and Alcada 43, Madrid.
Schreitmuller, Adelaide, Seville.
Schultze, Gustav, Y Cia, Calle Luis Taboada 27, Vigo.
Wunch, Viuda de Calle Isabell, and Catolica 1, Santander.

URUGUAY.

Fraga, Hermanos, Calle Solis 1,515, Montevideo.
Longhi, Olivio Montevideo.
Morrison, Julio, Calle Solis 1,638, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA.

El Eco Aleman, Caracas.
Jagenberg, W., Caracas.
Mir, Andres, Cuidad Bolivar.
Scharffenorth, Alfredo, Caracas.
Tipografia Caracas, Caracas.

The removals from the list are:

ARGENTINA.

Bauer, H. & Co., Calle Piedras 132-154, and Calle Chili 1,175, Buenos Aires.
Wasserman, J., & Co., Calle Azopardo 579, Buenos Aires.

COLOMBIA.

Hose, P. de la, Barranquilla.

ECUADOR.

Balda, Pedro A., Guayaquil.
Hana & Cattan, Malecon, 1,407, and Casilla 399, Guayaquil.

HONDURAS.

Abadie Brothers, Amapala.

MOROCCO.

Cantos Nadal, Francisco, Larache.
Kouria Dries, Larache.
Lopez Benitez, Francisco, Larache.

NORWAY.

Christiana Filfabrik, Tromsogt 12, Christiania.

SWEDEN.

Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
Sanchez, Martinez, Enrique, Stockholm.

NEW BAN ON IMPORTS.

War Board Restricts Shipments of Substitutes for Rubber.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The War Trade Board announced today the adoption of restrictions against the importation of certain substitutes for natural rubber, the object being to conserve the cargo space on ships. This action has become necessary because the recent restriction on the importation of crude rubber has brought in its train restrictions upon the importation of four commodities—gutta joolatong, gutta siak, gutta percha, and balata, possessing some of the characteristics of rubber and capable under certain circumstances of being used as substitutes for natural rubber.

It was feared that, with importations of crude rubber restricted, attention might be directed to these other substances, and that, unless checked, an importation of these would set in, which would take up all, or more than all, of the cargo space saved by the rubber restriction order, and more than defeat the purpose of this restriction, viz., to render tonnage available for war purposes.

Some of these commodities contain a very high percentage of water, running as high as 65 to 70 per cent. in the case of gutta joolatong, and are very heavy and bulky, so that an extensive import would be highly injudicious. Imports of gutta percha and of balata will be restricted for the coming year from June 1, 1918, until March 31, 1919, to the quantities imported last year—650 tons of gutta percha and 1,400 tons of balata.

Importations of gutta joolatong and gutta siak from overseas will be restricted entirely in the future. Those shipments on which export bills of lading from the foreign port of origin are issued before June 1, 1918, will be permitted entry when they arrive.

The War Trade Board has extended to importations of gutta percha and balata, and to those imports of gutta joolatong and gutta siak now en route, the principle of option control of price which has already been successfully applied in the case of crude rubber. Importers will be required to deliver to the American Government an option, giving it the right to purchase at the standard prices fixed by the War Trade Board the imports at any time until they have been sold and actually delivered to the manufacturer.

The intent of this provision is to prevent a speculative increase in the prices of these commodities on account of the restricted quantities available for consumption in this country, and to limit quotations to the normal figures prevailing before the introduction of the restrictions.

MAY EXPORT BISCUITS.

War Trade Board Will Consider Shipments of "Wheatless" Crackers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The regulations of the War Trade Board previously in force have prohibited the exportation of crackers and biscuits manufactured wholly from wheat flour. The board now announces that it is prepared to consider applications for the exportation of so-called "wheatless" crackers and biscuits to the West Indies, Central America, and West Africa.

Applicants should attach to their applications a statement giving the percentage of wheat or rye contained in the crackers or biscuits, and also the other component parts, in order that they may receive prompt consideration.

TO STOP TIME SERVICE.

Telephone Company Eliminates Such Calls as Among Nonessentials.

The New York Telephone Company announced yesterday that, beginning on June 3, it would discontinue answering requests for the time of day. It was becoming more and more necessary, the company said, to reduce nonessential services of every kind in this country. The telephone service was necessarily affected by this general condition, and its less essential uses must be restricted.

"Answering telephone requests for the correct times comes within the list of services that are nonessential," the announcement said. "In New York City alone the central office operators answer 250,000 of these requests every day, and the labor and equipment devoted to this work are needed for handling wartime messages."

TAKE TESTIMONY IN PARIS.

Costumers There Seek Pay for Goods Sold in 1907.

As the result of a decision by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court ordering a new trial on the ground of insufficient evidence, testimony has been taken before the United States Consul in Paris in a suit of Martial, Armand & Co., Parisian costumers, against Hugh McM. Creighton, a New York broker, to recover $293 as the balance due for wearing apparel delivered by the plaintiff to Mrs. J. B. Rawlinson on the guaranty by Creighton to pay for goods purchased by Mrs. Rawlinson up to $1,000. The guaranty was made by Creighton in 1907 and confirmed by him in 1909 on a letter head of the Aztec Club at Phoenix, Ariz., in which he stated the credit would continue until countermanded by him.

When the case was tried in the First District Municipal Court Creighton admitted that he guaranteed the account of Mrs. Rawlinson, but contended that the statute of limitations of New York relieved him of payment. He also contended that the wearing apparel had been paid for. Maurice Leon, for the plaintiff, will offer in evidence at the second trial the written guarantees made by Creighton and contends that, since the guaranty was not canceled, the statute of limitations does not apply to the suit.

The papers in the case show that the statute of limitations under the French laws allows thirty years in which to sue for debt, and that French merchants often lose accounts against American customers because they wait too long to bring their actions here, as a result of which the plea of the statute of limitations is frequently effective. The present suit is a test of whether a guaranty of payment continues regardless of the statute of limitations. The first judgment for the plaintiff, which was reversed by the Appellate Division, was for $450.89, which included interest.

New Linoleum Prices.

W. & J. Sloane have issued a revised price list of Nairn linoleums, including inlaids, cork carpet, plains and printed. All prices are f. o. b. mill and are subject to change without notice. Printeds are withdrawn for the season, and production in other grades is strictly subject to prior sale. Among the new prices are: Inlaids, Newark A, straight line, $2.10, and Thistle B, $1.85; cork carpet, brown, red, tan, "A" quality, $2.15; "B," $1.90, and green and blue, $2.27 and $2.10 respectively. In plains, XXX, battleship in brown and red is $3.14, and in green and gray $3.36. Other kinds are proportionate in price.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Ochs & Frank; J. Frank, waist, dress material; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; E. M. Sebald, books, stationery; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goodall Brown D. G. Co.; H. W. Witte, notions, furn. goods, hosiery; Martinique.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss M. Berg, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; E. H. Alexander, men's shirts, neckwear, jewelry, gloves; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss E. Benna, waists; 225 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss E. Coulter, waists; Miss A. Simon, ladies' dresses; 116 West 32d.
LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; L. W. Howland, jewelry, silverware; 95 Madison Av.; Breslin.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, linen coats, wash skirts, waists, children's wash dresses, jobs cloth coats; 364 5th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; R. B. Eppes, dress goods, silks; 1,239 Broadway; Gregorian.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith Co.; J. V. Shireman, waists, muslin underwear, ready-to-wear material; 200 5th Av.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Lasky's; J. Lasky, general mdse.; Wallicks.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss D. Moss, jobs dresses; 15 East 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; J. Arensen, underwear; 377 Broadway.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; W. E. Stone, dry goods; 1,270 Broadway.

The House Exceptional for Cotton Fabrics of Merit
Sends samples upon request
Denzer & Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

OPEN FOR SERGES
ALL WIDTHS.
SPOT CASH.
ANY QUANTITY.
A. ROMAN & CO.,
Mad. Sq. 9973. 23 West 32d St.

Tricotines Wanted.
4718 NAVY.
SPOT CASH.
MAD. SQ. 7816.

IMITATION RAMIE SUIT No. 2305
EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, $6.75
D. M. JONAS, 3 EAST 28TH ST.

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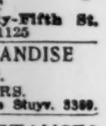
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LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCEPTANCES DISCOUNTED

NEW LOAN PLAN
On accounts; you collect, repay with your check. Best Finance Co., 1133 B'way, N. Y. C.

Auctions.

J. H. MAYERS, AUCT'R.
At Public Auction to the Highest Bidder
FOR THE ACCOUNT OF J. EISNER & CO.
TUESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1918,
AT 10 A. M.
4,052 Lbs. Olive Drab Mercerized Thread
11,678 Lbs. Mercerized Cotton Yarn
UN-DYED-IN SKEINS
IN SUITABLE LOTS TO THE TRADE.
AT No. 625 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY.
By order of M. BRODSKY & CO.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs.,
Will Sell Monday, June 3rd, 1918,
AT 10:30 A. M. ON PREMISES,
1st Ave., at 42d and 43d Streets, N. Y. C.
$300,000.00 ORIGINAL COST
the entire equipment of the Postal Transfer Service, Inc., consisting of
100—Gasoline—100
Motor Trucks
2 TON-3½ TON.
Watch daily papers for particulars. Auctrs.' office 537 Broadway. Phone Spring 2248.

Auctioneers.

SAMUEL MARX,
Office and Salesrooms, 115-117 W. 23d St.
Tel. Farragut 9660-9661-9662.

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NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
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Netting over 4.75% to the redeemable date 1923 and 5% thereafter up to redemption or maturity.

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To Yield 6¼%

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Eligible to secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
4¾% BONDS
Due June 1, 1934-'55
PRICES TO YIELD 4.65%

Legal Investment for New York savings banks and trust funds.

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Bonds and Short-Term Notes

Yielding About
5% to 7¾%

Many people would doubtless be only too glad to take advantage of today's investment opportunities, did they but know just what selections to make. Such people should find of special interest our list of current investment offerings, representing various types of securities already held by a wide circle of conservative investors.

Write for List No. 1209
"Current Investment Opportunities."

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New York Chicago Pittsburgh

SEES AID TO VICTORY IN SOUNDER BUSINESS

Lewis T. Pierson Tells Maryland Bankers the Merit of Trade Acceptance.

MUST USE RESERVE SYSTEM

Chairman of Council Declares Open Account Is Unscientific, Unsafe and Wasteful.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 30.—"To the nation and to all interested in protecting its interests, in the present gravest emergency in its history, the American Trade Acceptance Council would say that the development of the trade acceptance method in American business not only is important and urgent, but indispensable."

This message was brought here today to the Maryland Bankers' Association in convention by Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the council and Chairman of the Irving National Bank of New York. "If we are to win this war and protect the national interest in the world commercial contest which will follow, we must put the business of the nation upon a sounder basis, a basis which the founders of the Federal Reserve system provided and of which to the present time we have not availed ourselves," Mr. Pierson asserted.

"While the national trade acceptance movement is being discussed through a number of organizations in different parts of the country, the greatest activity centres around the American Trade Council, New York City. It was formed some six months ago to show that the acceptance is superior to the open account and disclaims any intention to dictate or prescribe rules, regulations or limitation.

"We believe that the trade acceptance method when developed will improve American banking and business conditions generally, and we hope that its development can proceed without creating any harmful disturbances in the business of the country. Therefore we wish to avoid rush and hurry.

"It is not a fad or novelty which we propose but a tested and tried business method bearing, in full harmony with the Federal Reserve system, directly upon the present and future prosperity of the entire nation.

"For the purpose of giving practical expression to the seriousness which characterized the whole national trade acceptance educational movement, it might be stated that it has grown out of a national emergency and in response to a definitely expressed national necessity. Our task is to get into usable shape the non-cash resources with which our great nation is so bountifully provided, and which, if properly treated, will serve so many of the purposes ordinarily served by cash, and which, if not so treated, will bear upon our purposes in this war or upon any other business purpose with only a small part of their full power.

"The open account method is unscientific, unsafe, wasteful, does not operate in the interest of proper efficiency, tends to disturb rather than to keep in proper adjustment the equities which grow out of merchandise transactions, and, most of all, tends to disable, tie-up and render unavailable commercial credit and business resource, which, according to every reasonable theory, should be strong, active, and fully available.

"The trade acceptance method is strong at every point. It is simple, easy of comprehension and of application, operates in the interest of harmony and business understanding, disturbs no proper business relationship, and it is so logical in its processes that its introduction into American business need be accompanied by no element of disturbance which should be taken seriously."

United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, who was to have been the principal speaker at the dinner tonight, wired his regrets. President W. S. Gordy of Salisbury was elected President.

An appeal in which J. H. Tregoe of New York, Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, declared the husbanding of credit resources to be a matter of pressing patriotic necessity, caused the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association, in convention at the Traymore, to indorse today trade acceptances and appoint a committee to conduct a campaign for their adoption throughout the whole of the South.

MUST GET NEW LICENSES.

War Trade Board Announces New Rule for Cotton Shipments to Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—To facilitate shipments of raw cotton to Italy and to advance the control by the Italian Government of such shipments, the War Trade Board announced today that an individual export license will be required for the exportation of raw cotton to destinations in Italy on and after June 10, 1918. These licenses should be applied for, in accordance with the regulations issued on May 13, 1918.

Applications should be filed in triplicate and forwarded to the Italian High Commission, 1,712 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington. The original of the approved application will be sent by the mission directly to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports; one copy will be retained by the mission and one returned to the applicant for convenience in keeping a record.

This action of the War Trade Board, as it affects shipments of raw cotton to Italy, advances twenty days the action of May 15, 1918, whereby this special license was to be withdrawn on June 30, 1918.

FARM BONDS SELL WELL.

Nearly $45,000,000 Worth Disposed Of in the Last Nine Days.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Nearly $45,000,000 farm loan bonds of the new issue, bearing 5 per cent., have been sold during the last nine days in the intensive campaign conducted by the Farm Loan Board through a group of bond dealers. It was announced today that the campaign would be continued until about Sept. 15, or shortly before the Fourth Liberty Loan drive is started, and the board hopes to dispose of $75,000,000 bonds by that time to provide funds for farm loans up to Jan. 1, 1919.

The bonds are sold at an interest of 1 per cent., the interest going to bond houses as selling commissions. They are exempt from Federal, State, and local taxes. A special division, directed by F. J. H. Von Engelken, has been created by the Farm Loan Board to organize machinery for distributing bonds in the future.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£14,000
Circulation increased	805,000
Bullion increased	818,428
Other securities increased	9,182,000
Other deposits increased	7,670,000
Public deposits increased	2,622,000
Notes reserve increased	28,000
Government securities increased	1,157,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.50 per cent.; last week it was 18.57 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Free from Federal Income Tax
$50,000
Watertown, Mass.
Tax Anticipation Notes
Due April 1st, 1919
Price 5% Discount.

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities
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Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
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Bonds
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N. Y. Cotton Exchange
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Phone Rector 5000

Josephthal & Co.
120 Broadway, New York
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange
N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Phila. Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Private Wires to Principal Cities

Henry Clews & Co.
11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.
BRANCH OFFICES
1122 Broadway 953 Third Ave.
33 Union Square 96 Warren St.
16 Court St., Brooklyn.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

Listed securities bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.
B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY CO.
California-Arizona Lines 4½s, due 1962, to yield 5.40%
Hambleton & Company
ESTABLISHED 1865
43 Exchange Place, New York

Liggett & Drexel
Members New York Stock Exchange
Conservative Investments
61 Broadway—New York
Boston Philadelphia Buffalo

High Grade Investment Securities
Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
Equitable Building, New York.

Your Surplus Funds deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall Street

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Valuable Time

may be saved in your banking transactions if you will select a depository easy of access to all parts of the city. This is something to consider in addition to strength, ability and willingness to render every modern banking service.

Garfield National Bank
23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
16TH EDITION BOOKLET WILL BE FURNISHED ON REQUEST
CONTAINS LATEST FINANCIAL REPORTS OF THESE COMPANIES
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Municipal Bonds
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Send for List.
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Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
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Texas Pacific Coal & Oil RIGHTS
Telephone 1111 Broad

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of the Twenty-Year Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Debentures of United States Brewing Company:

The undersigned Trustees hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of Subdivision 2 of Article XII. of the Mortgage or Deed of Trust securing the debentures made by the United States Brewing Company to Bankers Trust Company and United States Debenture Corporation, Limited, dated August 1, 1908, the following debentures, to wit, Nos. 106, 127, 134, 152, 216, 252, 275, 276, 369, 379, 381, 391, 599, 617, 623, 635, 639, 642, 643, 677, 755, 846, 863, 893, 913, 969, 982, 991, 1064, 1065, 1069, 1070, 1083, 1104, 1128, 1160, 1188, 1325, 1416, 1453, 1476, 1487, 1524, 1600, 1624, 1635, 1674, 1754, 1763, 1819, 1924, 1937, 2000, 2018, 2039, 2040, 2045, 2062, 2063, 2220, 2472, 2518, 2645, have been drawn for redemption on July 1, 1918. The debentures so drawn will be redeemed and paid at par with a premium of five per cent. and accrued interest on said debentures to the date of redemption, at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at the option of the holder, at the offices or agency of the United States Debenture Corporation, Limited, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, England, in sterling, at the rate of $4.85 to the pound. All the debentures so drawn will cease to bear interest from July 1, 1918, and will not be entitled to the benefit of the lien of the aforesaid trust mortgage.

United States Treasury decision requires that Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such debentures when presented for payment.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION, LIMITED, Trustees.
Dated New York, May 21, 1918.

To the Holders of the Purchase Money Six Per Cent. 99 Year Gold Bonds due 1997 of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company, secured by mortgage to Central Trust Company of New York, dated October 1, 1898:

The Kings County Electric Light & Power Company, being the owner of all of the capital stock of Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, proposes to merge that company into itself, and has applied to the undersigned as Trustee under its Purchase Money Mortgage dated October 1, 1898, for approval of said merger as provided in Article VII. of said mortgage.

The merger is proposed to be effected pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New York, and the terms and conditions thereof as prescribed by the Statute provide that upon merger, the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company shall acquire and become and be possessed of all the estate, property, rights, privileges and franchises of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn.

Pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the Trustee will hear and consider any objections to the merger that may be presented by the holders of any of the bonds secured by said mortgage to it, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, within sixty days after the completion of the publication of this notice which will be completed on the 2nd day of July, 1918.

Dated, New York, May 21, 1918.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION 5 Year 6% Convertible Gold Notes.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4, Article 4, of the Indenture of Trust under which the above Notes were issued, that the sum now in hand, together with the sum to be paid into the Sinking Fund on June 15, 1918, amounts to Five hundred ninety-two thousand and fifty and 17-100 ($592,050.17) dollars.

Sealed offers for the sale of Notes at a price not exceeding accrued interest and 104% of the face amount thereof will be received by the undersigned at any time up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, June 10th, 1918, at No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or No. 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York. Unless otherwise stated, offers may be accepted pro rata. Offers should be marked "Tender of Todd Shipyards Corporation Notes." Payment for accepted offers will be made June 15, 1918, at our office, 2 Wall Street, New York, after which date interest on accepted Notes will cease.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee, under Indenture of Trust.
Dated, New York, May 10th, 1918.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO. Fifteen Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Debentures, Due June 1, 1922.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Article Three of a certain Indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1907, it will receive sealed proposals for the sale to it of the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed One Hundred two and one-half per centum (102½) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Sixty-one thousand six hundred eighty-five and 98-100 dollars, ($61,685.98.)

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on June 7th, 1918.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, President.
New York, May 15, 1918.

EASTON GAS WORKS FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1950.

The undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of **August 1, 1918**, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest to absorb $3853.30, a sum now available in Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, **stating numbers of bonds offered**, addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Easton Gas Works First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds, will be received until **3 p. m., June 5, 1918.**

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1918.

Liberty Bond Service

Perhaps you want to buy a Liberty Bond at its present depressed price to average on your subscription.

Perhaps you are forced to sell your Liberty Bond.

Or it may be that you would like to borrow on it.

On all matters relating to Liberty Bonds we invite you to call on us—at any of our offices.

Send for Booklet H-15, "Your Liberty Bond."

John Muir & Co.
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HARTFORD MONTREAL
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6% Bond—Tax Free in New York
To Yield about 7½%
Send for description.
John Nickerson, Jr.
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Telephone Rector 5413.

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Write for
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CHILE COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, April 1st, 1918.
Collateral Trust Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

To the Holders of Instalment Receipts:

Notice is hereby given that the holders of Half-Paid Receipts are offered the privilege of extending the date of payment of the final instalment on account of the purchase of this Company's Collateral Trust Gold Bonds Series A, from May 29, 1918 (the date fixed in the Receipt), to November 29, 1918.

Receipt-holders electing to extend the time of payment will surrender their Receipts at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 29, 1918, and receive in exchange therefor EXTENDED INSTALMENT RECEIPTS.

The Company will continue to allow interest to the holders of EXTENDED RECEIPTS at the rate of 6% per annum on the first instalment of the purchase price of the Bonds.

The respective rights and obligations of the Company and of the holders of EXTENDED RECEIPTS shall be as stated in the Receipts now outstanding except as necessarily modified by the extension of the date for payment of the final instalment due thereon.

Receipt-holders electing to pay the final instalment on May 29, 1918, will receive the Bonds called for by their Receipts.

The Federal Committee on Capital Issues has advised the Company that it "would look with favor" upon any action taken by the Company by way of offering Receipt-holders the privilege of extending the time of payment of the second instalment, and has authorized the Company so to advise the Receipt-holders.

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway Company 6 Per Cent. Receiver's Equipment Notes.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

To the holders of the 6% Receiver's Equipment Notes of the ST. LOUIS, BROWNSVILLE & MEXICO RAILWAY COMPANY, issued under contract of conditional sale, dated July 27, 1914, between Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and Frank Andrews, as Receiver of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has elected to redeem all of the notes of the above-described issue, now outstanding, on June 1, 1918, and that on and after that date said notes will be redeemed and paid at par and accrued interest, upon presentation and surrender of such notes, accompanied by all coupons maturing subsequently to such redemption date, at the office of the Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City. After June 1, 1918, said notes will cease to bear interest.

ST. LOUIS, BROWNSVILLE & MEXICO RAILWAY COMPANY, Successor to FRANK ANDREWS, Receiver.
By J. S. PYEATT, President.
Dated Houston, Texas, March 13, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Manufacturers Trust Company will be held at its office, 774 Broadway, Brooklyn Borough, New York City, N. Y., on June 14th, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of having submitted to them an agreement bearing date May 29th, 1918, between the Manufacturers Trust Company and the West Side Bank (of New York) for the merger of said West Side Bank into the said Manufacturers Trust Company, and of having said stockholders consider and approve the said agreement.

Dated, May 29th, 1918.
NATHAN S. JONAS, President.
JAMES H. CONROY, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Geo. Rector, Inc.:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors duly adopted that the election of Directors for Geo. Rector, Inc., not having been held on the day designated by the By-Laws, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 1,600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of June, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, May 16th, 1918.
JAMES N. THOMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the STEEL PNEUMATIC TUBE & TIRE COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, (office of Messrs. Armstrong & Keith,) No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of June, 1918, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said corporation be forthwith dissolved, as provided by Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated New York, May 8, 1918.
HUGH GETTY, Secretary.

EDDYSTONE AMMUNITION CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given of a Meeting of the Stockholders of the EDDYSTONE AMMUNITION CORPORATION called by the Board of Directors to be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of June, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the Corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, May 14, 1918.
JOHN P. MURRAY, Secretary.

THE STEEL STOCKS

We have prepared an exhaustive table showing the relative position of the 16 leading steel companies.

Special Circular A-30 Sent on request.

E. W. Wagner & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
33 New Street New York
Phone 2505 Broad.

CARBON STEEL
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Private wires to Boston, Wilmington and Richmond.
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Members New York Stock Exchange
96 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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MIDWEST REFINING CO.
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ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Ward Baking
Common & Preferred
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 27, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, Common Stock, and Class B Common Stock.

The second installment of 2% of the eight per cent. dividend upon the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and the second installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation which were declared on January 29, 1918, and the 2½% dividend upon the Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of the Corporation which was declared on May 7, 1918, will be payable on July 1, 1918, to the respective holders of record of said four classes of stock at the close of business on June 15, 1918; the third installment of said dividends on said Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock and on said Seven Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock will be payable on October 1, 1918, to the respective holders of record thereof at the close of business on September 16, 1918; and the fourth, on January 2, 1919, to the respective holders of record thereof at the close of business on December 16, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, June 1, 1918.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of JOHN B. HARRIS CO. will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 100 North Moore Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the fifth day of June, 1918, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

H. N. WALKER, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company at a meeting held May 23d, 1918, declared out of surplus net earnings, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent., (1½%,) and an extraordinary dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable June 29th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 14th, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.
J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.
May 28th, 1918.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.
26 Liberty Street, New York, 28th May, 1918.

The Directors have declared a dividend of three per centum (3%) on the capital stock of this Company, payable June 27th, 1918, to holders of the capital stock of the Company registered on the stock ledger on that date.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 14th, 1918, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on June 28th, 1918.
N. TERHUNE, Secretary.

Indian Refining Company.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock, payable June 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 1, 1918.
THEO. L. POMEROY, Treasurer.
Dated New York, May 23, 1918.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street, Camden, N. J.
May 21, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of 1½%, or $1.50 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable June 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., May 22, 1918. Checks will be mailed.
J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

Indian Refining Company.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of $3.00 per share on the Common Stock, payable June 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 1, 1918.
THEO. L. POMEROY, Treasurer.
Dated New York, May 23, 1918.

THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend, No. 96, of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) for the quarter ending June 30, 1918, has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable July 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business, June 21st.
J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY
55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y., on and after June 1st, 1918.

Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. Co. . . 1st 4s	Monroe, Ga., Water Works . . . 5s
Asheville, N. C., School . . . 5s	Monroe, La., Improvement . . . 5s
Bellingham Bay & British Columbia R. R. . . . 1st 5s	Montvale, N. J., Funding . . . 5s
Bergen Co., N. J., Various . . . 4½s & 5s	Mutual Electric Light Co. . . . 5s
Broxton, Ga., School . . . 6s	Norfolk, Conn., Sewer . . . 4s
Butte Electric & Power Co. . . . 5s	Northern California Power Co. Cons. Refdg. & Con. . . . 5s
Camden County, N. J., Road & Hospital . . . 4½s	Nyack, N. Y., Water . . . 4s
Caswell Co., N. C., Ct. House & Jail . . 5s	Oswego, N. Y., Water . . . 4½s
City Gas Co. of Norfolk, Va. . . . 1st 6s	Overpeck, Township, N. J. . . . 5½s
Consolidated Telephone Co. . . . 5s	Oxford, N. C., Refunding . . . 5s
Edgewater, N. J., Refunding Series 4 . . 5s	Pinellas Co., Fla., Court House, Jail & Funding . . . 5s
Edgewater, N. J., Sewer (June 30th) . . 5s	Pineville, La., Pub. Imp. . . . 5s
Elberton, Ga., Sewer (June 25th) . . 4½s	Prescott, Ariz., Water (June 15th) . . . 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works . . . 4s	San Francisco, Napa & Calistoga Ry. 6s
Englewood, N. J., School . . . 4½s	Scarsdale, N. Y., U. F. S. D. No. 1 . . 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Bridge . . . 4s & 4½s	School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind. . . . 4s
Essex County, N. J., Road Imp. . . . 4½s	South Orange, N. J., School . . . 5s
Essex County, N. J., Park . . . 4½s	Spring Lake, N. J. . . . 5s
Florida Soft Phosphate & Lime Co. . . 6s	Suffern, N. Y., Water . . . 3½s
General Petroleum Corp. . . . 6s	Syracuse, N. Y., Local Imp. . . . 4s
Greenwich, Conn., Borough of—Funding . . . 4½s	Tampa, Fla., Refunding . . . 5s
Griffin, Ga., City Hall & School . . . 4½s	Tampa, Fla., Park . . . 5s
Henderson, N. C., Street (June 2nd) . . 5s	Tampa, Fla., Street, Sewer & City Hall . 5s
Hillsboro Co., Fla., Bay Shore Spl. Rd. & Bridge Dist. . . . 6s	Tampa, Fla., Bridge . . . 5s
Huntington Land & Imp. Co. . . . 6s	Tampa, Fla., Imp. . . . 5s
Key West, Fla., Baer Judgment Funding . . . 6s	Tampa, Fla., Sewer . . . 5s
Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion R. R. Co. Equipment Trust, Series C . . . 5s	Territory of Arizona Building . . . 5s
Lockport, N. Y., Water . . . 4s	Thomasville, N. C., Various . . . 5s
Memphis, Tenn., Water . . . 4½s	Toledo, Ohio, Street Improvement . . . 4s And various others.
Millburn, N. J., Sewer & Town Hall . 4½s	Township of Franklin, N. J., Rd. Imp. . 4s
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City R. R. Co. . . . 5s	Washington Ry. & Elec. Co., Con. 4s
	Wilson, N. C., Street Imp. . . . 5s
	Woodbridge, N. J., Funding . . . 4½s
	Yuba Electric Power Co. . . . 1st 6s

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PARIS BORDEAUX
41 Boulevard Haussmann 8 Cours du Chapeau Rouge
and
Two Special Agencies in the War Zone Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This Company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys in New York, London and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

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Railroads

We have prepared for distribution to investors an "Analysis" on
10 Railroad Dividend Payers
10 Railroad Non-Dividend Payers
comparing present prices with high record prices.
Also their advantages under Government control.

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Telephone Rector 7870

"MINNEWASKA"
SALE BY TENDER
Offers are invited for the Steel Twin Screw Steamer
"MINNEWASKA"
as she now lies stranded and damaged at Suda Bay, Crete.

The "MINNEWASKA" is 14,371 tons gross, with quadruple engines of 1222 N. H. P., built at Belfast in 1909 by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd. Length 600.3, breadth 65.4, depth 39.6.

Intending purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the position and condition of the vessel, but will on application to the Salvage Association, No. 68 Broad Street, New York City, be supplied with extracts of a recent report.

Offers may be made by Allied or neutral firms, but any sale will be subject to the approval of the British Ministry of Shipping. Offers should be addressed to the Secretary,

SALVAGE ASSOCIATION,
19, Birchin Lane, London, E. C.

DIVIDENDS

May 28th, 1918.
UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

A regular dividend of one per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 14th, 1918.
N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

STROMBERG CARBURETOR CO. OF AMERICA, INC.

87 Wall Street, New York, May 29, 1918.

A dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($.75) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1918, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on June 15, 1918.
GEORGE H. SAYLOR, Treasurer.

Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Co.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 1

A dividend (No. 1) of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred capital stock of the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company, payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.
C. W. WOODROP, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 46, will be paid on June 15th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on May 22d, 1918.
F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.
Boston, May 7th, 1918.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the preferred stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 14, 1918.
WALTER C. WRYE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 1131, South Ferry Building, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., June 29, 1918, and then opened, for dredging in San Juan Harbor, P. R., and the filling of adjacent swamp lands. Further information on application.

5½ NET
LEGAL INVESTMENT
Trust funds may now be invested promptly in our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates paying 5½% in any amount from $100 up without the usual delays and loss of interest incident to finding single mortgages for funds awaiting investment. Write for circular.
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4½ PER CENT on Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
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25 Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr. Pfd.
For Sale
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HYLAN DENIES LEAVE TO OFFICER IN ARMY

Forces Dr. Curtin to Resign Place, Though He Waived All Pay from the City.

SERVED FOR 18 YEARS

Bronx Medical Examiner Files a Protest on Behalf of Those Making Sacrifices to Serve Their Country.

It became known yesterday that Dr. Thomas H. Curtin, Assistant Medical Examiner in the Bronx and for eighteen years Coroner's Physician, has resigned under protest because Mayor Hylan refused to approve of his request for leave of absence without pay so that he might engage in war work. Dr. Curtin is a Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps and has been for many years Professor of Pathology at Fordham University, assistant eye surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, surgeon of the Bronx Eye and Ear Hospital, and visiting physician at St. Joseph's Institute for the Blind and other institutions.

In his letter of resignation to his chief, Dr. Charles Norris, Bronx County Medical Examiner, Dr. Curtin said he was at a loss to understand why, after eighteen years of service, he was refused a leave of absence without pay.

"To say the least," he said, "I feel that it is shabby treatment on the part of the city, and I enter this protest not particularly for myself, but in behalf of the hundreds of others who have made greater sacrifices to serve their country in this crisis."

Dr. Curtin yesterday received an acknowledgment of his resignation from Dr. Norris, and at the same time the correspondence between him and Dr. Norris was made public.

On April 16 Dr. Curtin applied to Dr. Norris for a leave of absence without pay for the duration of the war. The following day Dr. Norris acknowledged receipt of the application and informed Dr. Curtin that the application had been referred to Mayor Hylan, "to whom all such requests must be made." On May 7 Dr. Norris wrote the following letter to Dr. Curtin:

My Dear Dr. Curtin,
I have just received a letter from his Honor, the Mayor, which reads: "The Mayor today disapproved, pursuant to the provision of Chapter 435, Laws of 1917, the application of Dr. Thomas Hayes Curtin, Assistant Medical Examiner, for permission to enter the national service."

This is a policy of the Mayor in regard to leaves of absence for duty in the national service, and it affects all departments. It practically means that entrance into the national service is an act of resignation. I am sorry, but I believe in your case it will make no difference to you. It will, however, make a very considerable difference to a large number of city employes who have entered the national service.

Dr. Curtin did nothing on receipt of the letter, and when the matter was again brought to his attention by Dr. Norris's secretary, he said, he informed the office of the Medical Examiner that he did not intend to resign. On May 20 he received the following letter from Dr. Norris:

The Mayor has full power to refuse you a leave of absence on war service. The reason I am writing is that there is only one course for me to follow, however much I may regret. I must either ask for your resignation, or you must come back to duty, which means resigning from the army.

To this Dr. Curtin, on May 24, made the following reply:

My dear Dr. Norris:
I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th, in which you state that the Mayor had disapproved my application for a leave of absence on war service and that I must either resign as Assistant Medical Examiner of the City of New York or resign my commission in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. A. I must say that I feel that this action on the part of the Mayor is unjust. I have not asked for any financial remuneration from the City of New York during the period of my war service, although there would be $600 difference in my pay. I am simply asking for a leave of absence without pay during the period of the war, with the privilege of returning to duty at the cessation of hostilities. Why this should be denied in my case, taking into consideration my eighteen years of service with an unblemished record, I am at a loss to understand, when even in times of peace it has been customary to grant it, and sometimes with pay. To say the least, I feel that it is shabby treatment on the part of the city and I enter this protest not particularly for myself but in behalf of the hundreds of others who have made greater sacrifices to serve their country in this crisis.

Under the conditions you have imposed on me there is no alternative but to resign my position as Assistant Medical Examiner, for I feel that it is my duty in these critical times, when the Government is asking for my services, to give them freely without any stint, no matter what the cost may be financially or otherwise.

Wishing you and the Medical Examiner's office success, believe me to be, very truly yours,
THOMAS HAYES CURTIN, M. D.,
Captain, M. R. C., U. S. A.

Dr. Curtin is a graduate of Plattsburg and recently received his commission. He has been on an indefinite leave of absence for several months from the office of the Medical Examiner. This leave was necessary because of his activities as an eye specialist in institutions where he examined applicants for the aviation service and others as to their fitness. He declined yesterday to make any further comment on the action of the Mayor other than to refer to the correspondence, which, he said, explained his attitude in full. Dr. Curtin lives at 2,493 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx.

DREICER HOUSE ROBBED.

Police Say Boys Had Taken Goods Valued at $500.

When Walter Lasser went to call on his uncle, Jacob Dreicer, the Fifth Avenue jeweler, last evening, he found the door of the Dreicer home, 4 East Seventy-fourth Street, open and the rooms on the lower floor ransacked. Lasser found Patrolman Healy and told him what had happened, and the policeman accompanied Lasser to the house.

It is charged by the police that Healy came across two boys on the second floor who were engaged in carrying valises containing silverware, toilet articles, and six small boxes containing small uncut precious stones. The police estimated the value of the goods to be $500.

The prisoners said they were William Kelley, 13 years old, of 213 East Eightieth Street, and Thomas Cody, 10 years old, of 1,544 Second Avenue. At the East Sixty-seventh Street Station the boys said they had found a screwdriver. They were released in the custody of their parents and will be arraigned today in the Children's Court on charges of juvenile delinquency. Mrs. Dreicer telephone the police that she would be in court to testify as to the complaint which was made by her nephew.

Army Hospital Needs Stenographers

Competent stenographers and typists are needed at the United States Army General Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx. The men are wanted for record work in the medical department. This is an opportunity for men not of draft age to enter the regular army. Men who have reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, but who have not yet registered, will be accepted only up to June 5. Applicants should see the recruiting officer at the hospital any weekday between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BEWARE BLIGHT AND BUGS.

War Gardeners Warned to Forestall Fungus That Gives No Warning.

One day's delay cost a Jersey war gardener almost the whole crop from three dozen promising tomato plants last Summer, and another lost practically all his potatoes because he waited till after the bugs appeared before he began to spray the vines. These are isolated cases, but they are typical of thousands, and they are likely to be repeated this Summer, for the average war gardener gives his plants and preparations little thought out of season, hence a few words of warning and advice from a Columbia professor of agriculture to his class may not come amiss:

"Soil preparation, good seed, fertilizer, and proper planting will start a crop, but they give no assurance of a harvest," said he. "Cultivation and the destruction of insects and pests are what really make the crop. Cultivation suggests itself and is not likely to be overlooked. Weeds seem to come all too quickly, but their approach is snail-like compared with blights and bugs. A gardener may go to bed at night with a clean garden and awaken in the morning with myriads of insects ravaging his plants. He may not notice an insidious blight creeping upon his potatoes and cucumbers and the rose bug may swarm upon his bushes in an hour.

"Hence the importance of being prepared beforehand. For the small gardener three remedies and the means for applying them are needed, and these three, at a small outlay, will make him safe against the common enemies of plant life that are to be expected every season. Plant destroyers fall into three classes: insects that eat foliage and stems, insects that suck the juices from the plant, and blights that are caused by the action of fungus growths. Usually the eating insects, such as potato bugs, cabbage worms, cucumber beetles, and tomato worms, are classed as most destructive, with the sucking lice next and the blights last. To my mind the order should be reversed. Chewing and sucking bugs and worms are bound to give some hint of their presence before they can do much harm, and even after their depredations are under way there is time to run over to the drug store for some paris green or to the tobacco store for a plug of navy, for Paris green will poison the chewers and the tobacco, quickly boiled and cooled, will produce a deadly effusion for the suckers. But the blights come like a thief in the night and give us no hint till the damage is done—then it is too late for repair. Most of the authorities agree that a blighted plant cannot be restored, and many say that there is nothing that will stop its deadly progress, once it is started.

"Every gardener, no matter how small his plot, should provide himself early in the Spring with a spray pump and a powder gun. The size and elaborateness of these devices should, of course, depend upon the size of the garden, but it pays to get the best that can be afforded. Spray pumps for ordinary gardens range from 75 cents to $12, and one is as effective as another, for all that is required is to turn liquid into mist that will cover all the leaves and stems of a plant; but there is a great difference in the time and labor required to spray a given area. The powder gun may be a tin can with holes punched in the bottom or a factory-made air pump that throws powder in a cloud that envelops the plant. But the material applied is far more important than the method of application. Many a bug-ridden potato patch has been saved with paris green and whisk broom.

"Potatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, melons, beans, peas, and many other common crops are subject to blights as well as to the ravages of insects. If bordo-lead is applied very soon after the plant is out of the ground, blight is likely to be prevented and attacks by insects before the plant becomes established are made harmless. Potatoes should be sprayed with bordo-lead when from four to six inches high. There may be no sign of blight or bugs, but remember blight gives no warning. Cucumbers and melons should also be treated early.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State—ss:
THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the C. A. MEZGER, INC., a domestic corporation, has filed in this office on this 22nd day of May, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.
C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Mosher's Baking Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 28th day of May, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [Seal.] Albany, this twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.
C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 1:30 P. M. on Wednesday, June 12, 1918, and then opened for the maintenance of a restaurant and furnishing food to detained immigrants and others at the Ellis Island Immigration Station for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918. Particulars as to conditions governing bidding may be obtained upon application to the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—ELIE SHEETZ, Complainant, against J. M. WASHBURNE COMPANY, Defendant.
To the Creditors of the J. M. Washburne Company: Notice is hereby given that the receivers of the J. M. Washburne Company have filed with me their final account herein showing that they have in their hands a balance of $2,703.59 and certain claims which they have been unable to collect. I hereby appoint Friday, May 24th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at Room 442, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York, for the filing of objections to said accounts and hearing thereon, for the sale, subject to the approval of the Court of the said outstanding claims, and for the determination of the allowances to be made to the receivers and their counsel, and for such other matters as may be brought before me.
At that time the creditors and all others interested are directed to show cause if any why the receivers should not be discharged and their bonds be cancelled.
Dated May 8th, 1918.
WM. PARKIN, Master.
The above matter and the sale above referred to is hereby adjourned to Friday, June 7, 1918, at the same time and place.
Dated May 24th, 1918.
WM. PARKIN, Master.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25659.
Notice is given that GEORGETTE ALICE COURT, also known as ALICE COURT, GEORGIA COURT, and GEORGETTE COURT, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 1st day of July, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
Dated New York, May 29, 1918.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25073.
Notice is given that ALFRED J. ELLISH, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 1st day of July, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
Dated New York, May 27, 1918.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25683.
Notice is given that BOY ALBERS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 1st day of July, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 27, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24495.
Notice is given that HARRY POLOFSKY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 1st day of July, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
Dated New York, May 27, 1918.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

270 PARK AVE
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
WITH RITZ-CARLTON RESTAURANT
47th to 48th St. *Park to Madison Ave.*
"There has just been completed in New York City a Wonderful Garden as an adjunct to what people who know have termed the apartment house without parallel in any part of the world."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*
14 to 17 ROOMS—5 to 6 BATHS—$7,000 to $15,000
Under Sole Management of
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At 48th St. *Specialists in Residential Properties,* *414 MADISON AVE.* *5600 Murray Hill*

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Why Pay Rent
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OWN YOUR HOME?
AND PAY NO MORE THAN RENT? If you knew where you could buy a Beautiful Home—just what you have in mind—WOULDN'T YOU LOOK IT OVER?
Let us send you information and photos about our $5000 to $7000 7-Room Homes—with or without garage. Easy terms. We have something to tell you.
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Beautiful new 8-room house, every modern improvement, located best section Jamaica, near Subway, trolleys, and L. I. R. R., plot 40x100. This is a real bargain. Come and see. B. H. SWEET, 324 Fulton St. Phone 476 Jamaica.

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Rail connections, deep water; easy terms. Principals only. John Otto, 15 W. 44th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24666.
Notice is given that BIRD S. COLER, individually and as sole surviving partner of the co-partnership of W. N. COLER & CO., a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 1st day of July, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 27, 1918.

NO. 25,859.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN SPALLA, also known as L. J. PARKER and also known as LEWIS J. PARKER and also trading under name of THE PARKER CO., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on May 17th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on June 12th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,197.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS LEVINE, doing business as YORKVILLE CANDY CO., and also known as LOUIS SPALLA, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on May 17th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on June 12th, 1918, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24622.
Notice is given that LYNCROFT REALTY COMPANY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 1st day of July, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
Dated New York, May 27, 1918.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25916.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—MOSES F. GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on May 27th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on June 12th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25690.
Notice is given that KALMAN SADOWSKY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 1st day of July, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
Dated New York, May 27, 1918.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25673.
Notice is given that MORRIS NEUSTADT, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 1st day of July, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
Dated New York, May 27, 1918.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Colonial Dwelling
in a choice home neighborhood in this quaint old town of Hempstead, Long Island. House contains 7 rooms and bath. Many unusually attractive features. This pretty country home can now be purchased for $6,800 on exceptionally favorable terms: $500 cash, balance monthly. 41 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal, 33d St., and from Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Call, write or phone. O. L. SCHWENCKE, Jr., 277 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Worth 4657.

MUST SELL AT ONCE
Stucco house, spacious grounds, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces, parquetry floors; newly decorated, ready for occupancy; screens, storm windows, tiled roof. In residential park. Half hour to N. Y. via frequent electric trains. Easy terms. JOHN LITTLE, owner, Laurelton, L. I.

Country Estate—Waterfront
AT SAND'S POINT—Manhasset Bay.
SIXTEEN-ROOM House, steam heat; about 9½ acres, orchard, farm planted, ice house, lake, garages, and stable; healthful location; 35 minutes out.
Particulars at Auto Store, 1,763 Broadway.

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SALTAIRE Fire Island Beach.
4 room BUNGALOW $250
6 room $350
Water, gas, all improvements; nicely furnished. Open fireplaces, sleeping porches. O. F. LOUCKS, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished Homes, 28 Minutes Out.
At Mt. Vernon, high ground, 3 miles from the Sound; near golf links. Modern homes belonging to people of refinement. Some with garage. For rent for two or three months and longer at $100 to $250 per month.
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Let me send you Booklet "T."
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125 West 12th St.
POSSESSION MAY 20TH.
3 Rooms & Bath ..$780 to $1000
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J. IRVING WALSH,
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57TH STREET, 301 WEST
3 ROOMS
Kitchenette apartment, elevator service, $60. Possession June 1st. Vanderbilt 3796.

310 WEST 94TH ST.
Bet. Riverside Drive and West End Av.
8 Large Rooms $1,600
7 and Two Baths $1,150

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166 West 72nd St.
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove, shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the summer at $150 per month.
ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished, and will be leased for summer months at $125 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED STUDIO APARTMENT.
New house, east of Central Park, four rooms and bath. Studio 14x30, with north skylight. Rent $300 per month. Yearly lease.
RULAND & WHITING-BENJAMIN CORPORATION.
710 Madison Ave. Plaza 4951.

19 WEST 69th ST.
Handsomely furnished 2 room Apartment with bath, $110 per month; special summer rate; maid service included.
WAITT CORPORATION, 2 West 45th St. Vanderbilt—4041.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PARAMOUNT CONDENSED MILK CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thurs., June 6, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Prattsville, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Hot Wells, Boiler 150 H. P., Dynamo, Cheese Vats, Jensen Cream Ripener, Water Pump, Water Tank, Condensed Cream Cooler, etc. And on Friday, June 7th, at 10:30 A. M., at the Merchant's Refrigerating Co., 28 Beach St., N. Y. City, consisting of 1700 Tubs of Pot Cheese.
No. 25854.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.
Train leaves West Shore at 11:15 A. M., arrives 5:17 P. M.; also 3:00 A. M., arrives 9:49 A. M.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of METROPOLITAN PURITY PAPER BOTTLE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wed., June 12, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 62 West 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a Large Stock of Paper, Cardboard, Containers, and a Complete Plant for the manufacture of Paper Containers, Office and Factory Fixtures, Safe, etc.
No. 25886.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL WEINBERG and ISRAEL HIMMELSTEIN, individually and as members of the firm of GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wed., June 5, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 102 East Houston St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Gas and Electric Fixtures, Brass Goods, Electric Novelties, Desk, Fixtures, etc.
MORRIS FRANK, Receiver.
ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 1,475 Broadway, New York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

54TH, 128 EAST.—Remodeled house; colonial entrance, fifteen rooms, six baths; suitable for private residence, small apartments, or club; steam heat, electricity. Plaza 5120.

Brooklyn.

New semi-detached (one family) house, with garage; seven rooms, sun parlor; bath and separate shower; latest improvements; best workmanship; $5,750-$6,000; (first mortgage $3,500.) Terms to suit; couldn't be built today under $7,500. Situated at East 4th St., East 3d St., and Avenue M, Flatbush. Inquire 1,278 Ocean Parkway, corner Avenue M. Tel. 2836 Midwood, or Louis Eisenberg, 170 B'way, Manhattan. Tel. Cortlandt 8180.

Queens.

BEST SECTION OF JAMAICA.
Ideal seven-room detached cottages, with auto driveways; every modern improvement; price reasonable, suitable terms; sewers, streets paved and curbed. Haas, builder, Warwick Boulevard and Canonbury Road, Jamaica; 5 minutes' walk to Hillside Station, L. I. R. R., and elevated; 5c. fare to Manhattan.

Richmond.

Commuter's all-year modern house, $5,800; easy terms; improvements, garage, fruit, tennis; 1¼ acres. Inquire 194 Gifford's Lane, Great Kills. Tel. 146-J, New Dorp.

Westchester County.

Charming place, new twelve-room, fireproof villa, 3 baths, double garage; four-room, unfurnished bungalow; acre water frontage; forty-five minutes to financial district; owner ordered abroad; reasonable terms to desirable tenant; your broker or direct; also sacrificing new motor boat. Caldwell Johnston, Harbor Lane, New Rochelle. Phone 4108 W.

Overlooking the Hudson, 740 Warburton Av., Yonkers; paved street; bungalow, 50x147; $400 cash, balance monthly. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 2728.

AT SCARSDALE.—For sale, or to let to suitable parties, new eight-room cottage, three baths; good location. Benj. Edwards, builder and owner, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 236.

Embowered modern home; furnished; half hour Grand Central; 6 rooms, sleeping porches; view; $600 yearly. Cooley, 5,271 Morningside.

Long Island.

At Flushing, best section, house containing seven rooms, bath, laundry, and extra toilet; large porch, 10 by 22, enclosed in glass interchangeable with screens; all windows have storm windows and full length screens; parquet floors and electric lights; 3 minutes' walk to the Long Island Railroad; price, $7,250; carrying charges would be about $30 per month at this price. Leon A. Birck, Station Plaza, Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY HOMESTEAD AND 2 ACRES.
Large house, 10 rooms, in fine condition; also small cottage, barn, outbuildings, &c.; beautiful shade and fruit trees, large garden, &c.; on two main macadamized roads in East Hempstead, L. I.; sacrifice for $6,500, on easy terms. Address G. P. Norton, 277 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Worth 4657.

House for rent, Flushing, Long Island, containing twelve rooms and two baths; all modern improvements; garage and large lawn; must be seen to be appreciated; rent reasonable. Address Johnson & Berntson, Corona, Long Island.

If you are looking for a small house and plot for farming and gardening, payable $12 monthly and small amount down, not far out, call at once to Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Eight-room house, with improvements, located within 12 miles of Herald Square; right near the railroad station; 40x100; price, $3,750; terms very easy. For further information address P 242 Times Downtown.

Cozy 6-room bungalow, garage and large plot of land; $1,650, $500 cash, near depot, schools, churches, stores and trolley to bathing beach. H. Arthur, builder, opposite depot, Huntington station.

Attractive furnished houses on Peconic Bay, near Southold, L. I., for sale or rent. Write or telephone Edwin H. Brown, 347 5th Av., N. Y.

6-room house, barn, outbuildings, 5 acres, ready for plowing; sell for $500 cash; balance easy terms. Port, 161 W. 34th St. Greeley 4865.

For Sale.—Villa Serena and Sea Cliff Pheasantry adjoining; price $65,000. Baldwin Palmer, Sea Cliff, L. I.

New Jersey.

An ideal home in a select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 W. 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

West Englewood, Orchard St., 7 rooms, $35, interest $10, principal $25, $4,000; Morsemere, Harriet Av.; Bloomfield, 85 East Baldwin; Elizabeth, 30 Cedar Av.; River Edge, Cedar Road; 2 or 4 family Woodridge, 43 1st St., $50, half principal, floor $25, acre, barn; cold water flats 10 per cent. on price; 20 acres River Edge and Ridgewood; Richmond Hill, 1,540 Wicks St., 7 rooms, 10 lots, $50, half on principal, 4 per cent. interest. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

Attractive semi bungalows on plots 45x150, in finest residential section; 6 minutes from station, 3 minutes from school; houses have all modern improvements and are up-to-date in every detail; price $4,500; terms. Call today, Hallberg, owners, office opposite Ridgefield Park Station.

ON PALISADES.
Seven rooms; every improvement; refined neighborhood; only 30 minutes out; owner will take substantial loss if sold this month; easy terms. Wood McLean, Gaiety Theatre Bldg., New York City.

FOR SALE.
12-room house, with ¾ acre ground, in beautiful and quiet village of Claverack, N. J. Wm. W. Melins, 276 Washington Av., Belleville, N. J.

Nearly new six-room stucco house, steam heat, oak floors, open plumbing; acre plot; fully improved avenue; for quick sale, $5,200; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

Miscellaneous.

New attractive, seven-room house; 35 minutes' Grand Central. Columbus 7915. Jackson.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

52D ST., 55 EAST.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, two baths, attractive garden. Plaza 2200.

Richmond.

Neatly furnished 4-room bungalow to let for season; $200; electric light, water, piano, garage; call and inspect. 398 Lorretto St., Tottenville, Staten Island.

Westchester County.

Furnished house, White Plains, from June 15, $200 per month; twelve rooms, two baths, running water, three bedrooms; acre of ground, vegetable garden planted; garage for two cars; large porch; attractive, comfortable home. Phone White Plains 1612 or Canal 9220.

NEW SMALL FARM, FURNISHED SIX ROOMS AND BATH; $300 SEASON; LAKE. INQUIRE CROTON GARAGE, CROTON-ON-HUDSON; HEALTHY, N 168 TIMES.

Port Chester.—Attractive property, adjoining golf club; four master's rooms, two baths, two maids' rooms, bath; garage; garden. W. H. Mills, 7 East 42d St.

Long Island.

Modern Colonial house, with garage, in best residential part of Flushing, L. I., overlooking beautiful estate; 10 rooms, 2 baths; hot water heat; convenient to train, trolley; 20 minutes from New York; plot 50x179; terms to suit. Doctor, 96 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I. 1811-W Flushing.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

New Jersey.

Spring Lake, N. J.—$400, $800, small, large house; gas, electricity; conveniences; beautiful surroundings; near ocean. Circle 1810, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 2809 and 3082 R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one evening gown and one wool suit. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 10th, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 18, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

OPEN-AIR PARLIAMENT.
Remarkable scene of the open-air parliament of the canton of Uri, Switzerland, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Staten Island.

BUNGALOWS FRONTING OCEAN.
WOODLAND BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
Safest bathing near New York; $130 to $400 season; auto parking space; beautiful; refined surroundings; restricted; no liquors sold; within hour of N. Y. City; 10c fare.
JAMES S. GRAHAM, 18 BROADWAY.

Westchester County.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Along the Sound, 30 private parks; special value in homes, from $6,000 up; also furnished and unfurnished houses for the year or season; New Rochelle, Pelham, and Larchmont. J. P. Lamprey, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone New Rochelle 1404.

Beautiful country place to let from June 1 to Oct. 1; $150 monthly, 12 rooms, well furnished, two sleeping porches; large verandas on three sides; plants, trees and flowers; on nice high ground; convenient commutation. E. A. Fairbanks, 21 Euclid Av., South Yonkers. Tel. 4056 Yonkers or 8924 Morningside.

Stone Mansion.—Country road, two miles Bedford; 17 rooms; 5 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms; dining room 30x20; season, $1,200. Box 3, Bedford, N. Y.

Long Island.

NINE ROOM stucco, furnished house, Colonial style, two baths, large inclosed porch, brick terrace, arbor seat, flower garden, on corner lot, 111x80, opposite Forest Park, Forest Hills Gardens; unique, restricted suburban development; 15 minutes to Penn. Station; also trolley service; rent $200 per month; available from June 15 to Oct. 15; references required. Write to Lynan B. Stowe, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

Fine house, furnished, 8 large rooms, bath; large piazza, ground, lawn, fruit; $250 season, July 1 to Sept. 15. Phone Wantagh 244-M or write N 192 Times.

For Summer rental, Colonial house, 14 rooms, two baths; large grounds, secluded; near bay, depot; golf; season $800. Thomas Otto, Sayville, L. I.

New York State.

For Sale—Summer camp; self supporting, high altitude, beautiful view, trout stream, 38 acres, one-half under cultivation; old-fashioned house, fireplaces, beamed ceiling, large barn, lots of fruit and berries; on main road; mail man passes door; ideal Summer or all-year home; price $1,500. R. T. Brown, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y.

To Rent—For the season or by year, modern bungalow, furnished; eight rooms, bath; fine location. J. Winchell, Shokan, N. Y.

Fully and comfortably furnished farmhouse, eight rooms and bath, to let for season. Rev. G. J. Newton, Martindale Depot, New York.

Modern nine-room house, country, $70 month; 8 min. station; 25 min. Grand Central. Phone 708—J Tuckahoe. Bohm.

New Jersey.

To rent, for Summer season, 12-room house, fully furnished; all improvements; fine garden; 22 miles out, on Erie; five minutes' walk from station; rent $125 per month. Address P. O. Box 1,541, N. Y. City.

A completely furnished house for rent for the month of August, $250. Address 507 Asbury Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Furnished bungalow; mountainside, near river; $125 season. John Beal, Mountain View, N. J.

Sparta, N. J.—5 rooms furnished, bath; $100 season. Berkman, 51 West 96th.

Connecticut.

For rent, charmingly furnished new house, Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn., in a delightful colony by the water; four master's bedrooms, two baths; two servants' rooms and bath; private bathing beach; tennis, golf; five minutes to station. C. D. Sinclair.

Comfortable ten-room house, furnished, for immediate occupancy; 4 miles from Ridgefield, Conn.; on State Road; reach New York in 72 minutes N. Y., N. H. & H.; large garage on premises; $500 for season. M 127 Times.

Maine.

To rent, for four months, house at Northeast Harbor, Me., with wide mountain and sea view; high elevation; seven master's, six maids' bedrooms; four baths; three porches; house completely furnished; low rental. Telephone 6083 Murray Hill.

W. BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.
Beautifully situated furnished cottages. All modern improvements. Rent $325 to $600 for season. For booklet address Mrs. J. M. ROBINSON, West Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

Massachusetts.

To rent June to Oct. furnished house in Petersham, Mass., facing State Road; three minutes' walk to centre; mountain air; good water; very quiet; no trolleys or steam road. Further particulars, address H. L. Cutler, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

For Rent.—Beautiful home, cool and airy, overlooking Hudson; will rent furnished for the season or unfurnished by the year; references required. Address Reed, 310 West 86th St. Phone 8841 Schuyler.

Central Valley, 48 miles, Erie; handsomely furnished house, all modern improvements; lawn, shade, garden, fruit; photos and particulars. Sturtevant, 145 West 69th St. Col. 6314.

Grand 14-room house, beautiful grounds overlooking ocean; $500 season. J 295 Times Downtown.

Country Homes Everywhere. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED, furnished house from July 1 to Sept. 1, on or near the water; 5 bedrooms and 2 baths, on second floor; garden; highest references. X 321 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Two light lofts, 5,000 square feet each, in modern fireproof building; steam heat, electric light; large freight elevator; suitable for light manufacturing or storage. C. Rieger Sons, owners, on premises, 450 East 148th St., Bronx. Phone Melrose 70.

Store for rent, 1,947 Broadway at 65th St., with display on Broadway, and Arcade; rent reasonable; can be seen any time; suitable for retail business. Apply on premises or phone 4281 Vanderbilt.

Furnished private office, $28.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Private office in well-furnished suite; also desk room; telephone, electric light; facing street; very accessible; subway station in building. Room 205, 44 East 23d St.

Would rent splendidly furnished office facing street; two windows; large suite; every facility; library, &c.; rent $65. Room 615, 135 Broadway.

To Let.—Two lofts, 25x60, and basement 25x100, at 612 East 83d St.; rent $50. Inquire Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1647 Academy.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Private office, splendidly furnished, facing street, two windows, in large suite; every facility, library, &c.; commercial preferred; rent $65. Room 615, 135 Broadway.

Large office space with unusually good light, 950 sq. ft.; concession to desirable tenant. 331 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1893.

Bronx.—Fine, light lofts, 30,000 square feet; 2 elevators; will give long lease. For particulars apply V 128 Times.

Two well furnished private offices, telephone services. Madison Av., at 43d St. Vanderbilt 1892.

Office, light, up to date, equipped with 100 per cent. sprinkler system; night service; telephone connection. 32 Union Square.

Desk room, furnished or unfurnished. Room 805, Fitzgerald Bldg., 1,482 Broadway.

Artist studio, $15 up; also other space. 110 West 40th, Room 206.

Large, light private office; furnished. Call Room 206, 1,451 Broadway.

Spacious private office, neatly furnished, $25. Room 702, 131 East 23d St.

Deskroom offices or part of floor, with telephone. Martine, 78 Reade St.

Desirable office to sublease; 8 West 40th St., Room 1507. Apply Building Superintendent.

52d, 57 West.—Parlors, 4 rooms; parquet floors; electricity; dressmaker or living.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY WANTED, ABOUT 30,000 SQUARE FEET, FOR LIGHT WORK, PREFERABLY WHERE BRASS FOUNDRY CAN BE PLACED; NEW YORK OR VICINITY. APPLY ROOM 368, 50 CHURCH ST.

Want to rent a plant fully equipped, about 100 machines, to do light sewing, Brooklyn or New York; state rental and full particulars. V 102 Times.

FARMS.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—House, barn, and 50 acres land, Petersham, Mass. For further particulars, price, &c., address H. L. Cutler, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Wanted.

Old farmhouse; must be brick or stone; ten acres land; within two hours New York; west side Hudson preferred. V 101 Times.

THE TIMES HARLEM OFFICE
Advertisements and subscriptions may be left at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Your rent and a little cash down buys it. Business conditions compels me to sell my beautiful home at a sacrifice; need cash; beautiful porch overlooking New York Bay; express trains to ferry; must be seen to be appreciated; come at any time. Thos. Venditto, 64th St., Stephens Place, New Dorp, S. I. Phone New Dorp 220.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale, at Flushing, $12,000 house and plot for $7,500 cash to quick buyer; particulars, P. O. Box 103 Flushing, N. Y. Phone 1961 Flushing.

Small farm; house needs repairs; will sell for $1,500; $400 cash down. B. Lane, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Putnam County.—750-acre estate; 1,800 feet elevation; 51 miles N. Y. Central; full day investigation required to appreciate property value. Azzimonti, 40 Union Square.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TO LET.
AT PASSAIC, N. J.,
50,000 SQUARE FEET FLOOR SPACE, WITH POWER; MAY BE DIVIDED UP; ERIE RAILROAD SIDING ON PREMISES; LOW INSURANCE IN MILL MUTUALS.
APPLY AT RITTENHOUSE MILL, PASSAIC, N. J., J. J. WYNNE, OR TO RICHARD ROSSITOR, 158 ELLISON ST., PATERSON, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements; hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 749, (opposite the Plaza.)—Furnished apartment to sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1; balconies on 5th Av.; maid service. Apply to superintendent.

8TH, 12 EAST.—To sublet till October or longer; studio apartment; large living room, fireplace, cool bedroom, kitchen, bath; Italian garden in rear; seen mornings. Kruesi. Spring 3049.

27TH, 39 EAST.—Beautifully furnished four-room apartment, southern exposure, centrally located; $85 June-October. Dante.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Delightfully cool and attractive 2 rooms, bath; complete; kitchenette, grand piano; $60 monthly. Apply Gould.

34TH, 126 EAST.—Apartment 8 rooms and bath, sublet from June 15; well furnished, cool, central. Murray Hill 7597.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath, conveniences. Merritt, Murray Hill 9281.

40TH ST., 104 EAST, (near Park Av.)—For rent, June to Sept. 15, tastefully furnished six-room apartment; convenient for business and theatres; near subway, elevated, and surface cars; bedrooms cool and quiet; rent for Summer moderate. Apply to Superintendent for inspection. Write 1,600 21st St., Washington, D. C., for particulars.

56TH ST. AND 5TH AV.—June to October, 2 beautiful front rooms and bath. Plaza 8394 before 11 A. M.

57TH ST., 21 EAST.—Two attractive rooms, furnished. Telephone Plaza 2914.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, well furnished; $60; maid service. Apply Superintendent.

82D, 129 EAST.—Completely furnished, 2 bedrooms, bath, parlor, dining room, and kitchen; piano; 3 unobstructed exposures; new building, breezy and cool; 8th floor, front; $125, same as unfurnished; maid's room extra. E. de Beamont.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

AN exceptionally attractive and cool two-room apartment, in delightful private residence. Phone Plaza 2200.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.; Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM AND BATH APARTMENT, ONE BLOCK FROM 5TH AV., IN THE SIXTIES, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT BALANCE OF LEASE UNFURNISHED; REFERENCES REQUIRED; CAN BE SEEN BETWEEN 10 AND 2. TELEPHONE RHINELANDER 2432.

DECORATOR'S APARTMENT, TWO ROOMS, BATH. PHONE PLAZA 6958.

EAST 40S, near 5th Av.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; attractive. Vanderbilt 4749.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Artistically furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchen and bath, $80 monthly; Summer season. Noland, 106 East 17th.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT.
The Nottingham, 35 East 30th St., 9th floor west; 8 rooms, foyer, 3 baths; $200 month, June 1st to Sept. 20th. Telephone de Florez, 2890 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 173, (33d.)—Two rooms and bath, rear, quiet, Summer months. Murray Hill 7075.

MADISON AV., 110.—Furnished, unfurnished, 2 elegant rooms, bath, improvements. Busenbark.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7D.)—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable. Plaza 2137.

PARK AV., 876, (corner 78th.)—Richly furnished 10-room apartment, 3 baths, new building, 11th floor, outside rooms, cool, homelike; must be seen to be appreciated; for Summer, half price. See Superintendent. Tel. Lenox 8410.

PARK AV., (near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3348.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH, 45 WEST.—Two apartments to sublet, 3-4 rooms, furnished, $55 and $75.

16TH, 135 WEST.—Four outside rooms and bath; top floor; new elevator apartment; south, north, and west exposure; real kitchen; possession at once. Sharkey, 135 West 16th.

22D, 334 WEST.—Pleasant 3-room apartment, nicely furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1, $45; references required. Waldron, Farragut 6286.

23D, 449 WEST.—Attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, London Terrace; every convenience; reasonable; unusually desirable.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

37TH, 11½ WEST.—Exceptionally furnished 2 rooms and bath, also four rooms, kitchen and bath. Phone Greeley 3582.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50'S to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

52D, 43 WEST.—One and two room apartments, with bathroom; single room.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 221 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; immediate possession; housekeeping; bargain. Phone 1377 Columbus.

58TH, WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Exceptionally cool 7 room and 2 bath apartment, furnished or unfurnished, $100 to careful tenant. 2450 Plaza. Manypenny.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Exquisite, overlooking Park, bedroom, (twin beds,) dining room, kitchen; Salm, (piano.) Telephone Columbus 5131; inquire superintendent.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished hotel apartment, five rooms, with kitchenette, June 1 to Sept. 1, with possible extension. Inquire Manager.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Duplex apartment $15; three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; swimming pool, squash court. Mrs. Wood.

Sunday Want Advertisements must be in The Times Building by

4 P. M. Saturday

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

67TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautiful studio apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, and bath.

69TH, 19 WEST, (Apt. 10C.)—To sublet for Summer months, furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; reasonable rent. Apply to Superintendent.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-3 room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished, latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Two apartments, newly furnished, kitchenette; $110, $125 per month; references.

70's TO 100TH STREET.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath, large, sunny room; exclusive neighborhood; references.

72D, 305 WEST.—Newly furnished, 5 rooms and 2 baths apartment, including maid's room and bath; light and airy, with splendid outlook; rent $250 monthly. Call 258 Columbus.

72D, 116 WEST.—Apartment hotel, newly furnished 2 rooms and bath; short lease; sacrifice. Telephone Columbus 5611, Apt. 12E.

72D SUBWAY.—5 rooms, new building, exquisitely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

72D, 128 WEST.—Secluded roof garden; beautifully furnished 4-room apt.; bargain. Telephone 3395 Columbus, Apt. 8. Mason.

74TH ST.-CENTRAL PARK WEST.—At San Remo Hotel, sublet, sacrifice, two immense rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to suit; unusual bath; three huge closets; leaving city. Phone Columbus 6700, Apartment 1024.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Housekeeping suite, three rooms; complete; ten windows; high class; $50 monthly.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—Suite of rooms, beautifully furnished; private bath; gentlemen preferred.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Attractive five rooms; Summer months, cool; $80. Taylor, Schuyler 7280.

79TH, 166 WEST.—Five-room apartment, $45 monthly until October. Colum.

80TH ST., 310 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—A beautifully furnished apartment of 8 large rooms and two baths, reasonable, from June 20, for three months, or until Oct. 1, 1919.

80TH ST., 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—6 outside corner rooms, two baths; exceptionally desirable; bargain.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished five rooms; grand piano, victrola, linen; immediate possession; sublet reasonable. Coyle, phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

83D, 324 WEST, (Riverside.)—Charmingly cool, nicely furnished 7 rooms. Schuyler 4040. Stevens.

84TH, 40 WEST.—5 beautiful outside rooms, complete housekeeping, piano. See Superintendent. Schuyler 6377. Apt. 7B.

84TH, 254 WEST, (between Broadway-West End.)—Five rooms, bath; piano; $40. Glaenzer.

84TH, 255 WEST.—Superior five-room corner furnished apartment, 2 baths; $200. Johnson.

85TH ST., 252 WEST, (Apartment 9A.)—Nicely furnished apartment to let June 1st to Sept. 15th; 7 rooms, 2 baths; $150 monthly; best references required. Schuyler 8458.

85TH, 332 WEST.—Beautifully furnished five-room apartment, near Drive. Coffin, Schuyler 8265.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

87TH ST., 160 WEST.—Apts. to sublet, five rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; can be seen by appointment. Phone 9060 Plaza.

90'S, West End.—Six rooms, three baths; handsomely furnished; bargain. Columbus 3974.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high-class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

97TH, northeast corner Broadway.—Sublet, handsome furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, baby grand piano, Oriental rugs, linen, silver, china complete, $225. Apt. 2B.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Six airy rooms, bath; elevator; elegantly furnished; linen, silver; Summer rates; June to October. Keyes.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Seven rooms, two baths; overlooking Hudson; completely furnished; elevator apt.; June-Oct. Apt. 30.

109TH, 107 WEST.—"Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Sublet Summer, 7 rooms, outside; 2 baths; Apt. 35. One block to subway. Telephone Cathedral 6398.

110TH, 509 WEST.—For rent, furnished, six rooms; Oct. 1. Apartment 2B.

111TH, 532 WEST.—Apartment 43; high-class, outside, three-room apartment, attractively furnished, kitchenette; reasonable; June-October.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Attractively furnished four-room apartment; reasonable; Morningside 8589; seen mornings or by appointment.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Attractive 4-room apartment, completely furnished; bargain. Baldwin.

115TH ST., 610 WEST.—Choice three rooms, kitchenette; southwest; delightful for three persons; immediate possession. Morningside 3835.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Six-room corner apartment, all conveniences, opposite Columbia, to sublet for Summer. Apartment 43.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Six rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to small family. Apartment 63.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed two-room apartment, kitchen; southern exposure; elevator; or sublet attractive 7 rooms; reasonable. Reynolds.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Desirable apartment, four rooms and bath; restaurant and elevator; from June 1 to Sept. 25; $60 per month.

119TH, WEST.—Furnished apartment for rent until October; five light, large rooms, on Columbia Hill. Morningside 6720, Sands.

124TH, 527 WEST.—Five rooms; exceptionally pleasant; June 1, $50. Apt. 23.

127TH ST., 601 WEST.—3-room, kitchenette; attractively furnished; near subway. Apartment 52.

139TH, 603 WEST.—Beautifully furnished four-room front apartment, near Riverside, for four months or longer; references. Apply Bonay.

143D, 527 WEST.—Furnished apartment to let, seven rooms and bath. Gerger.

149TH, 450 WEST, Corner Convent Av.—Completely furnished, two rooms, bath, high class, $50.

161ST ST., 664 WEST.—Five rooms, front, elevator; June 15-Oct.1, $65. Sinclaire.

186TH, 600 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; fifth floor; elevator; outside; piano; reasonable. Gourlie.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice. APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 3099.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
First class.
Two rooms, bath, period furniture, service. Steigelman, 9 West 32d St.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 6-ROOM APARTMENT FACING CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 85TH. CALL MRS. ROSSMAN AT HOTEL ANSONIA.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st St.)—Seven beautiful outside rooms, southern exposure; $85; elevator. Whitney.

BROADWAY, 3,456.—Five cool rooms, front, completely furnished, $14 per week. Allen.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 461, (corner 181st St.)—Sublet summer months, four rooms, newly furnished; reasonable; elevator house; one block from Broadway, near river and well-known Billings estate. St. Nicholas 9988. Apt. 5.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 245, (Corner 170th St.)—All light, 6 rooms, 2 baths; apt. sublet from June 15. Supt.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, elevator and non-elevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers' and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50, (115th.)—Seven large corner rooms, overlooking park, southeasterly; $100.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50, (Apt. 21.)—7 rooms, all outside. Phone Morningside 2406.

PATCHIN PLACE, 8, (Washington Square Section.)—Five-room apartment; reasonable. Chelsea 4820.

POST AV., 9.—Exceptionally well-furnished five-room apartment, new building, all outside, airy rooms; 3 blocks from Hudson River, block from Dyckman Street subway station; 3 or 4 months, owner going to country will lease for his rent, $50. Gillespie, St. Nicholas 8580.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet, a desirable furnished apartment for the Summer; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 83.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Seven large, handsomely furnished rooms and den foyer facing Drive; Grand piano, Victrola; all conveniences; $125. Telephone 3423 Morningside until 2 o'clock. Write Room 701, 19 Liberty St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450, (Near 116th St.)—Seven-room duplex; east and west exposure; three master bedrooms, bath, two lavatories; $100 monthly. Morningside 4208. Apt. 94.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near.)—High class elevator apartment, six rooms; southern exposure; three bedrooms; immediate possession; $80; particulars. 759 West End Av., corner 97th St. Phone Riverside 5846.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Ten or seven rooms, spacious, all overlooking Hudson; ninth floor; luxuriously furnished; cool. Jackson, Columbus 7915.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 4 rooms, 12th floor; October, longer. Vanderbilt 1450.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 119, (Apt. 3.)—Nicely furnished 3-room apartment, bath. Inquire Apt. 4, 115 Washington Place.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Section.—Apartment, five rooms, handsomely furnished. Apply hall attendant, 82 Washington Place.

WEST END AV., 575.—Five rooms, two baths, furniture, residential district; June to Oct.; $125 monthly. Apart. 2D.

WEST END AV., 411.—Ten beautiful rooms; two baths; all outside. Ross.

New Jersey.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Kitchenette apartment, furnished, in strictly private family; pleasant suburb, twenty miles from city; beautiful view; porches, garden, swing. Phone Summit 1082.

Unfurnished—East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Two rooms, French windows, bath, kitchenette; steam heat, electricity, fireplace.

17TH ST., 210 EAST.—Parlor floor, apartment 4 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

22D, 144 EAST.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, $55 unfurnished, $65 furnished. Pratt.

56TH ST., 109-111 EAST.
STUDIO APARTMENTS
1-2 rooms and bath, large and light, elevator and maid service; $50-$80; near Park Av. Supt. on premises or Hall Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Telephone 1732 Vanderbilt.

FACING PARK; WONDERFUL STUDIO 25x50 FEET, 17 FOOT CEILING; DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, 3 MASTER BEDROOMS, 3 BATHS; 12TH FLOOR; SUNSHINE IN EVERY ROOM; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,351.—Five handsome, large rooms; all improvements; fine outlook; near new subway station at 180th; $48.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,331.—Two baths, seven large rooms; select family only; $70.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 23, (Cor. 9th St.)—Attractive apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable rent if rented before the 1st. Apply M. Morgenthau Jr. Co., 206 Broadway. Cortlandt 3966.

9TH, 19 WEST, (Apartment 7.)—Sublet to Oct. 1, two rooms and bath, unfurnished, $45, or furnished $55.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH ST., 254 WEST.—High-clas selevator apartment being artistically decorated; electric lights, hardwood floors; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; $42 up.

50'S TO WASHINGTON SQ.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $65-$110. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large studio apartment; two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, tiled; roof garden; ready June 1.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, $80 and $90; ready June 1.

70'S TO 100TH ST.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 116 WEST.—Unfurnished 2-room and bath apartment to let; rent $87.50 monthly. 305 West 72d St., Apt. 82. Phone 258 Columbus.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, with bathroom, will furnish if wanted; also parlor floor, high-class, latest improvements, reasonable.

83D ST., 331 WEST.—Eight-room apartment, near Riverside Drive. Apply Janitor.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70. Janitor.

85TH, 101 WEST, ("Brockholst.")—Eight rooms and bath, $900.

97TH ST. AND WEST END AV., (771.)—Six rooms, three baths; sublet to Oct. 1; lease can be renewed; present rental $125 per month; offers considered. Apartment 10E. Apply Superintendent.

108TH, 230 WEST.—Six rooms, all light; improvements; near Broadway; $40 to $50.

113TH, 606 WEST, (near Drive.)—2, 3, 4 rooms and bath; immediate possession; one suitable for doctor.

117TH, 116-118 WEST, (bet. 7th and Lenox Avs.)—Six rooms and bath, first floor; suitable for doctor or dentist; with hot and cold water in office; electric light, telephone, and steam heat. Supt., on premises, or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Telephone 1732 Vanderbilt.

121ST, 420 WEST, (CORNER AMST'M AV.)—Corner apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; college neighborhood; every modern improvement.

124TH, 527 WEST.—Five rooms; all windows open exposure; cool, airy; sublet June 1; renewal privilege; $40. Apt. 23.

141ST, 630 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Sublet, seven rooms, two baths. Apt. 10B.

149TH, 620 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful 4 large room apartment, white woodwork, lattice doors; can be seen at any time; to rent from June 1. Mrs. Owens, Apartment 3D.

150TH, 301 WEST.—3, 4 rooms, elevator, telephone; near "L" station; $25.

157TH, 614 WEST.—To sublet front apartment; five large, light, airy rooms; bath; up to date. Apart B 6.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment to sublet; river view.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful 8-room apartment to sublet; modern building.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

BROADWAY, 3,657.—Attractive four-room apartment; entirely modern; sublease until Oct. 1. $55 monthly. Apartment 5-F.

CLAREMONT AV., 182.—Near subway; 5, 6 light room apartments; all improvements; $37-$45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (corner 161st.)—Sublet 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Attractive roof studio and bath; $60 monthly.

THE KINGSLAND.
838 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (158TH ST.)
Four and five room apartments. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

WEST END AV., 498.—8 room apartment; greatly reduced rent until Oct. 1.

Brooklyn.

CLINTON AV., 476.—To sublet from June 1, splendid 5-room apartment, unfurnished; beautiful location, Clinton and Gates Aves.; very reasonable. Apt. 2C. Phone Prospect 7991.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Small apartment wanted, furnished, with kitchen or kitchenette; give full particulars. O 27 Times.

Wanted, 2 rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; New Rochelle or New Jersey suburban. Write Mitchel, 907 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, 2-room apartment, unfurnished, permanent. Write Mitchel, 907 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Two large and 4 small single rooms; modern improvements.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium room in private house. Call mornings Stuyvesant 4065.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Rooms, large, small; newly furnished; private bath; electricity, apartments.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

31ST, 116 EAST.—Elegant, comfortable, large rooms; running water; electricity, telephone; reasonable.

34TH ST., 120 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

35TH, 20 EAST, (Near Madison.)—Desirable room; all conveniences; electricity; gentlemen; select.

37TH, 125 EAST.—Delightful rooms embodying comfort with refinement, $25-$65.

38TH, 14 EAST.—Large double room, private bath; parlor floor; 2 single rooms, top floor.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, with bath; also small room; references.

56TH, 1 EAST.—Three exceptional rooms, service; $30 weekly. Plaza 865. Apt. 516.

64TH, (733-35 Mad. Av.)—Large room, private bath, telephone; $6-$7-$8, Summer rates; small $2-$3.

65TH, 32 EAST.—Unusually cool, spacious rooms for Summer in private house. Call between 5 and 8 P. M.; references.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Attractively furnished suite, two rooms and bath; strictly private dwelling; will divide; running water, gas, electricity.

LEXINGTON AV., 104.—Large front parlor suitable for doctor or dentist; busy section; L, subway; small rooms.

IRVING PLACE, 53, (18th St.)—Desirable rooms with or without board; near Gramercy Park, subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room with private bath; also small rooms; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small rooms, bath, running water; transients accommodated.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Comfortably furnished, clean rooms; near bath; gentlemen; $5.

West Side.

4TH, 294 WEST.—Greenwich Village; two large, sunny, adjoining rooms; bath; private house; for one, $8, or two, $10.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Business women; large room; modern conveniences; kitchen privileges; references.

35TH ST., 19 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor with alcove and bath at reasonable price; second floor.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; all conveniences.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also suite; gentleman; references.

52D, 70 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also parlor, bedroom, and bath; electricity; telephone.

52D, 47 WEST.—Large, small rooms with private bath; running water, telephone.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private bath; electricity; phone; kitchenette.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; electric lights; running water; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished; cool, light.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor with private bath; housekeeping privileges; also smaller rooms adjoining bath; phone.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive front room, $7.50, or smaller, $4; private family; electricity, telephone, shower; subway express. Gilman.

69TH, 22 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large double room, newly furnished; refined surroundings; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room for gentleman; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Desirable room for man in private family. Boughton.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; suitable for one or two.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Near Park, newly furnished residence, rooms, electricity, telephone; $5 and $8.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool front rooms, adjoining bath; running water; electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single rooms; references; telephone.

71ST, 43 WEST.—Very desirable, nicely furnished, clean rooms; phone, electricity, running water.

71ST., 19 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; exclusive location; owner's residence; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, cool and airy, near bath; reasonable.

72D, 302 WEST.—Quiet room, well furnished; suitable one, two; electricity, running water, phone.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor suite; private baths; electricity; superior table.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernyz, Col. 3588.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; breakfast; references.

73D, 154 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private baths; board optional; American family; reference.

73D, 264 WEST.—Large, cool room, handsomely furnished; private bath; modern house.

73D, 173 WEST.—One medium and large room; moderate; references.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished rooms with private bath; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptional home, families or couples; en suite, singly; electricity.

74TH, ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; with refined, private family; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 161 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium-sized rooms; private house; near subway; references.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Suite one-three rooms, each bath, kitchenette; $8-$25 weekly.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity; rooms with baths, $10; single, $4.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also light housekeeping rooms and basement, with kitchenette.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single, double rooms; electricity; select residence; $4-$10; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful Summer rooms, with, without bath; fine location, near park.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Large double front room, also rear; electricity; bathroom floor.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Large and small rooms; exclusive house; maid service.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Two large connecting, handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; high-class house; reasonable.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; beautiful double, single rooms, private baths; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive medium rooms; electricity, telephone; $6, $8.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms, private baths, electricity; kitchenette privilege; small room.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large parlor floor room, with bath; electricity; also single room.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; other rooms adjoining bath.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private baths and adjoining bath; private house.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable large room with private bath; phone; electricity; references.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Private house, newly furnished, wired and decorated; 2 or 3 rooms, suite or single, to high class people; references essential.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; dressing room attached; single room; electricity; phone.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Large, medium, single rooms, with or without bath; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Single and double rooms; $4 to $10; telephone, reception room.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, second floor, in exclusive home; electricity; phone.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite of rooms, beautifully furnished; private bath, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

79TH, 225 WEST, (at Broadway.)—Large, bright, all conveniences, electricity. Phone Schuyler 1946.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, continuous hot water; electricity, telephone.

80TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautiful one and two room suites; private baths; maid service; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Rooms, parlor; private bath; new management; hot water; telephone.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished large, small rooms; Summer rate.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; other rooms; $5 up.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional Summer room, elevator. Apt 5, south.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant room, porch, 4 windows facing Park; electricity; private bath; mirrored alcove dressing room; maid service; private home; subway, elevated; $75. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 161 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated, with all conveniences; near "L" and subway.

82D, 20 WEST — IN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR'S HOME EXCEPTIONAL ROOMS; ABUNDANT HOT WATER; REFERENCES.

82D, 30 WEST.—Beautiful house, just opened; electricity, parquet floors, baths, twin beds.

82D ST., 24 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, electricity; other rooms; refined house; references.

83D, 15 WEST.—Front parlor, bedroom, private bath; also large room, well kept.

84TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, running water; $5; conveniences; subway, "L;" references. Larson.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Telephone Schuyler 6059. Beautiful large room, ground floor, private bath, parquet flooring, elegantly furnished, electricity, near all transit lines; best references exchanged.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double, single rooms; southern exposure; running hot, cold water; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light, phone. Schuyler 8725.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Splendid large, medium rooms; bath; breakfast; high-class. Schuyler 8197.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large, airy room; single room; convenient bath; elevator; references. King.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, luxuriously furnished; private baths; electricity; also single.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Well furnished room, suitable two, bath, $6; also hall room.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive room, dressing room, bath, $8; parlor suite with kitchenette, $100 per month; private house; references.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor suite; convenient to subway; telephone. Baker.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive outside rooms, elevator apartments. Kennedy.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Droccan Hall.—Exclusive bachelor dwellings near Riverside; rooms $5, $10.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Uniquely furnished room, with sleeping porch, in Christian home; references.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Large rooms, well furnished, homelike; select neighborhood; reasonable; reference.

92D, 288 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful large front suite; twin beds; elevator apartment. 5E.

93D, 270 WEST.—Unusually fine parlor floor; two large rooms, private bath; will divide; other rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

93D, 259 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; large and small; modern conveniences; near subway.

93D, 170 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two. Ferris.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, refined surroundings; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished single rooms; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Desirable front sitting and bedroom; elevator, subway, bus. Sutton.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Cool, quiet, one, two room suite, bath, electricity; owner's residence.

105TH ST., 248 WEST.—Outside room, private lavatory; telephone; elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

106TH, 71 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room for gentleman; all conveniences.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with or without kitchenette, $6-$8; newly furnished private house; references; telephone, &c.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—Front parlor, bedroom; newly and handsomely furnished; elevator. Apartment 35.

111TH, 536 WEST, Apt. 66, (Broadway.)—Attractive, large, airy north front room.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light, comfortable room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished. For particulars phone 2415 Riverside.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near Columbia; all improvements; $3.50, $4.25. Apartment 3.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive room, suitable for two; elevator apartment; $5. Brockway.

119TH ST., corner (50 Morningside Av.)—Quiet room, seventh floor; elevator. Apartment 74.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Comfortable, light, airy room; private house; electricity; telephone; references.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive Summer location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with kitchen, $4 to $12 weekly; showers; sitting rooms; attractive social life; dancing; Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus. Hostesses: Mrs. Young, Mrs. King. Mrs. Anderson, housekeeper. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive rooms, modern elevator apartment, $5-$6. McCague.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway; subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 21.

137TH ST., 602 WEST, (Subway Corner.)—Attractive front room, near Riverside Drive; private family. Barylak.

142D, 605 WEST.—Double room, southern exposure, shower; smaller, running water. Scott.

165TH, 560 WEST.—Exceptional home, couple or bachelors; front suite; private bath. Blackwood.

BACHELOR will share three-room furnished apartment; reasonable. V 95 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,131, "The Avonmore," (75th.)—Two connecting rooms and single rooms; high-class apartment; private family. Miss Irvine.

BROADWAY.—Delightfully cool; refined family; high-class apartments; subway, bus. Cathedral 6390.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410—Elegantly furnished front and back parlor, private bath, refined party; no other roomers; references. Fisher.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Two connecting front rooms overlooking Hudson, facing Riverside Drive; also desirable connecting and single rooms; kitchen privileges. Apply to Thompson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Handsome suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; kitchen privilege; overlooking Hudson. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractively furnished suite, living room and bedroom; reasonable. Riverside 9881, Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Corner 119th.)—Furnished rooms, baths; kitchen privileges. Apartment 71. Walker.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (80th.)—Delightfully cool suite, overlooking Hudson; exclusive house; service.

TWO BRIGHT ROOMS, kitchenette; also large room. Phone 2306 party M Morningside.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,291.—Neatly furnished, large room, adjoining bath. Flake.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—For lady; unusually attractive studio room in modern apartment hotel; private bath, telephone in room; service; moderate rental, June to October. Stansfield, 79 Washington Place.

WEST END AV., 519, (Cor. 85th.)—Beautifully furnished corner room in exclusive residence; twin beds; electricity; also single room. Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Substantially furnished suite, private bath; superior service; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; $10. Phone Academy 2697

Bronx.

WEST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 153, (225th St.)—Comfortable room for refined gentleman; exclusive suburban home; all conveniences; easy access to N. Y. Central trains, subways, and trolley lines; private family. Phone 693 Kingsbridge.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Unfurnished drawing room, suitable for quiet business or residence.

107TH, 312 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Magnificent, spacious, front parlor, up-to-date, high-class residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Responsible young business man desires outside room, bath, with small, refined family, no other roomers, in high-class elevator apartment, west side, between 72d and 96th; state how many in family, giving all details; highest references given and expected. Responsibility, M 181 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes furnished room, between 72d and 99th, overlooking Hudson, or park, plenty of light and air, private bath, closet space; breakfast; will give references. Please give full particulars in first letter. M 132 Times.

Jewish gentleman desires room with private family on west side. M 195 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable light, airy rooms; board optional; references; telephone.

28TH, 29 EAST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; meals; also small room; studio.

61ST, 154 EAST.—ROOMS WITH ALL CONVENIENCES; TABLE GUESTS.

MADISON AV., 783, (66th St.)—A couple with elegant home, exclusive neighborhood, will let large room, entire floor, private bath; electricity; choicest table; first class.

MADISON AV., 228.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms with board; private baths; facing park; table guests accommodated.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; electricity, running water; phone.

51ST ST., 11 AND 13 WEST.—Rooms, with and without board. Phone 458 Circle.

51ST ST, 58 WEST.
Large room, table board; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet single room, near bath; excellent home table; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 323 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity; French family; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath, large balcony, electric light; suit cultured people; splendid Southern cooking; $25 weekly; also large studio floor, 19x60; Steinway piano; luxurious bath.

72D, 212 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD, COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; board optional.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large balcony room, overlooking Hudson; running water; American home.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath, electricity, private phone; table boarders.

75TH, 139 WEST.
Cool, desirable rooms, reasonable; board; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, dressing room, bath adjoining; excellent table.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; single room; electricity; references; running water.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Large, small rooms; delicious home table; references.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, also single; running water, electricity; best home cooking; rates reasonable. Schuyler 8227.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, cheerful, airy rooms; refined environment; home cooking; references.

86TH, (531 West End Av.)—Cool, attractive rooms, bath adjoining; excellent table, table guests.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Private family offers single room to a congenial gentleman.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate couple or gentlemen; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; reasonable; table guests.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Jewish family, room for gentlemen, couple; excellent board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; double front room; parlor dining room; electricity.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Large room, private bath; private Christian American family.

102D, 250 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; excellent table, table guests; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS ROOMS; OVERLOOKING HUDSON; SINGLE ROOM; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; MODERATE.

108TH, 329 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Refined neighborhood; beautiful room, cuisine unexcelled; service the best; only permanent guests considered.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large room, bath, board; gentlemen, couple. Preager.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; excellent table board. Morningside 8578.

120TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, cheerful, large room; electricity; refined surroundings; home cooking. Baehr.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Double, single rooms; first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

A YOUNG couple with large, elegantly furnished apartment, Washington Square section, could offer bright, cool room to young man; phone references essential. N 166 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,783.—Accommodate one gentleman; front room, modern apartment; meals optional. Croner.

LARGE front rooms, private bath, fresh eggs, private house. Telephone Lenox 7135.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (corner 104th.)—Palatial mansion, remodeled; every room southern exposure; telephone, bath; attractive parlor, conservatory, roof garden; elevator; Summer rates; booking for Fall.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (Near Grant's Tomb.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; good cooking; homelike atmosphere; $10-$15. Morningside 4960. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, attractive, comfortable; private bath; also suite; twin beds; table guests accommodated; French spoken; references.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Clean, large, airy room, overlooking Hudson, adjoining bath; high-class house; special Summer guests.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family; beautiful rooms; bath; exceptional table; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Couple, one flight, private bath, meals, $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman wants good board, room; west side; $14-$15. V 135 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

HUGUENOT PARK.—On the beach; splendid accommodations; outdoor sports; furnished cottages; hour from Wall St. Phone Tottenville 1720.

Long Island.

Modern country house, near Garden City, will take few adult guests; Christian family; easy commuting; fresh vegetables, cow, chickens; tennis, near golf. Write Box 24, Hempstead, L. I., giving telephone for reply.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113TH. Comfortable front rooms; balcony facing ocean; excellent board; reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—Exclusive cottage, Grand View Av.; open for booking on and after May 30; formerly The Dessar Cottage.

New York State.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 3980.

New Jersey.

With private family; particularly attractive house; lawns, views; music, library; every convenience; open fires, hot water heat; rare opportunity people of refinement enjoy privileges lovely home; easy commuting. George Acken, 507 5th Av. Telephone Vanderbilt 170.

CREOMERE PARK, Mahwah, N. J., Ovene Rest.—Healthiest place for throat sufferers, recommended by Dr. Copeland, Chief of Health Board.

South Orange, 151 Scotland Road.—Pleasant rooms, with board; beautiful location; references.

Exceptional rooms, near Grove St. station, Lackawanna. 11 Hollywood Av., E. Orange.

Country Board Wanted.

Board wanted for July and August, mother and two small children, within 100 miles of New York; farm preferred. G 495 Times Annex.

By two adults, two rooms, board, with private family, Port Washington Branch, $70 monthly. M 176 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her first-class French cook with American family at seashore; wages $50; will be free after June 15; arrangements can be made for personal interview. Telephone Plaza 9186 before 11 A. M. or after 8 P. M.

EXECUTIVE, &C.—WOMAN, COMPETENT, EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE SELLING RETAIL AND JOBBING TRADE, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH HIGH-GRADE ORGANIZATION OR FIRM HANDLING DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, OR TOYS; CITY AND VICINITY. V 186 TIMES.

I AM 25 and want a position with a well-established firm; have had no business experience, but can say with due modesty that I possess unusual personality, tact, and initiative. I have ability to approach first-class people and believe I am capable of executing work where such qualifications are essential. M 73 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, desires position where executive ability is required; $25-$30. C 329 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, companion; experienced, cultured American; travel or country; highest credentials. X 363 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; accustomed to most rapid dictation; touch typist; excellent memory; desires place leading to secretarial position, preferably with export firm. D. E., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian;) I can compose good letters, interest myself in your business, become valuable co-operator. J., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, experienced, 3 years one firm, 3½ another; $25. V 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Eleven years' experience; competent take charge of correspondence. V 127 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; reference; salary $15. L., 925 Prospect Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, two years' experience; neat, accurate, speed; $15. J 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, neat, competent; six months' experience; $10 to $12. C 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 7 years' experience; capable, ambitious; salary $20. J 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires extra work two evenings weekly. B 383 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, correspondent, 25, broad commercial experience, desires permanent reliable position; deferred draft classification. V 106 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 22 years' experience, thoroughly competent and reliable, desires connection with first class company; best references. J 247 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, thoroughly competent, desires connection with firm of certified public accountants. N 643 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT, PUBLIC.
Books opened and closed; audits, financial statements, &c. F. O. Martin, 46 West 24th St., Room 1430, city.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau. Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer; take charge of firm without bookkeeper. Fidelity, 309 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, university graduate, wishes connection with firm of C. P. A.'s. N 633 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 33, experienced and educated, desires permanent employment. C 337 Times Downtown.

AM going to Scandinavia this Summer; would like to have some kind of commission for firm or private person; reliable. Swenson, Box 535, Waterbury, Conn.

AMERICAN, college man, desires Summer position; best references; ambitious. 1,223 Lexington Av.

ASSISTANT TO SALES
OR GENERAL MANAGER,
OR OTHER BUSINESS EXECUTIVE.
Applicant is thoroughly experienced and proficient in purchasing, sales and administrative work; qualified to handle important details; excellent correspondent; not a technical man, but familiar with manufacture and operation of mechanical and engineering devices. M 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, profit and loss statement, financial statements, shorthand, passed the examinations at University of the State of New York, Albany; draft exempt. J 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, CREDIT MAN, age 30, married, draft exempt, 13 years' experience with banking institutions, desires position; salary $2,400; American Hebrew. F 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, Correspondent.—Controlling account, financial statement, office routine; seven years' experience; exempt; $30. J 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, able accountant, practical commercial experience, desires responsible, high-grade position; (32;) references. Commercial, 492 Grand St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge cost, accounting, typist, age 33, desires change; recommended. J 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, deferred draft class, wishes position. Box 139, 1,464 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, age 20, experience 3 years, desires permanent position. V 137 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, married, expert mechanic on all machines, 10 years' experience; in business for self at present; desires good paying position, where good services are appreciated; city or country. B., care B. M. Co., 1,303 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, 10 years' experience, mechanic, excellent driver, not beginner, desires position; honest, sober, willing, polite; $30; references. Write "Y.," 443 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married, five years' experience, good mechanic, able to care for high grade cars; splendid references; salary $30; no bad habits; obliging. M 178 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic; Packard, Pierce, and other high-grade cars; married, 33, no children; 5 years with last employer. Write J., 708 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, American, draft exempt, highly recommended, good mechanic, seeks private position; careful, strictly sober; reasonable wages. V 123 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobiles recommends exceptional, temperate chauffeur; thoroughly experienced. N 642 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR with two years' experience desires position, either commercial or private. Jerry Sackman, 340 East 86th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, single, age 41, desires position, city or country; first class; private references; do minor repairs. V 132 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 14 years' experience; single; position in country. E. L. Marshall, 429 East 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single man, 40; city or country; best references. M 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes work Sundays. George Lambert, 5 West 65th St.

CLERICAL OR OTHER.—Young business man desires about 5 hours' evening work. M 194 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 28, married, desires position with mercantile concern. N 640 Times Harlem.

COMMERCIAL MAN, 31, in the fourth class of the Federal draft regulation, several years' foreign exchange banking experience, commercial credits, foreign bills, collections, cable transfers, foreign draft and money order system, desires position with banking institution or mercantile firm. J 277 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, Spanish-American gentleman desires position; speaks good English; expert in Spanish-American trade and familiar with American business ways; highest references. T 140 Times.

EDITORSHIP wanted; technical experience; publicity; $35-$45; details on request. N 627 Times Harlem.

ESTIMATOR capable to figure all branches of building construction and superintending erection; open for engagements. J 283 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, employed, 33 years old, university education, desires permanent connection where ability and accomplishments receive adequate remuneration; have years of experience accounting, finance, office management, systems, and export. J 264 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man of American parentage desires position, preferably with oil house; experienced; excellent references. M 177 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and correspondent; college graduate; draft exempt; excellent references. M 192 Times.

OFFICER.—Wanted, by ex-city fireman, position as special police officer. C 309 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, PROMOTER, desires connect State agency proposition; would ass[illegible] motion manufactured article; no personal investment, but will finance myself; give some details. V 104 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, draft exempt, two years' college training, five years' commercial and traveling sales experience, desires reliable metropolitan sales connection; excellent references. B 65 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER desires Summer position outside New York; mountains preferred; available until Nov. 1; draft exempt; thoroughly experienced; highest references; further details in personal interview. M. P. Freeman, Elks Club, New York.

SECRETARY, bookkeeper, stenographer, cashier; 35 years; formerly with Government; $2,500 to start. W. Maarsen, 129 West 112th St.

SECRETARY, 20, experienced bookkeeper, stenographer; executive ability; university training; $25. J 239 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT of office and loft buildings; 15 years' experience; best of reference. C. E. Bensen, 108 3d Place, Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—Experienced Spanish teacher, Madrid University graduate, wants position. M 188 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 32, American Hebrew, of good address and appearance; capable by experience; salesman, correspondent, executive, office routine; seeks good connection; credentials. M 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, desires position with advancement; willing worker; cashier and export experience; best references. N 634 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, 3 years' business experience, desires position where ability is recognized. N 631 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, 3 years' clerical experience, wishes to connect with reliable house. J 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, exempt; large experience wholesale, manufacturing; tackle anything; references. J 260 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19; executive ability; two years with advertising concern; wishes to connect in similar capacity. M 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN, exempt; general office man; 6 years' clerical experience. J 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Willing worker, 35; four to six hours' work after 2 P. M., any capacity. V 138 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat appearance, selling ability, wishes position; salary. C 312 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, one year college training; conscientious and ambitious. J 297 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

TUTORING in physics, mathematics, French, Latin, and other high school subjects; eight years' experience as high school Principal in New York; $1 per hour during Summer. J. W. McCormack, A. M., 734 Bloomfield St., Hoboken.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; accurate at figures. Cohn, 880 Broadway.

BILL CLERK.—Underwood typewriter; must be experienced, good and accurate at figures. Apply M. Reischman & Sons, 135th St. and Willow Av.

BOOKKEEPERS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d and Broadway, New York,
require the services of experienced bookkeepers on charge customers' ledgers; liberal salaries and opportunity for advancement to those who qualify.
Apply Superintendent's Office, fifth floor.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, to take charge entire set trial balance for importing and exporting house; closed Saturday; write, stating past experience, and salary expected. C. and B., 132 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, by wholesale poultry house; competent young lady, capable of eventually assuming responsible position; state salary desired and experience in detail. M 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be thoroughly experienced double entry, able to take full charge, one experienced in canned food line preferred. Write, giving full particulars and salary desired, J. Menist Co., 100 Hudson St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar with control accounts, male or female, in busy law office; legal experience desirable, though not necessary; good salary. Answer, stating age and giving references. J 299 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper; write fully in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, references, and salary expected. N 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, young lady; must be able to handle typewriter; excellent opportunity for advancement; Christian firm. Compagnie Marana, 118 East 27th St.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Young ladies wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; good salaries, exceptional opportunities. Apply Monday, 61 Broadway, Room 801.

POCKETBOOKS.—Girls on leather and velvet work; good place; good pay. Eugene Dietzgen Co., Inc., 218 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of typewriting. Call after 9 A. M., Louis Rosenberg, 1,167 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER for manufacturing plant. particulars, M., M., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; no beginner. Room 1515, 30 Church Street.

CASHIER, MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY WALLACH BROS., 265 BROADWAY.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER—COOK-HOUSEKEEPER.—Couple for New Rochelle; good wages; experienced; reference required. A. Pachner, 2,939 3d Av. Phone Melrose 7400.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young lady for clerical position in large fire insurance office; must possess good education; mention age, experience, salary expected, and education. O 339 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Bright young girl; experienced; salary $12 to $14. O 23 Times.

CLERKS.—Corporation in Long Island City has several vacancies for experienced clerks; also comptometer operator; excellent working conditions, with rapid advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. O 15 Times.

CLERK, billing, experienced Underwood operator, for optical retail store; good opportunity for advancement. Apply in person, ask for Mr. Dietz, E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc., 520 5th Av.

CLERKS.—Beginners with good education for accounting department; advancement; state age, salary, and education. P 276 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSWOMEN.
Experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay; short hours; fine working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

DRESSMAKERS, skirt and waist finishers, steady employment; also errand girl. 36 West 50th St.

GIRLS.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE; we need girls, high school graduates, interested in chemistry or physics; scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS
to do light messenger work in offices; must be 16 years of age; $8 start.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SO. OF 14TH.

GIRL, to do some errands and office work; splendid chance to learn important business; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary desired, education. J 293 Times Downtown.

GIRLS for finishing department; nice work; advancement. Employment Bureau, American Bank Note Company, Lafayette Av. and Manida St., Bronx.

GIRL CAPABLE FOR GIVING OUT WORK AND KEEPING STOCK OF MATERIALS IN HIGH-CLASS CHILDREN'S DRESS HOUSE. INEZ, INC., 285 5TH AV.

GIRL, for general housework, white; must be good cook, fond of children; five in family. Apply Mrs. Van Halveren, 11 Rye Beach Road, Rye, N. Y.

GIRLS.—EXPERIENCED, FOR SAMPLE DEPARTMENT. STEIN DOBLIN LACE CO., 935 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—American, English, or French; child 3½ years; good home life; 20 miles from New York; best references absolutely necessary; state references, salary. V 100 Times.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH ST., WEST,
require
EXPERIENCED STORE DETECTIVES.
Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent's office.

HOUSEWORKER.—General; country; no washing; capable woman, good cook, white or colored; three adults in family; $35. Call Judson Hotel, Room 411, Saturday or Monday morning.

HOUSEWORKER wanted for general housework; young woman; a family of two adults; small cottage; one hour from city; references and experience; $40 month. Phone 8440 Plaza, or call at 11 East 55th Friday.

HOUSEWORKER, general, country; settled, capable woman; good cook, waitress; June to October; child 10 no objection. Call mornings, 124 East 39th St.

KITCHEN WOMAN wanted, for part time work, in employes' lunch room for girls; young woman, under 30; hours 10:30 to 3; salary $4.50 to start; conveniently located. Apply 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LEDGER CLERK; MUST BE ABLE TO POST RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY AND MAKE OUT STATEMENTS; CLOSED SATURDAYS, OPEN SUNDAYS; STATE SALARY. L. C., 211 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MILLINERY.—EXPERIENCED COPYISTS, PREPARERS; PIECE OR WEEK WORK; HIGH-GRADE HATS. VOGEL BROS., 29 WEST 36TH.

NURSE for child; two years' hospital experience necessary; reference required. Call 11 to 12, Simpson, 10421 Riverside.

NURSE, undergraduate, wanted. N. Y. Throat and Nose Hospital, 231 East 57th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, several young ladies, must have clerical experience. Apply Rosenwasser Bros., 24 Orchard St., L. I. City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Best references. O 28 Times.

OPERATOR, comptometer, experienced; salary $12-$15; vacation with pay; all kinds of figuring. P 281 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week commission; salary second week; permanent; Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESWOMEN
FOR CHINA AND CUT GLASS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMAN, experienced in handling and selling butter to finest retail trade; must be neat, quick, and have good references. O 8 Times.

SALESWOMAN, with experience in the grocery business, for a large retail store. O 7 Times.

SALES CLERK.—Young lady, 20-25; must be experienced; good opportunity with a wholesale house. Call Friday morning, 115 Fulton St.

HELP WANTED

Help Wanted announcements in The New York Times must state explicitly the nature of employment and the basis of compensation, whether salary or commission.

The New York Times rejects misleading and objectionable advertisements.

The New York Times
Telephone Bryant 1000

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.
We want intelligent, ambitious help, those who are interested in bettering their position and connecting with a concern where progress and permanency are assured; give qualifications, salary expected. P 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER FOR MAGAZINE, EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
A desirable position as editorial secretary is available with a high-class established magazine; magazine experience not absolutely necessary; business centrally located; neatness and refinement absolutely essential; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. V 83 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Mining purchasing office, for duration of war and probably thereafter; secretarial ability preferred; state age and experience; must have good references; salary to start, $18. J 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced in export work, with large perfume house; Christian firm; 9-5:30, half day Saturday; $13 start; opportunity for advancement. Apply V. Vivaudou, Inc., 418 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHERS for immediate Government service in Washington; good salaries to experienced, first-class women. Phone Rodkey, Prospect 8,000, between 5 and 6 to-day.

STENOGRAPHER wanted familiar with chemical business; state education, experience, and salary desired. C. B., 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady in office of large manufacturing concern; must be competent; excellent chance for advancement; state age, salary, qualifications. N 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$25; Jersey City, $18; comptometer, Jersey City, $18; typists. Business Opportunities Co., 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, for general office work, wanted by Christian firm. Telephone 4094 Gramercy.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady Spanish stenographer. Apply J. Ruff & Co., 621 B'way.

SWITCHBOARD
OPERATOR,
between 17 and 20, experienced on Monitor board; must have pleasing voice; excellent references required. S. H. Kahn & Co., 225 5th Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Reywood, Strasser & Voigt, 26th St. and 9th Av.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand; capable, experienced woman wanted at once; permanent position, liberal salary. Apply by mail or in person to the Eastman-Gaines School, 36 West 123d St.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR wanted by wholesale poultry house located on West 14th St.; must be competent, accurate, and rapid and capable of handling large volume of work; state salary desired and experience. M 186 Times.

TYPIST, BILL CLERK.—Work evenings from 3 to 10:30 P. M.; salary $14 per week; state age, experience, and telephone number. X 230 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Must be experienced; opportunity to learn dictaphone; higher position open if found capable. Carbolineum Co., 34 Greene St., third floor.

TYPIST.—Young lady, 17 to 20 years; must have billing machine experience. Rosenwasser, 24 Orchard St., Long Island City.

WOMEN
TO ACT AS PACKERS; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; FAIR SALARIES, WITH CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WOMEN
TO ACT AS PARCEL CARRIERS; MUST BE STRONG AND HEALTHY. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

YOUNG WOMEN
wanted to train for positions as automatic telegraph operators; $40 to $45 monthly, payable weekly, during training period of from six to ten weeks, with immediate increase to $50 and $60 upon graduation; permanent positions with advancement; both day and night work. Apply between 9 and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St.
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of employes' lunch room for girls; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary $12 a week at start. P 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Must be accurate and rapid at figures; apply in person or by letter, giving age, experience, and salary expected; steady position with chance for advancement. Autographic Register Co., 10th and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG LADY, for clerical position in office, maritime business; good chance for advancement; state education, salary desired. J 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted as assistant bookkeeper in a downtown real estate office; must write a good hand; high school graduate preferred. Address P 286 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL, to assist in candy department; must be over 18 years old; salary $10 weekly. O 10 Times.

YOUNG GIRLS FOR PUNCHING TICKETS; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. 881 BROADWAY, FIFTH FLOOR.

Instruction.

WOMEN are needed in business; learn details of office procedure and how to increase individual production in business by attending special series of free lectures arranged exclusively for women. For particulars and tickets of admission, address Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SECRETARIAL INSTRUCTION
in restricted classes in a downtown school. Special Summer term in our Secretarial Department begins June 17. Day and Evening Classes. Particulars upon request. Personal interview necessary. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av, (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell Private Instruction, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, [illegible] West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SPECIAL COURSE.
Three months individual instruction.
Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $18-$25; Bookkeepers, $20; Clerks, $12; Typists, $15. Owens Agency, 165 Fulton; Times Building, (42d.)

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE,
Filing course, $10. Why pay more?
Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

New Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. tomorrow (Saturday). Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED.

Stenographer - Bookkeeper, $25; 50 positions open, $22-$20-$18-$15. Beginners, $10.
Assistant Bookkeeper, $15.
Double Entry Bookkeeper, $25.
Office Assistants, $15-$12.
Typists, Oliver, L. C. Swick, Underwood, $10-$12-$15-$18.
Telephone Operator, Typist, $12-$10.
Billing Clerks by hand, $15-$18.
No Registration Fee.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 206 Broadway.
Head Steno., $130 mo. Other stenographic positions, $25-$15. Spanish Steno., $25-$30. Bookkeepers, $35-$15. Telephone Operators, Dictaphone Operators, File Clerks, Remington, Wahl Operator, $20. Clerks, good at figures and typing; Typists, $18-$20. More positions than we can fill in the best firms in New York. Register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, Correspondents, $15-$25. Bookkeepers, statistical and clerical workers, $15-$20. Typists, $10-$15. Many others. Free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 138d St. Morn. 6916.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, experienced cost cost acountant for manufacturing plant in Bronx; an excellent opportunity for the right man; answer, stating fully your training and experience, giving your age, salary you have been earning, and furnish references. X 358 Times Annex.

ADJUSTER Veringal envelope machines; steady position; half day Saturday. Tension Envelope Co., 87 34th St., Brooklyn.

ARE
YOU
DOING
YOUR
BIT
?

NOT IF YOU ARE NOT HELPING THE GOVERNMENT, AND IF YOU'RE NOT IN UNIFORM YOU OUGHT TO WORK ON GOVERNMENT WORK. WE ARE FILLING CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND NEED THE SORT OF MEN SHOWN BELOW TO HELP US DO IT:

SHOP.

BOYS—
No experience; must be 18 years of age.
10 FOR ASSEMBLING SMALL PARTS.

EXPERIENCED MEN—
1 ARMATURE WINDER.
10 BENCH HANDS.
1 COAL PASSER.
1 FREIGHT ELEVATOR-OPERATOR.
18 INSPECTORS FOR TELEPHONE PARTS.
10 INSTRUMENT AND TOOL MAKERS.
10 MILLWRIGHTS.
1 TOOL ENGRAVER.
SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GLASS-WORKERS.
3 NIGHT CLEANERS.
10 PORTERS.
5 PACKERS (HARDWARE EXPERIENCE).
8 STOCK SELECTORS.
1 FIREMAN.

ENGINEERING DEPT. AND OFFICE.

12 ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN.
1 LABORATORY ASSISTANT.
1 ASSISTANT TO ENGINEER.
High school education; drafting or other mechanical experience.
2 SHOP ORDER LAYOUT MEN.
Knowledge of blueprints and analyzing orders.
5 JUNIOR CLERKS.
25 BOYS;
must be 16 years old; for mail and messenger service; minimum salary, $9 start.
2 STENOGRAPHERS.
3 WIRE WINDERS.
3 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. (High class.)
2 BILLING CLERKS.
(Thoroughly experienced, capable of making detailed cost analysis.)

RESTAURANT.

LUNCH COUNTER MAN,
thoroughly experienced; hours, 2 P. M. to midnight.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must understand double entry; state length of experience and in what kind of business. J 244 Times Downtown.

A PRODUCTION MAN.
We need a competent production engineer to route, schedule, and direct our production. We employ 700 men in a large general machine shop on the most urgent Government work.
This is a good stiff job.
MASON MACHINE WORKS,
Taunton, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE MOTOR MEN
and
CHASSIS ASSEMBLERS.
GOOD WAGES.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

BANK CLERKS.
Young men wanted by a New York bank; high school graduates or experienced clerks preferred; excellent opportunities offered to competent men; monthly bonus paid and dinner furnished; reply in detail as to experience, religion, and salary expected. X 333 Times Annex.

BOARD BOY for stock exchange office; salary $7. F 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER

IN THE OFFICE OF A BROOKLYN MANUFACTURING CONCERN; YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ON CONTROL ACCOUNTS AND WHO CAN ASSIST IN GENERAL OFFICE ACCOUNTING; PERMANENT POSITION WITH GOOD PROSPECTS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS GAMMA, 416 ARBUCKLE BUILDING, BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER.—First class, wanted for shipbuilding concern, Elizabethport, N. J.; must be quick and accurate at figures; have perfect knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; state month and year of birth, also standing in draft, experience, salary, religion and references, otherwise application will not be considered, also phone number. Address P. O. Box 3, Station Y, N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; Am. preferred, exempt, long experienced, competent take full charge books; render account sales, statements, monthly trial balance; we are general merchandise brokers; state fully qualifications, references, salary; agencies ignored. Address C 343 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER; GOOD POSITION FOR A RELIABLE MAN. L. M. BLUMSTEIN, 150TH ST., 3D AV.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a Jersey City company; a young man with good education and accounting ability; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address M 398 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER; state age and full particulars; $75 per month, room and board. Address Alamac Hotel, Mt. Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in double entry. Write fully in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, references, and salary expected. N 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young married man. Apply by letter, stating age, salary, and experience, Atlas Waste Mfg. Co., 505 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, draft exempt or in Class 3 or 4 preferred; state experience and salary expected to start. P 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER for manufacturing plant. Write particulars, M., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS——BOYS
15 YEARS OR OVER,
for duties in office of large manufacturing establishment; good opportunity and salary. Apply employment department.
AERONAUTICAL ENGINE CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

BOYS
must be 16 years or over, for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS, (15-17.)
Important business concern in the financial district has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary, current rate; application confidential. B 346 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, a junior clerk in large manufacturing company; salary to start, $10 a week; good chance for advancement. Reply in own handwriting to P 294 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED FOR ERRANDS AND OFFICE WORK; REFERENCE REQUIRED; $9 TO START. JULIUS ADERER, 47 WEST 42D ST.

BOY wanted by Christian firm; chemical office work; good chance for bright, ambitious boy; salary, $10 per week to start; state age, references. N 180 Times.

BOY, bright, in the office of an insurance company; must be a good penman, and come well recommended. Address Box J 266 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted for permanent positions in downtown bank. Apply own handwriting, with full particulars, P. O. Box 46.

BOY wanted, office and general work. Call before or after 10; see Manager, Room 1737, 50 Broad St.

BOY, over 16 years; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in Japanese Bank. Room 308, 165 Broadway.

BOY in wholesale woolen house; state age, reference, salary expected. C 235 Times Downtown.

BOY.—By wholesale clothing manufacturer's office; public school graduate preferred. F. B. Q. Clothing, 409 Lafayette.

BOY, 16 to 18; switchboard and filing experience required. C 310 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Insurance office; age, salary. C 307 Times Downtown.

BRAIDING DEPARTMENT FOREMEN WANTED FOR NIGHT SHIFT; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE WILL BE CONSIDERED. WRITE SUPERINTENDENT, ROME WIRE CO., ROME, N. Y.

CABINET MAKERS.
High wages.
GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS;
ON GOVERNMENT WORK;
MUST BE CITIZENS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, age over 31; must be A1 mechanic, industrious, willing, dependable, and highly intelligent; permanent country position with excellent living accommodations; very little night work; exceptional references required. Write for appointment Room 30, 22 William St.

CHAUFFEUR Wanted.—A reliable chauffeur, white, who has city reference; must be a mechanic and exempt from draft. X 360 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; personal references; private family. Continental Silk Mills, 95 Madison Av.

CLERKS——CLERKS.
Must have machine shop experience; good opportunity for advancement. Apply Employment Department.
AERONAUTICAL ENGINE CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

CLERK.—Excellent opportunity with progressive New York City concern engaged in manufacture of ordnance instruments in their production department; applicants must have some experience in dispatching, issuing factory requisitions, and general follow-up work. B. A. A., 110 Times.

CLERK, shipping and receiving, one thoroughly experienced, to take charge of large department handling both domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. R. F., 321 Times Harlem.

CLERK.—Wanted by a prominent fire insurance company, a young man for position of chief clerk; familiarity with the various branches of detail work in a fire office necessary; give age, experience, and salary asked. C 340 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Hotel front clerk; state full particulars, age, experience; $125 per month, room and board. Address Alamac Hotel, Mt. Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

CLERKS.—Young men, beginners, good education, for accounting department; advancement; state age, salary, and education. P 277 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Plumbing supply house require an estimating clerk. J 245 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS wanted, men familiar with Jersey City preferred; must be able to furnish best of references, be beyond draft age, have good personality and personal appearance; experience preferred, but not necessary. Address M 397 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Young man in real estate office as collector and with knowledge of repairs; salary $15. Call Friday, between 5 and 6 P. M. Chas. F. Noyes Co., Mrs. Ford, 92 William St.

COLLECTORS.—Three men under 40 wanted on salary by large insurance company; must be American citizens. Call in forenoon, 953 3d Av., Room 2.

CORRESPONDENT, 30-35; opportunity for one experienced to sales correspondence. Call Friday morning, 115 Fulton St.

DRAFTSMEN.
U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK, MEN WANTED, WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS AND JIGS FOR RIFLES, MACHINE GUNS, TYPEWRITERS, &C.; MUST BE U. S. CITIZENS; ONLY CAPABLE, INDUSTRIOUS AND AMBITIOUS MEN NEED APPLY; TO THE RIGHT MEN WE OFFER PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; LOCATION NEW YORK CITY; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, STATING SALARY WANTED. B. T. G., 118 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted experienced mechanical and structural draftsmen for plant and ship details; in replying give full particulars as to previous experience, salary expected, and earliest date available. Address Chief Engineer, Pensacola Shipbuilding Co., Pensacola, Fla.

DRAFTSMEN.—STRUCTURAL STEEL, EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY WANTED FOR MILL BUILDING WORK; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL ROOM 5717 GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.

DRAFTSMEN.
Detailers on light machinery; must have several years' experience; excellent opportunity for ambitious young men; state age, experience, and salary wanted. L. A. S., 27 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, experienced men on machine design work; must be American citizens whose record will bear the closest investigation; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 56, Uptown Station, Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN
Competent to design small tools and fixtures, for interchangeable manufacture; steady work and opportunity for advancement for good men; state salary wanted and experience. F. C. K., 26 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, familiar with frame construction. Apply Room 460, 1,328 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN.
Machine designer; must be capable of designing small automatic machinery; only experienced, competent men wanted; state experience in detail, age, and salary wanted. W. E. F., 119 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, detailers, and tracers; experienced men only. Apply at Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearney Aves., Jersey City.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,
80 TRINITY PLACE.

ENGINEER.—Stationary; first-class license; of experience, sober, and industrious; steady position. Apply in person, Room 8555, 120 Broadway, New York City.

ENTRY CLERK.—Good penman; correct, quick figurer. C 331 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN thoroughly experienced in the design and manufacture of lifeboats and other ship supplies; good salary to right man; state experience. O 24 Times.

GARDENER.—Permanent position in Maplewood, N. J., for a thoroughly experienced, sober man who is not afraid of work; would have to live off the place; state age, nationality, and wages wanted. G. R., Box 232 Times Downtown.

GARDENER and yard man wanted; must have some knowledge of boilers; board, lodging, and washing; $40 per month. Memorial Hospital, 2 West 106th.

GROCERY SALESMAN.—Experienced man selling to fine retail trade. O 6 Times.

HAND TIRE BUILDERS.—An opening for a few hand tire builders; steady work; good pay; transportation paid on arrival. Apply by letter, giving particulars, to Century-Plainfield Tire Co., Plainfield, N. J.

HAND EMBROIDERER on waists. Call with samples. T. Zildler, 38 West 38d.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Boys wanted between 17-19 years of age to start with old-established concern offering commercial training in the iron and steel business; no experience necessary; moderate salary to start, but excellent opportunity to prove your ability; early advancement, and good future for boy to make good; state age, experience, if any, salary expected. P 255 Times Downtown.

JANITOR, white, wanted for 245 West 135th; 3 rooms free, $10 per month. W. L. Bruen, 17 Battery Place.

LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL BRIGHT BOYS TO ACT AS MESSENGERS; REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE AND EDUCATION. ADDRESS MESSENGERS, P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK CITY.

MACHINISTS
AND
DIEMAKERS.
First-class experienced machinist in up-to-date manufacturing plant; good wages, steady work.
AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS,
Thomson Av. and Orton St.,
Long Island City.
One carfare by subway or elevated train.

MACHINISTS.
Lathe and bench hands, first class, having at least five years' experience.
BONUSES.
REMACLE-HUMMEL CO.,
23 ROSE ST.

MACHINIST, HANDY AROUND AUTOMATIC LABELING MACHINE. APPLY SHIPPING DEPARTMENT, THOMAS J. LIPTON, 149 FRANKLIN ST.

MAN,
keep time, record production, and charge of toolroom, machine shop, large factory; married man preferred; references. Call Friday, write Rockwood & Co., employment department, Park and Waverly Avs., Brooklyn.

MAN wanted, white, who is capable of taking entire charge of a bachelor's apartment; one who has been in service as valet and butler and who can cook; must have city reference. X 361 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, in tire factory; steady work. Call Rubber & Tire Corp., 192d St. and Bailey Av., Bronx.

MARINE DRAFTSMEN.
BY SHIPBUILDING COMPANY IN NEW ENGLAND. POSITIONS OPEN FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN IN STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL AND PIPING DIVISIONS OF HULL DEPARTMENT. ADDRESS Z 338 TIMES ANNEX.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, first class; experienced on piping and shafting work. Apply J. W. McCarthy, 16 East 42d St., (tenth floor,) New York.

MEN wanted to do general work in depot of large corporation; $14-$15 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement; medical service included. Write W. H. B., 82 39th St., Brooklyn.

MEN wanted in our sample book department for typing and laying out books. Hobbs Wallpaper Co., 18th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

MILLING machine operators; able to read blue print and work to micrometer measurements; steady employment. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 20 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

NIGHT MAN, about 45, with slight knowledge of bookkeeping, to take charge. N 190 Times.

OFFICE BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH GOOD FUTURE.
We pay $8 a week to boys who have graduated from school; age 14 to 17 years; half day Saturday.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROMOTION TO CLERICAL & MECHANICAL POSITIONS.
Address by letter only
Public Telephone Department,
Room 202, 24 Walker St., N. Y. C.
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

OFFICE BOY.
This is the opportunity for a bright young boy to begin at the bottom and finish at the top; no applicant considered under 15 years. Reply in own handwriting, Box 19, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY, 16, in large publishing house; intelligent and willing; good chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d, third floor.

OFFICE MANAGER, BOOKKEEPER CREDITS, BY WHOLESALE WOMEN'S WEAR FIRM DOING A LARGE BUSINESS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. M 90 TIMES.

PHYSICIAN wanted, with New York State license, as office assistant; one between ages of 35 and 65 years preferred. Address Dr. Bender, 10 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—All around, lady or gentleman; state experience, salary. Box 396 Times, 2 Rector St.

PORTER wanted to do light work. Kennedy, 12 Cortlandt St.

RATE CLERK.—Competent freight rate clerk by manufacturer; good opportunity for an alert man desirous of getting into commercial service; salary and bonus. C 322 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—Some experience, not too much; must be draft exempt; $22-$25, beginning; possibility of doubling within six months. Room 503, 6 Church St.

SALESMAN.
We want a salesman who has successfully sold securities or high-grade stocks, preferably on the one call system, to take over the District Sales Managership of our Southern territory.
The duties of the position include placing territorial agents through the Southern States on contract basis.
To be considered applicant must be a man of broad business experience and prepared to travel.
Only producers whose records and references will stand the strictest scrutiny need apply. This is a $10,000 per year opening on drawing account and commission basis.
Address, stating full particulars in first letter. M. P., 285 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; hours 8:30 to 5:30. Apply University Garage, 582 West 122d.

SALESMAN WANTED.
LAMP AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURE SALESMAN; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESMEN.—We want a few men with initiative and selling experience to manage stores in United States and Canada; good education and reference essential; drawing account and commission. C. R., 208 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, dry goods, for South America; permanent position with old established firm, in temperate climate; opportunity for AMERICAN with thorough knowledge of American piece goods and capable of pushing same; Spanish helpful, not indispensable; state full details, experience, draft, age, etc.; salary and commission. J 258 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Aggressive, specialty men, who possess the selling punch to work on the best premium proposition ever offered in this territory; premium absolutely new; liberal commission and immediate returns; live hustlers can average better than $50 a week. Mr. Hall, Room 310, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Several aggressive men, exempt from draft, who are thoroughly experienced road men, and accustomed to earning good money, wanted to sell a nationally advertised automobile accessory; our proposition will bring real money to big producers; salary, liberal commission, and traveling expenses paid. Box 592 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced (inside) at once, for retail supply store; active young man not over 25, of neat appearance and strict honesty; one familiar with boys' clothing or sporting goods and connected with the Boy Scouts preferred; must have good references; good salary. Retail, 490 Times.

SALESMAN.—Our men are making big money; are you? If not, do you want to? If you wish to better yourself, get in touch with us at once; liberal commission basis. Circulation Bureau, Inc., 220 West 42d St., New York City. Call before 10 and after 3; ask for Mr. Hulse, Room 1806.

SALESMEN.—We have openings in our stores for a few clean-cut, aggressive Americans who can ultimately qualify as executives; must have at least high school education, some selling experience, and A1 references; drawing account and commission. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 288 4th Av. Mr. Wagner.

SALESMEN.—Two salesmen of good personality, accustomed to interviewing business men; big opportunity for right party; to represent the National Society of Real Americans; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. E. Stearns, 56 West 45th St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.
Wholesale dry goods and notion house seeking services wide-awake, experienced representative, call on general and variety stores, States of Illinois and Missouri; state references and experience; commission basis. K. G., 261 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive, confident man, good character and habits, for Brooklyn territory; former I. C. S. representative or school teacher preferred, but not necessary; commission and salary. Apply Room 1104, Temple Bar Building, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Tire salesman with experience, capable of results; answer in detail, stating age, if married, location in draft, religion, experience, and salary desired; we will treat the above information as confidential. N 191 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to work on a financial weekly published by a leading New York newspaper; commission basis. Room 1808, 220 West 42d St. Ask for Mr. Courtlandt.

SALESMAN, STOCK, experienced; handsome salary and commission. Apply to Room 703, 42 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Ladies' quilted vests, West and Middle West; commission. P 278 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic, for Brown & Sharp machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SHIP BUILDERS.
ANGLESMITHS.
ERECTORS.
CAULKERS and CHIPPERS } PNEUMATIC TOOLS.
HEATERS, (AIR FORGE.)
HOLDERS-ON or BUCKERS-UP.
PASSER-BOYS.
REAMERS AND DRILLERS. } PNEUMATIC TOOLS.
RIVETERS, (Pneumatic); (PIECE WORK.)
BOLTERS-UP.
BOLTERS-UP HELPERS.
SHIPFITTERS.
SHIP PACKERS.

A chance to be one of the boys over here, helping the boys "Over There," and to live close to the heart of the metropolitan district, with its varied activities. Living accommodations are good; transportation facilities are good; good wages; fair treatment; a long job.

DON'T WRITE. IF YOU CAN DO THE WORK, COME.

APPLY:
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, SUBMARINE BOAT CORPORATION, AGENTS U. S. S. B. EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, NEWARK BAY SHIPYARD, NEWARK, N. J.,
or
22 East 22d St.,
New York, N. Y.
or
Branch Office,
9-11 Franklin St.,
Newark, N. J.

SHIPPING CLERK EXPERIENCED IN HANDKERCHIEF OR LADIES' NECKWEAR LINE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY WANTED. N. A., 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK
assistant for loading trucks and making shipments; experienced grocery men only; good salary and advancement to competent, steady men. Mr. Joyce, John S. Sills & Son, North River and 37th St.

SHIPPING CLERK to take charge; wages $16 to start. 629 West 50th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, a rapid and accurate male stenographer, either above draft age or exempted therefrom; salary to start $125 per month, with such opportunity for advancement as applicant merits; this is a small mountain town, very healthful, with modern conveniences; position open at once, and permanent to the right man. Acme Coal Co., Acme, Wyo.

STENOGRAPHER, mining purchasing office, for duration of war and probably thereafter; draft exempt; secretarial ability preferred; state age and experience; must have good references; salary to start $18. J 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced high class stenographer; willing to travel if necessary; good salary to right man. Apply by letter only to Room 3618, 120 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—An old-established concern desires the services of a first-class stenographer; state age, experience, and salary desired; good opportunity for right man. P 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, familiar with chemical business; state education, experience, and salary desired. C. B., 298 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Wanted, two first class salesmen to connect with thoroughly reliable house handling only high grade proposition on commission basis. Apply in person, between 10 and 12 A. M., 42 Broadway, Suite 1241.

STOCK CLERK experienced in grocery or restaurant line preferred; chance for advancement; state age and salary expected. X 842 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; $12 weekly. Apply chief operator, National Aniline and Chemical Co., W. Becker's Works, East 83d St. and Ditmas Av., Brooklyn.

TOOL, GAUGE,
AND
DIE MAKERS
ON JIG FIXTURE AND GAUGE WORK. ALSO THREAD GAUGES. ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN NEED APPLY. HIGHEST RATE, 48-HOUR WEEK. AMERICAN BORN AND OVER DRAFT AGE PREFERRED.
SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 21ST.

TOOLMAKERS AND COMPETENT MILLWRIGHTS WANTED; FIRST-CLASS, AT ONCE. GOOD PAY. APPLY MARLIN ROCKWELL CORPORATION, 143D AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.

TYPIST, bill clerk, work evenings from 3 to 10:30 P. M.; salary $14 per week; state age, experience, and telephone number. X 848 Times Annex.

TYPIST, good for Spanish, $10 weekly; from 7 to 9 evenings. 146 West 30th.

WANTED.
ANGLESMITHS,
DRILLERS,
REAMERS,
PACKERS,
RIVETERS,
HOLDERS ON,
SHIP FITTERS, 1ST CLASS,
SHIP FITTERS, 2D CLASS,
SHIPWRIGHTS,
MOLD LOFTSMEN,
FURNACE MEN ON STEEL SHIP PLATES.
Give experience in full detail, age, nationality, wages expected in first letter. Call or write the
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
ATLANTIC CORPORATION,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED.
1 MACHINE DESIGNER; salary $32 per week.
1 DETAIL DRAFTSMAN; salary $22 per week.
1 DRAFTSMAN on layout work, pipe line, &c.; salary $26 per week.
Steady position; promotion for the right man; desirable location.
X 362 Times Annex.

WAREHOUSEMAN having experience in iron and steel business; to receive attention state age, experience in detail, wages expected. C 326 Times Downtown.

WOODWORKERS.
Good hands on moulder sticker machine.
GOOD PAY, STEADY WORK.
BONUS, INSURANCE ADVANTAGES.
STANDARD,
638 WEST 52D.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, ambitious, 18-23 years, wanted by large national manufacturer and distributor of well-known grocery products; position at start will require selling the consumer in connection with extensive educational campaign; must be single; willing to travel, reliable and determined to become a successful salesman; salary to be begin $12 per week and traveling expenses; for the man who can qualify this is a real selling opportunity, full of possibilities for promotion. Write full particulars about yourself; state nationality. C 842 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN in stock department of large manufacturing concern; those desirous of starting from bottom; excellent opportunity for bright, energetic young men; state age, references, experience, and salary expected. A. P., 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, quick, and accurate at figures, for office position; good penman preferred; must give references; permanent position; state age, experience, salary desired. N 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN
with machinery production office experience; one able to operate typewriter preferred; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. W. G. S., 72 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. S. R., 310 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN wanted in order department of wholesale paper warehouse as assistant. Apply at George W. Miller & Co., 284 Lafayette St.

YOUNG MAN, between 17 and 19; clerical work in office of certified public accountant; state age, salary, and qualifications. J 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for shipping and general work in New York buying office of large Chicago department store. Apply The Fair, 225 4th Av., Room 811.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) helper around shipping department, mercantile house. C 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Learn dry goods business, commencing stock clerk; good chance advancement. C 333 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, 16 or 17, do light work, linen goods house. C 330 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SPECIAL COURSES.
Three months' individual instruction;
Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short concentrated course.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
NEVER BEFORE IN OUR HISTORY HAVE WE HAD SO MANY SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES LISTED. IT WOULD REQUIRE TOO MUCH SPACE TO DESCRIBE EVEN A SMALL PART OF THEM. OUR MESSAGE IS THIS: IF YOU ARE AN
EXECUTIVE,
ACCOUNTANT,
BOOKKEEPER,
SECRETARY
OR GENERAL CLERICAL WORKER OF ANY KIND YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO CALL ON US.
IN OUR TECHNICAL DEPT. THE SAME CONDITIONS EXIST. NUMEROUS FINE OPENINGS FOR ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN AND DESIGNERS, AT SALARIES FROM $1,300 TO $3,500.
IF YOU ARE QUALIFIED FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOUR, CALL EARLY TODAY.
SALES ENGINEER, UNDERSTANDING MACHINERY, $3,000.
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER, UNDERSTANDING FACTORY PRODUCTION, $3,000.
STEEL CAR DESIGNER, UNDERSTANDING STEAM ENGINEERING, $3,000.
FOUNDRY AND MACHINERY COST ACCOUNTANT, $2,500.
OFFICE HOURS 9 TO 2.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
WE HAVE CALLS FROM THE GOVERNMENT FOR SEVERAL MEN FOR EXCELLENT POSITIONS TO BE FILLED AT ONCE.
CHIEF CLERK in large filing department, to supervise about 100 clerks; $3,000-$3,600.
STATISTICIANS, (4.)—Must be thoroughly experienced; $2,500-$3,000.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY to act as assistant to a busy executive; $1,800.
BESIDES THESE CALLS, WE HAVE THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF OPENINGS IN OUR HISTORY FOR ALL SORTS OF CLERICAL MEN IN COMMERCIAL LINES.
OFICE HOURS 9-2.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
206 Broadway.
Portuguese Correspondent, $25-$30; Policy Checker, $25; Machine Tool Men, salaries commensurate; Shipping Clerks, export experience, and Traffic Clerks; Spanish Stenographer, $25-$30; Bookkeepers, $35-$20; Clerks of all kinds; Insurance Men; Doorman, $70. More positions than we can fill. Register free.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES for Accountants, Bookkeepers, Secretaries, Typists, Clerks, &c., from $15 per week to $5,000 year. Business Service Bureau, 309 B'way.

BOOKKEEPER, (D. E.,) typist; $30; advancement. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT DETROIT 1917 seven-passenger touring; must sell. Mr. Gage, 51 East 42d.

ALLEN 1917, 5-passenger, perfect mechanically and in appearance; will sacrifice. William Moller, Hupmobile Agency, Grand Concourse and 176th St., Bronx.

APPERSON 1917 8-cylinder chummy roadster; perfect condition; no dealers. Phone for details, Whitehall 283.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER TOURING.
LATEST MODEL; FOUR-PASS.
18-35 H. P.; ELECTRIC STARTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

BUICK 1916 seven passenger, 6 cylinder; perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

BUICK, 1917, little six limousine; terms may be arranged. 305-7 West 59th St. Phone 9862 Columbus.

BUICK 1916 big six; condition fine. Mr. Gage, 51 East 42d St.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN.
LIKE NEW. PRICE RIGHT.
VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'K'N.

CADILLAC SEDAN, 1916.
MILEAGE 5,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

CADILLACS
1918 1917-1916 Models.
Tourings, Chummies, Sedans, Coupes.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1916, seven-passenger touring; terms arranged. 305 West 59th St. Columbus 9862.

CADILLAC.—5-passenger touring, 1914, in good condition, 5 good shoes; private owner. 146 West 100th St.

CADILLAC, 1917, sedan for sale. 305 West 59th St. Phone 9862 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; Victoria top. Opera Garage, 146 West 39th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INFORMATION IS SOUGHT CONCERNING the whereabouts of UNA BIRD, otherwise known as UNA DANZINGER, and TILLIE DARLINGTON, otherwise known as TILLIE DANZINGER, daughters of Maurice Danzinger, now deceased. Last heard of in New York City twenty-five years ago. Communicate with HENRY M. DUBBS and HERMAN H. MATTMANN, Attorneys, 1,529 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

This is to certify that Mr. Morris Knobel, Mr. Morris Bloom, Mr. Eugene Luchs, and Mr. Joseph Beck have resigned as officers and Directors of the Kay Bee Dress and Costume Co., Inc., having sold the stock formerly held by them in said corporation, and are no longer identified therewith.
KNOBEL & BLOOM.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1917 BROUGHAM.
OPERA GARAGE, 146 WEST 39TH ST.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; good condition. Opera Garage, 146 West 39th St.

CHALMERS 1916 SMALL "6" RUNABOUT,
OVERHAULED, REFINISHED.
VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'K'N.

CHANDLER 1917 four-passenger Chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

CHANDLER 1916 touring car; just painted and overhauled; will sacrifice. Stufer, 12 East 33d. Phone Vanderbilt 4443.

CHEVROLET TOURING, $185.
490 model; electric starter; good tires; bargain. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

COUNTRY CLUB OVERLAND, LATE 1917. Perfect running; like new; good tires and tools; $600. Mr. A., Chelsea 5069.

COLE 1918 4-passenger sedan, practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

DODGE touring car, excellent condition, for sale or exchange for Dodge runabout. Shepherd, 141 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

FORD runabout top envelopes half price. Tops, cheap. 20th Century, 1,700 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 five-passenger touring, Series 9. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

FRANKLIN special, late model limousine; exchange or sacrifice to immediate purchaser. Mr. Gage, 51 East 42d St.

HENDERSON SEDAN, $700;
wire wheels, electric starter and lights; classiest looking car in town; can be seen and demonstrated any time. B. F. STEPHENS, 89 Stephens Court, Flatbush and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1917 SUPER SIX TOURING,
OVERHAULED, REFINISHED.
LIKE NEW.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'K'N.

HUSDON Super-Six limousine, 1917 model; beautiful equipment; like new; also Super-Six Hudson town car, with a specially built Hudson body; terms arranged. 305 West 59th. Phone Columbus 9862.

HUDSONS
1918 and 1917 Models.
Speedsters, Tourings, Sport Models.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

HUDSON super "6" 1917 landaulette limousine; perfect condition; slip covers; many extras; like new; will sacrifice. W. F. Kenny, 61 5th Av. 2172 Stuyvesant.

HUDSON four-passenger speedster; practically new; make offer. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

HUPMOBILE, Model "N" 1917 roadster, practically new; has been run very little; excellent proposition at a big saving. William Moller, Hupmobile Agency, Grand Concourse and 176th St., Bronx.

LANCIA CABRIOLET, 1917.
MILEAGE 5,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA 1917 SPECIAL ROADSTER.
LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

MARMON 41, in the very finest of condition; all newly painted. R. Anderson. Tel. 583 Audubon.

MERCER 1916 seven passenger; like new. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

MERCER, 1916, 6-pass.; new tires, 2 extra; excellent condition. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Phone Circle 1172.

MERCER late 1917, four passenger.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

MERCER six-passenger, late 1916; practically new; no dealers. Owner, Columbus 911.

NATIONAL speedster, very fast, perfect condition; $475 to quick buyer. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 "8-cyl." limousine, perfect condition; will sell to quick buyer, $675. Behrman Motor Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

OVERLANDS.—Remarkable values in reconditioned and guaranteed tourings, roadsters and closed models. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND, Model 83, in good general condition; no agent. Phone owner, 1298 Academy, or write J 589 Times Harlem.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 4-passenger sport type; mechanically guaranteed; original paint; wire wheels; extra wheels, tires. Columbus 8963.

PACKARD.—I wish to dispose of my 2-35 touring car; can be seen and demonstrated by appointment; price $2,500. W. Siemers, 312 West 87th St. Phone Schuyler 8054.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" touring car; like new; equipment includes seat covers, two extra tires. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1918, touring car; also 1916 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 touring, seven passenger; very fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PIERCE-ARROWS.
ALL PRESENT SERIES.
B-4 "48" LIMOUSINE.
B-4 "48" BREWSTER TOURING.
C-4 "38" 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROWS
1917 and 1916 Models.
Tourings, Limousines, Landaulets.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PIERCE-ARROW (C3-38) Touring and Lim.
Pierce-Arrow (C4-38) Landaulet.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

RENAULT, 1911, for sale; 4-cylinder, 7-passenger limousine; in excellent condition, with six new tires. See Mr. Petersen at the Pierce-Arrow Agency, 204 York St., New Haven, Conn.

STANLEYS, seventeen late and early models at attractive prices. Stanley service guaranteed. Gage, 51 East 42d St.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
The famous Knight motor in a handsome body at a very moderate price. It will pay you to investigate. These overhauled and newly painted cars ready for delivery; 1917 8-cylinder touring with new Victoria top; 1916 light 4 touring; 1915 light 4 runabout, and 1915 light 4 limousine. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. (Columbus 7600.)

STEARNS-KNIGHT (4) lim. brougham, 1917; perfect condition. Apply Allison, 42 West 39th St. Phone Greeley 884.

STUTZES
1918 and 1917 Models.
Speedsters, Tourings, Chummies.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 16-valve speedster; Behrman motors. 1,746 Broadway, Circle 3727. Open evenings.

STUTZ speedster, 1917, wire wheels; many extras; like new; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE.—Six 5-ton White power dump trucks, first class condition, ready for work; can be seen by appointment. Milliken, 252 West 64th St. 9600 Columbus.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.—Several reconditioned and guaranteed cars at prices that are right. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

WINTON Six 7-passenger touring car; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

CHANDLER,
rebuilt, 90-day Guaranty.
USED CARS.
Model 17, 7-pass. Touring.
Model 17, 7-pass. Sedan.
Model 17, 7-pass. Limousine.
In elegant condition.
Model 17, Special Sport Runabout.
Like new; wire wheels.
Model 16, 7-pass. Touring.
OTHER MAKES.
1916 Maxwell Town Car.
1913 Pierce-Arrow 38 Limousine.
1914 5-pass. Buick Touring.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway,
New York City.

PACKARD 1917 "2-25" Touring.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1914 "48" Sedan.
CADILLAC 1916 Brougham (Westinghouse.)
CADILLAC 1916 Touring.
CADILLAC 1916 Runabout.
STUTZ 1916 Runabout.
SIMPLEX 1914 Holbrook Landaulet.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

PACKARD 1917 "2-25" Touring.
PACKARD Special Sedan.
CADILLAC 1916 Brougham, (Westinghouse.)
CADILLAC 1916 Coupelet and Runabout.
CADILLAC 1916 and 1915 Touring.
MARMON 1917 Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ 1916 Runabout.
SIMPLEX 1914 Holbrook Landaulet.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

At public auction today, at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's, East 13th St., near 3d Av., exceptionally fine six-cylinder Delauney Bellville collapsible landaulet; absolutely mechanically perfect.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, National Army and National Guard, have been made in the office of the Adjutant General to date from May 28:

CAPTAINS IN ENG. RES.

Brown, G. E.	Lemon, J. W.
Robinson, D. H.	

FIRST LTS. IN ENG. RES.

Allen, R. V.	Anderson, C. G.
Gates, F. M.	Catts, E. C.
Webber, F. H.	

Schultz, A. C., Maj. in Ord. Res.
Myers, C. O., Capt. in Ord. Res.
Davies, L. L., 1st Lt. in Sig. Res.

MAJORS IN MED. RES.

Freeman, A. W.	White, P. G.

CAPTS. IN MED. RES.

Benson, G.	Hall, E. P.
Homans, J.	Holden, G. R.
Maxfield, G. H.	Holland, J. E. P.
Stenenson, A. M.	Janas, V. B.
Cooper, A. H.	McConnell, W.
Greene, R. A.	Oden, R. J. E.
Blotz, B. B.	Millard, H. A.
Brown, W. T.	Owensby, O. M.
Campbell, M.	Swonger, J. B.
Cottam, G. G.	Ash, G. G.
Decker, H. M.	Commons, E. L.
Dwinell, W. G.	Craik, C. W.
Eyermann, E. H.	Curdts, C. E.
Jacobs, M. W.	Gillaspie, C.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN MED. RES.

Feingold, S. J.	Morse, M. P.
Moran, T. J.	Murray, E. C.
Rosenberg, D. V.	Nevitte, R. R.
Schuler, F. G.	Orr, C. A.
Sickels, W. A.	Reed, J. P.
Spurney, P. M.	Reinberger, J. R.
Twachtman, E. R.	Scott, E. A.
Steele, T. A.	Smith, G. R.
Yost, H. R.	Smith, J. R.
Comeaux, A. A.	Snodgrass, F. P.
Cope, R. Z.	Stahl, M.
Finlaw, F. H.	Tallaferro, W. F.
Fisk, J. C.	Topham, J. J.
Hanson, W. S.	Acher, A. E.
Hamilton, F.	Easley, P. S.
Harlan, H. D.	Schorr, H. E.
Leonard, J. D.	Sloan, O. J.
Lewellyn, J. DeL.	Wetherell, F. S.
Lowther, R. D.	Wilcox, R. W.
Miller, W. H.	Wilson, R. F.
Moody, R. W.	Wofford, W. E.

Duncan, S. G., Capt. in N.A.
Grier, J. M., 1st Lt. in N.A.

CAPTS. IN QM. CORPS.

Crocker, F. A.	Johnston, G. W.
Baer, W. P.	

FIRST LTS. IN QM. CORPS.

Brown, L. R.	Gilbert, H. H.
Buckingham, W. E.	Gunderson, M. G.
Colony, C. M.	White, T. J.

CAPTS. IN SAN. CORPS.

Cox, W. C.	Montgomery, F. L.

FIRST LTS. IN SAN. CORPS.

Hance, R. T.	Williams, T. R.
Block, H.	Thomas, F.
Dowler, A. F.	

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring, 7-passenger.
1917 OWEN-MAGNETIC chummy roadster.
FIAT (30) sedan, foreign, latest importation.
1917 CADILLAC chummy roadster.
1917 CADILLAC brougham sedan.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand new; big discount.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH chummy roadster.
1916 WHITE touring 4-45.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6"; almost new.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1917 BRISCOE chummy roadster.
1916 MERCER roadster; like new.
HUPMOBILE touring; excellent condition.
1916 MERCER, sport model, 22-72.
1916 HUPMOBILE sedan.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
BABY STUTZ speedster.
MERCER speedster; rakish and fast.
1916 CADILLAC touring.
CHEVROLET touring.
1917 STUDEBAKER touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

TIRES
of all sizes, and of every standard make, will be sold at present prices (lowest in New York) for delivery up to October first. All fresh stock direct from manufacturers and guaranteed for 6,000 miles.
We are selling this proposition to owners of all kinds of cars, both in this city and out of it. Our responsibility guarantees you satisfactory service in every particular.
Accessories Department.
Packard Motor Car Company of New York,
Broadway at Sixty-first Street,
Manhattan.
Telephone—Columbus 8900.

BUY NOW.
1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1918 COLE "8" Suburban Sedan.
1917 COLE "8" Touring-Coupe.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting, 4 passenger.
1917 HUDSON Brougham.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
1917 STUDEBAKER Cabriolet.
1917 ABBOTT "6" Speedster.
1916 OVERLAND Coupe.
1914 PEERLESS "48" Touring, $650.
ROLLS-ROYCE Sedan, late model.
LANCIA "30" Limousine Town Car.
S. G. V. Toy Tonneau, electric equipment.
MERCER Speedster; yellow, black.
ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.
THE BENJ. R. RIPPETH CO.,
(Cole Used Car Dept.,)
1,778 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST.
(One Flight Up.)

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.

H. A. L. "12" 1918, BRAND NEW 4 pass. Special Show Car	$4,000
FIAT "30" 1915 Touring	2,750
MERCER Raceabout, 22-72	2,150
MERCEDES 60 H. P. Sport Speedster	2,000
CADILLAC 1917 Touring	1,800
STUTZ 1916 4-passenger; special	1,750
STUTZ 1916 Roadster, wire wheels	1,450
CHANDLER 1918 Chummy; like new	1,350
KISSEL 1917 Touring; like new	825
OLDSMOBILE 4-pass. Rdstr.; like new	725
SCRIPPS 1916 Roadster	475

All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

"JANDORF" FOR "GOOD AUTOS."
Prices Lowest. Quality Highest.
Time payments; examinations allowed; automobiles traded.
A big assortment always on hand.
TIRES AT BIG DISCOUNTS.
Over fifty different makes.
YOU SAVE 1-3 TO 1-2.
All sizes and nearly all makes.
Tire department open evenings.
WINTER BODIES—BUY THEM NOW!
And save big money!
Also other bodies at attractive prices.
Tops, shields, seats, &c., &c.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Pioneer used car house. Established 1899.
1,757 to 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.
ENTRANCE AT 1,763 BROADWAY.
"The Reliable Economy House."
Bronx and Westchester customers served at Our Bronx Tire Store, (Branch,)
2,428 Grand Concourse, near 187th St.

IMPORTED CARS
Rolls Royce Landaulet, New.
Isotta Fraschini Sporting "4."
De Dion Suburban Sedan De Luxe.
Fiat "20-30" Town Car, 1915.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN.
Stearns Knight, 1915, limousine.
Stearns Knight raceabout.
Moline Knight, 1917, seven-passenger touring.
Silent Knight Motor Co.,
549 West 53d.

PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM.
20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTO TRUCKS to hire; contracts made for local and long-distance delivery. Rubin-Fisher Auto Trucking Co., Inc., phone Orchard 3329.

PIERCE-ARROWS, new, five-ton, for hire; short or long haul; daily Philadelphia trip both directions; Baltimore. Fosland, 9-11 East 16th St. Phone Stuyvesant 7865.

PACKARD twin sixes; beautiful landaulets and touring; hour, month. Wilmarth, 8080 Columbus.

FOR HIRE, 5-ton truck; short or long hauls. Orchard 7232.

NATIONAL.—Hired hourly, daily, trip; four-passenger roadster. Morningside 3040, Apt. 41.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Pressure is moderately high in the Northeast and on the North Pacific Coast, but elsewhere it is falling and is quite low over the interior Western half of the country, with decided depressions over the Canadian Northwest and Eastern Colorado.

Thunder showers continued in the Plains States, and there were also showers from the lake region and the upper Ohio Valley Eastward and on the North Pacific Coast. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

It is cool in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere East of the Missouri River and in the West Gulf States it is warmer, with temperatures considerably above the seasonal average. West of the Rocky Mountains temperatures are generally below the seasonal average, with a minimum of 18 degrees in Northern Arizona Thursday morning.

Generally fair weather will prevail Friday East of the Mississippi River, although more or less unsettled in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. On Saturday showers are probable in the upper lake region, the lower Ohio Valley, Western Tennessee and Mississippi, while to the Eastward the weather will be generally fair.

Temperatures will be higher in the interior of New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and will continue high in the Ohio Valley and the South.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate Northeast and East, with unsettled weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate South, except East of the South Florida Coast: fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Friday, slightly warmer in the interior; Saturday, partly cloudy and warmer.

Southern New England—Cloudy Friday, slightly warmer in the western portion; Saturday, fair, warmer on the mainland.

New Jersey—Unsettled Friday, slightly warmer in the interior; Saturday, fair, warmer, except on the southern coast.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, warmer in the eastern portion.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Unsettled and slightly warmer Friday; Saturday, partly cloudy and warmer.

Northern New England—Fair Friday, warmer in the interior; Saturday, fair, warmer, except on the eastern Maine coast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	52	51	4 P. M.	73	56
6 A. M.	53	51	6 P. M.	69	57
9 A. M.	56	53	9 P. M.	60	57
12 M.	62	54	11 P. M.	59	56

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 6:45 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 3:30 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M., 81 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises.........5:52 | Sun sets.........8:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:45	12:57	6:43	6:52
Governors Island	12:48	12:55	7:04	7:13
Hell Gate	2:06	2:43	8:35	9:01

Fire Record.

	Loss.
P. M., (Wednesday.)	
11:05—273 Allen St.; not given	None
A. M., (Thursday.)	
3:50—188-190 W. Houston St.; Two-Star Candy Co.	$20,000
6:25—80 Dey St.; Henry Pape	$2,500
11:05—273 Alexander Av.; not given	None
P. M.	
12:35—132 St. and No. River; Michael Sheehy	Slight
1:05—335 W. 41 St.; not given	Slight

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK.—Capacity, three tons; will sell on easy terms and will give contract for employment to reliable purchasers. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD. — Will buy USED PACKARD TWIN SIXES of any model or type at dealers' market prices. Phone, wire, or write immediately to H. V. Neville, Manager, Used Car Sales, Packard Motor Car Company of New York, Broadway at 61st St., New York City. Phone Columbus 8900.

Wanted.—1916 or 1917 7-passenger touring car; must be in good condition; Packard, Pierce-Arrow, or other good make; wish to trade for same; no dealers; car must stand rigid investigation and demonstration; real estate and securities, together with some cash, will be offered; write for appointment. J. P. G., 20 Broad St., Room 617.

CADILLAC or other make equally as good, 1917, in a two, four, or seven passenger car; must be cheap, for cash, and in perfect condition; no dealers. O. J. F., 43 East 12th St. Telephone Stuyvesant 4031.

WANTED, for $1,000, from private owner, 7-passenger, 6-8 cylinder sedan or touring; Winter top; guaranteed perfect condition. Telephone Pisani, 580 Astoria.

PACKARD, Cadillac, or Buick touring wanted, privately owned; must be fully equipped; perfect; rent or purchase. M 147 Times.

AUTOS wanted, pay best spot cash price. Drive up with car, or telephone Circle 2476. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

WILL pay highest price, latest model cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. — 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. — Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St.—Practical instruction, day, afternoon, evening; moderate price. Headquarters Woman's Motor Corps. Ph. Circle 1754.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE,
fully equipped with
MODERN MACHINE TOOLS,
operating Forty Men.
Planers, Lathes, Milling Machines, Drill Presses, Motors, and all accessories found in an up-to-date shop.
LOCATED IN NEW YORK CITY.
About 6,000 square feet of light factory space; own power plant.
Owners retiring. For particulars
Address J 240 Times Downtown.

Client must immediately sell established employment agency; unusually profitable business. Particulars, Sternfield-Godley Advertising Agency, 830 Tribune Building.

CHAUFFEURS wanted who can invest few hundred dollars in good paying motor truck contract. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

Printers.—Private party will loan money to progressive printers. C 311 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Several Oriental rugs; various sizes; must sell; great sacrifice. 226 West 82d.

Foundry wanted, brass or iron; state capacity. Foundry, 185 Times Harlem.

Purchase and Exchange.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BOUGHT.—We buy desirable locomotives, cars, rails, locomotive cranes, &c. E. H. Wilson & Co., Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visibles, 3 months, $5.
Visibles, 3 months, $7.50 up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

FINDS ALLIED LABOR FIRM FOR THE WAR

Mission Returns from England and France, Sure Workers Do Not Favor Inconclusive Peace.

PACIFISTS ALL POLITICIANS

Union Labor Misrepresented, Say Members, by Nonworkers in Labor Parties.

Members of the American labor mission arrived in New York last night after spending two months in Great Britain and France, where they studied the labor movements of those countries and took occasion to advise workingmen there of what American labor was doing to win the war. In the opinion of the members of the mission the success of the war is in the hands of labor, and their observations have convinced them that the mass of laboring men in both Great Britain and France are intent upon prosecuting the war to the finish and are not at all inclined to talk about peace, although in both countries there are politicians who are endeavoring to swing the labor organizations to the adoption of their policies of peace parleys with German workingmen.

James A. Wilson of Cincinnati, who is President of the Pattern Makers' Union, is Chairman of the mission. He said last night that he felt certain that a convention to be held in London in September the British Trade Union Congress would repudiate the resolution adopted at last year's gathering when the organization went on record as favoring "conversation" with representatives of labor of enemy countries.

"Organized labor in Great Britain," said Mr. Wilson, "is doing everything it can to bring about success. There are, however, in England, certain classes of people who term themselves 'leaders of labor' who are in reality not working men, but members of a labor political party. Some of these leaders are the ones who are advocating peace talks with German workingmen."

Mr. Wilson said he referred to Ramsay Macdonald, Arthur Henderson, Arthur Snowden, and Philip Snowden.

"We had opportunities to speak to thousands of working men in shipyards, munition plants, and railroad shops," continued Mr. Wilson. "We found that in all cases the policy of the American Federation of Labor that no representative of American labor should meet in conference with representative workers of enemy countries so long as the war lasts was received with cheers and practically unanimous approval."

Mr. Wilson said the laborers of Great Britain were organizing a new political party. A convention is scheduled for some time in June, and under the terms of the call none but workers will be permitted to be affiliated with this new body.

The French workingmen, said Mr. Wilson, are bothered, as are the British, by politicians connected with the Socialist Party. The majority of the French Socialists, he said, were in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, while some members of the minority were in favor of an international conference which contemplated meeting German workingmen with the view of discussing peace terms. Mr. Wilson said he believed that many of the French agitators who bothered labor were tools of German propagandists, and that some had been discovered to be in the pay of the Germans.

The American Labor Mission held four conferences with labor leaders in London and three conferences with labor men in Paris. At each it was found that some of those present favored parleys with representatives of German labor, although it was evident that the real leaders of labor in each instance were not in sympathy with that proposal.

The Labor Mission consisted of nine members appointed by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. They are George Berry of Tennessee, William H. Johnston of Washington, D. C.; Martin F. Ryan of Kansas City, Jonn P. Frey of Cincinnati, William Short of Seattle, Chester M. Wright of New York, Miss M. Scott of New York, Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, and James A. Wilson of Cincinnati.

In addition to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor were the following men and women representing various other interests: Professor A. O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; E. O. McCormick, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad; E. T. Meredith of Des Moines, Charles Belmont Davis of New York, Le Roy C. Dunn of Des Moines, Alson Secor of Des Moines, Mrs. H. L. Grenfell of Denver, Mrs. S. B. Spraggon of St. Louis, and Miss J. M. Higgins of Omaha.

Several members of the mission were in London at the time of the air raids a week ago last Sunday when German shells killed 37 persons and injured 135. One of the delegates said the raid started at about a quarter after 11 and lasted until about 2 o'clock in the morning.

The Commissioners told of seeing American troops and spoke enthusiastically of the showing made by the American boys. Mr. Wilson said that reports of drinking and disease sent to this country were absolutely untrue. He said he had opportunities of conversing with doctors and others who told him that the health and morals of the American troops were exemplary.

The members of the mission drew up a formal statement last night in which, after describing in detail their travels in Great Britain and France and their exceptional opportunities for discovering the war sentiment of all classes in those countries, they declared that they found no feeling in favor of abandoning the war before victory is won, though a few persons were willing to try negotiation.

"War-weary the British people are; but they are very far from being ready to quit," the statement says. "The American public ought, however, to understand very clearly that if the war continues into another year, it is just, and it is necessary, that a still greater part of the burden should be assumed by the United States.

"Through the courtesy of the French Government we were also enabled to visit France, and we regretted that, in consequence of arrangements previously made, we were able to spend only a week there. It was, however, a very crowded and memorable week. A luncheon with the exiled Belgian Government at Havre; receptions at Paris by the President of the Republic, by Marshal Joffre, by the Military Governor of the city, and the Governor of the Invalides, by the Municipal officials at the Hotel de Ville, and by the American Ambassador, Mr. Sharpe, and a special adjournment with 'demonstration' by the Chamber of Deputies, the first occasion of the kind in the history of the republic, were some of the events arranged for us.

"Both in Paris and London important conferences were held by the Labor members of the mission—who bore credentials from the American Federation of Labor—with the official representatives of the trade unions and the labor parties of both countries. These conferences dealt largely with the attitude of organized labor toward war aims and policies. Our American Labor Mission took an unqualified stand in support of the program of war aims and peace terms enunciated by President Wilson, and declared that under no circumstances would organized labor in America send delegates to any conference at which German or Austrian representatives were present, so long as German armies remain on French or Belgian soil, or the Prussian power continues to be a menace to the liberties and the peace of the allied nations."

APPEALS TO ALLIED LABOR.

Roberts Rebukes Pacifists—Envoys Tell of War Spirit Here.

LONDON, May 30.—George H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, presided last night at a dinner given by the Industrial League to the trade-union delegation which has returned from the United States. Mr. Roberts dwelt on the success of the mission, whose members, he said, were among the most trusted representatives of the labor movement.

During the war, he added, most of the representatives of British labor had proved themselves to be patriots. He went on to say that he intended to make his position perfectly clear, and that if what he had to say was not compatible with membership in the Labor Party he was prepared to come out and take his stand with those of the labor movement who were to be trusted to continue the policy of assuring the future of the country and the empire.

"The old cries and shibboleths can never be resuscitated," he continued. "Those people who are anxious to show their affection for Germany had better go to Germany to carry out their desire."

The differences which had been revealed during the war, Mr. Roberts added, were not evanescent; they were fundamental. Labor's attitude in the future must be defined irrespective of old associations and attachments.

Charles Duncan, a member of the delegation to the United States, said that the American people had never been beaten and were determined not to be beaten in this war.

W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions and also a member of the British delegation, said that America was animated by a magnificent spirit. He had seen the drafting of American troops, and never before had witnessed such a splendid demonstration.

WOULD SWEAR ALL TO FLAG.

Dr. Woelfkin Says Sons of Teutons Should Declare Loyalty.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., May 30.—"Every Teuton born or raised in this country, including myself, should be called into court and made to declare undivided allegiance to this country," said the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, in an address at the memorial day service here.

"Such procedure would include me, for my father was born in Germany, but I should be glad to make a statement of my loyalty. We must have no peace until it is right. The world situation cannot permit of compromise. There is a cancer in the world body and if cutting it out means to go deep and cut out the entire German people, it must be done. Better to die on the operating table than to have the cancer sewn up inside of you."

Dr. Woelfkin declared that every newspaper in the language of our enemies should be suppressed.

General Bell presided at the services which were also attended by all the chaplains in camp and 3,500 newly drafted men. An outdoor entertainment planned for the new men was held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, because of bad weather.

GIFT SWORD FOR MARCH.

Easton, General's Home Town, Presents Jeweled Weapon to Him.

EASTON, Penn., May 30.—The City of Easton, birthplace of General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the army, presented a jeweled sword to him tonight. The presentation was made by Mayor David W. Nevin.

After expressing his appreciation for the gift, General March told of some of the accomplishments of the War Department during the past few weeks. In May, he said, more American troops were taken to Europe than were there when he left in February. It was not only the man power of America that was now mobilized, the General said, but other resources, including the emotional forces of the country. By a great wave of patriotism, he declared, those who have sought to accumulate profit from the war have been swept aside.

Army Officers Hurt in Auto Crash.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 30.—An Army Captain and two Lieutenants were injured this afternoon when an automobile, after skidding on the wet pavement, overturned near the arch bridge at Millburn. Captain Vogt, a surgeon in 42d Infantry, was driving the car at the time. His companions were Lieutenants Guething of the Ordnance Reserve Department, and McElroy of the National Army. Captain Vogt sustained two broken legs and was otherwise badly injured. He was brought to the Overlook Hospital. The others were also brought here, but after receiving medical treatment left.

Appelbaum Moves to Save Choir Boy

OSSINING, May 30.—Misha Appelbaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult, announced today that he had started a campaign to get prominent persons to plead with Governor Whitman to save 16-year-old Paul Chapman of Brooklyn from the electric chair.

SWANN FINDS LESS CRIME HERE IN 1917

Reports 309 Convictions, the Smallest Number Since 1900 —2,378 Pleaded Guilty.

GRAND JURY INDICTED 4,742

Staff Larger, but District Attorney Says War Has Brought Many New Duties.

A decrease in the work of the District Attorney's Office and of the Grand Juries, and an apparent diminution of crime in Manhattan in 1917, are shown in the number of convictions and pleas received for all sorts of offenses according to the annual report of the District Attorney made public yesterday. There were 309 convictions, the lowest number since 1900. The highest number of convictions within the period of seventeen years was in 1908, during the last year of the administration of William Travers Jerome, who had 649 convictions. Pleas of guilty were made by 2,378 persons in 1917, 939 less than in 1915, the record year.

To what extent the New York County prosecutor's work may be affected by a decrease in crime cannot be determined. It could be ascertained approximately only by a comparison with the work of the police and of the courts and the District Attorney for the period covered. But the decrease in criminal prosecutions may be accounted for partly by the division of the Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs in 1915, the effects of which were not felt until the following year, when Mr. Swann's report showed a marked reduction in pleas and a slight decrease in convictions. The war, too, has had some effect in this feature of criminal work.

During the last year the Grand Juries found 4,742 indictments and dismissed 1,611, a total of 6,853. In 1914 and 1915 there were more than 7,000 each year, and during Jerome's time there were 7,877, the record for the seventeen years.

Although this official record indicates there had been less work of this nature for the staff of the District Attorney, that staff is some 20 per cent. larger than in the days of Jerome. However, District Attorney Swann points out that other features of the work of his office have been largely increased by war conditions. These include investigation of war charities, raids, and prosecutions in co-operation with the Government officials for the protection of soldiers and sailors, and the apprehension of slackers.

Other added work that has been completed since the preparation of the annual report are bogus war stocks, the prosecution in the so-called fraud sales of land to the city, conviction of some sixty Republican primary Election Inspectors, and the investigation and indictments obtained in the Fusion campaign fund.

Claims Improvement in Prison.

District Attorney Swann claims credit for improving conditions in the City Prison—the Tombs—where conditions were formerly bad because of the great number of prisoners held there for long periods waiting trials. Concerning this his report says:

"The detention of prisoners in the City Prison from the time of indictment to the time of trial, which was about six weeks when the present District Attorney took office, was reduced to three weeks during the first year of his administration, and during the last year reached the record interval of two weeks and four days. During this year Mrs. Emily Walker, a visitor in the Tombs for the Prison Association, found not a single case of delay to report."

The Bail Bond Bureau of the District Attorney's office collected in 1917, on forfeited bonds, $148,244.88, which was paid into the City Treasury. This is an increase of more than $62,000 over the collections of the previous year, and, according to the appended statement of the Chief Clerk, John W. Keller, these collections represent the largest amount obtained in the history of the District Attorney's office, and including all periods when the Bronx was a part of it. Mr. Keller wrote of this:

"These large collections indicate that more than ordinary zeal and care has been taken in the scrutiny of securities and property offered for bail. The total bail uncollectable amounts to $100, and all but two defendants who fled were later apprehended."

Mr. Swann says his new method of handling domestic relations cases, such as deserted wives and abandoned children, which he started in 1916, has proved most successful. Instead of the old form of extradition of fathers and husbands for trial here co-operation has been had with District Attorneys in the counties where the defendants may be found, with the general result that the defendants have been able to earn money for the support of their families and to keep out of prison.

In breaking up gangs of operators in automobile frauds, who had long collected large amounts from insurance companies for incendiary auto fires, the District Attorney says restitution of $64,834 was made to the victimized companies, or more than 50 per cent. of what they had been defrauded.

Deputy District Attorneys and other employes of the office to the number of twenty-five have joined the army and navy, and the places of several of them may not be filled during the war.

SOLDIER GUILTY OF THEFT.

Jury Convicts Man Arrested After Fight with Police.

Private Roy S. Smithson, 20 years old, of Mount Hope, W. Va., one of the four soldiers of Company C, 49th Infantry, who were arrested early on the morning of April 13 after a fight in the street with the Jamaica police, following the holdup and robbery in the saloon of Herman Beinbrink, on Fulton Street, Hollis, was convicted of robbery, grand larceny, and assault, all in the first degree, by a jury in the Queens County Court before Judge Humphrey yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. The jury had been out thirteen hours.

Private Harry Cohen, 20 years old, of 534 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, recently pleaded guilty in the same case and will be sentenced with Smithson next week. The other two soldiers are still in jail awaiting trial. They are Sergeant Otis Walker of Millburn, Okla., and Private William B. Harrison of Centreville, Tenn.

The defendants were arrested after the soldiers had opened fire on the police and a fight between the two forces had continued for half an hour and ended only when the ammunition of the soldiers was gone. Then they fled. Half a dozen people were shot. A few minutes later the four soldiers now under arrest were found hiding in some bushes.

FREE INOCULATION FOR ALL.

Public Health Offices Will Give Anti-Typhoid Serum to Those Who Apply

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Free anti-typhoid inoculation is to be given by the Government to protect the health of the nation at this time when the labor of every man possible is needed in winning the war. Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that he had directed the Public Health Service to give the inoculation without charge to all who apply at any of its hospitals or field offices.

"Many of these offices are located in zones surrounding military cantonments and prevention of typhoid fever in these zones is a step toward reducing the risk of interchange of disease between the military and civil populations.

"The season of typhoid fever is now at hand," said the Treasury Department announcement, "and this fact makes inoculation at this time of great importance. The effectiveness of this measure is recognized by the army and navy authorities and all soldiers and sailors of the United States are inoculated when they enter the service."

CHARTER ST. HILDA'S GUILD.

Corporation Organized with $50,000 Capital Stock.

At a meeting at the home of Mrs. Florence Wood, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street yesterday, arrangements were made to incorporate St. Hilda's Guild, so that its activities may be extended and its revenues increased. The guild began originally in the Episcopal Church as an altar or chancel guild.

Bishop Charles Sumner Burch made an address, and Dr. Ralph Adams Cram, designer of St. Thomas's Church, delivered an address on art and pleaded for a cultivation of its finer ideals in this war for the sake of the reconstruction that must come when the conflict is over.

Among those present who subscribed for stock were Mrs. Henrietta E. Talcott, Wilfred E. Anthony, Thomas L. Raymond, the Rev. Joseph A. Foster of Westchester, the Rev. J. R. Heffernan, the Rev. Dr. J. P. McComas of Trinity Parish, Haley Fiske, Clifford M. Swan, the Rev. Lester C. Lewis of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Arthur W. Jenks of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. Edward H. Schuleter of Trinity Parish, and others.

The capital stock was placed at $50,000 in 2,000 shares. Inventoried merchandise, good-will, accounts receivable, &c., of the old guild were placed at $22,700.

The members of the Advisory Board elected for one year were Bishop Burch, the Rev. Dr. J. G. H. Barry, John T. Comes, the Rev. Charles W. Douglas, the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, Charles D. Maginnis, Bertram Goodhue, the Rev. Frederic E. Mortimer, Thomas Nash, the Rev. Hervey Officer, Frederic D. Philips, and Dr. James J. Walsh.

OPEN NEW RED CROSS HOME

Chapter House at Mineola Is Gift of Mrs. H. P. Davison.

Four hundred workers in Nassau County celebrated yesterday the opening of a roomy new chapter house presented to the Nassau Chapter of the Red Cross by Mrs. Henry P. Davison. Most of them were in the Memorial Day parade in Hempstead and marched the three miles to Mineola, where the new house stands.

One of the speakers at the celebration was Henry P. Davison. He said the result of the splendid work of the Red Cross during last week's drive was "a shot that will startle Germany." "If there are in the Red Cross service those that can carry a gun we want them to withdraw from it and shoulder the gun," he said. "But as for the rest, every man and woman in the ranks of the Red Cross is doing as important work, and as necessary, as the man carrying a gun."

PLEA FOR CLEAN STREETS.

Health Department Today Seeks Co-operation of All Citizens.

This is "Street Cleaning Day" in Health Drive week and the Department of Health offers the following suggestions to citizens with a request to co-operate:

Do not permit violations that will impair the healthfulness and safety of the streets. Never permit your children or others to build bonfires in the streets at any time. See that dead animals are removed promptly from the streets. Warn people who litter the streets, and if compliance is not obtained, make a citizen's arrest. Any policeman will aid you.

Know the rules regarding clean streets and know the results of clean streets. Clean streets cost money, because the uninformed and ignorant do not observe what is best for the public health.

Take pride in your home town. You may think that one in seven millions does not count for much, but if all did even a part of their duty we would have clean streets, and thus there would be better health for all.

Large litter cans are placed at convenient sections and are plainly marked. Citizens can aid in keeping the streets clean and free from danger by co-operating with the department in making use of these receptacles.

Park Gives Up German Name.

The war has caused another German name to pass into oblivion. Astoria Schuetzen Park, at Steinway Avenue and Broadway, Long Island City, is hereafter to be known as Astoria Casino. The park is one of the best known picnic parks in the city and contains the largest public hall in Queens.

FLUSHING CITIZENS BURN HEARST PAPERS

Poughkeepsie Guardsmen, Joined by G. A. R., Also Make Bonfire of Them.

A demonstration took place in Flushing, L. I., yesterday against newspapers owned by W. R. Hearst, and, after a large pile of them had been burned, placards condemning them were erected about the town. One of the signs read:

Why allow disloyal, unpatriotic, anti-British papers to be read in Flushing, when Flushing boys are dying in France to make the world a decent place to live in?

Another was:

Burn 'em, New York Journal and New York American. (How misplaced a name!) We want neither the Kaiser nor his agents.

A committee led by Harold Bennett, secretary of the Flushing Branch of the National Security League, scoured the district for copies of these newspapers and collecting them in automobiles conveyed them to Madison and Wilson Avenues, near the Murray Hill station, where a match was applied to the pile by Morris L. Beard of Barclay Street, Manhattan, a prominent Flushing resident. He scored the Hearst newspapers for alleged pro-German sentiments and eulogized the patriotism in sending its sons to the war.

As the papers flamed up a large bottle with a skull and crossbones and a label worded "poison" was conspicuous upon the top of the pile. The demonstration then turned into a parade around town in which newsdealers were asked not to handle Hearst papers. Charles Lee Andrews, president of the National Security League; E. V. D. Cox, Miss Mary Cox, Harvey D. Rockwell, and James Gillespie were others taking part.

All but one of the posters in Flushing on Wednesday advertising a patriotic G. A. R. memorial meeting had been torn down during the night by persons presumed to be pro-German.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 30.—A demonstration against the Hearst newspapers was carried out this morning by members of Company F, First Infantry, New York Guard. Headed by a bugler, drummer, and fifer, fifty members of that organization paraded the streets, visited every news stand that sold copies of The New York American, purchased every available copy of today's issue, and, carting the papers to the corner of Market and Church Streets, in front of the State Armory, applied a match to the pile.

Nearly six hundred persons witnessed the bonfire and cheered as the papers went up in smoke.

While the demonstration was on, members of Hamilton-Sleight Post, G. A. R., arrived on their way from the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, where they had been holding memorial exercises. The veterans joined in the gathering, and a great cheer was given as Major Lewis G. Deitz and Captain Plummer, members of the G. A. R. Committee which took part in the public destruction of Hearst papers in this city a short time ago, stepped from their cars and aided the militiamen in their task.

Both men responded to calls for a speech. Major Deitz said:

"I am glad that Young America has joined in this move to keep out of the city a paper that has dared to 'delete' the President's Memorial Day proclamation."

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 30.—Resolutions calling on President Wilson to "suppress the further publication and circulation of the Hearst newspapers throughout the United States" were passed unanimously today at a meeting of the Montclair Battalion, held in the gymnasium of the Montclair High School. About 400 members were present.

The resolution called upon the Mayor and the Commissioners of the town to enact such ordinances as may be necessary to prohibit the sale and distribution of the Hearst papers in Montclair. The resolution follows:

Whereas, we, the members of the five companies of the Montclair Battalion, believing that the so-called Hearst newspapers are, and have been for years past, exercising a seditious and dangerous influence throughout the United States, which it is the duty of the Government and every true citizen to combat by all lawful means,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we respectfully call upon the President of the United States, through the ample powers reposed in him, to suppress the further publication and circulation by means of the mails and otherwise of the so-called Hearst newspapers throughout the United States.

Mayor Louis F. Dodd, at the last meeting of the Board of Commissioners, said that he had conferred with three of the local newsdealers on the subject of the Hearst papers and that they had promised that they would endeavor to make an arrangement with the other dealers of the town whereby the sale and distribution of the Hearst papers in Montclair would no longer be carried on by them.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 30.—Mayor David H. Trembly, in a proclamation today, requested all citizens to refrain from purchasing or reading The New York American and The New York Evening Journal until such time as these papers shall be in favor of this Government. The Mayor also asked newsdealers not to handle those papers.

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The unusual thing about the usual collar is its shape. This new one has something else unusual about it. You will see when you lift it. *20 cents each.*

A NEW THINTEX COLLAR

E&W EARL & WILSON

There Is a Pronounced Feeling of Self Respect

when wearing a suit made for you individually instead of wearing a suit made for some one else, i. e., a ready-made suit.

Here for $30, Your Suit

will be made to fit your figure, your taste, your personality.

Arnheim

TWO STORES

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND 20 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Your dress reacts on your character.* Arnheim Axioms

Special—
5/8-inch
Smart
Belts
85c

Friday and Saturday Only

Tubular Belts in the extremely popular 5/8-inch width—genuine cowhide, in Black and Tan.

With leather soaring higher than ever, they are particularly good value—at 85c.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Shir Gar

WHO ever dreamed a man's garter could be improved? The last word in garter efficiency comes in Shir Gar. It holds the sock up—all round—firmly, evenly, securely; keeps the shirt down smoothly, prevents its crawling up.

Gentleman's Garter

MOST easily adjusted; no pads, can't bind; pliant, stretchy, cool, extremely light; elegant materials, luxurious comfort for every activity; essential to being well-dressed. Style at top fastens around leg; style at bottom fastens where desired. 50c at Better Dealers.

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WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES.

SARGENT CO., 132 East 23rd St. New York
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The Conference of Death

The Germans had captured Liege, Namur and other Belgian towns. They were sweeping into France, triumphantly marching to Paris.

Wangenheim, German Ambassador to Turkey, drunk with the success of German plans, disclosed Imperial secrets to the American Ambassador in Turkey.

He told about the conference at Potsdam, July 5, 1914, where the decision for war was made.

There, with the Kaiser presiding, was Wangenheim, Moltke, then Chief of Staff, Admiral Von Tirpitz, as well as the great bankers, railroad directors and the captains of German industry. All were ready for war except the financiers, who demanded two weeks' time

What happened during those two weeks is only one of the many intimate inside stories of German treachery and German plans for world domination. Now, for the first time, you are taken behind the scenes and shown the real Germany. Every red blooded American must read

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WORLD'S WORK

the magazine that helps people to interpret progress from month to month, is a stimulating and interesting illustrated commentary on the life of the world. In addition to Ambassador Morgenthau's story the June issue contains many other vitally important articles, a few of which are listed here.

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GARDEN CITY NEW YORK

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MAN AND HIS MACHINES (*Illustrated*)

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Bank books 541896, Greenwich Savings Bank; 656498, Emigrants; 1097287, Bank for Savings. Finder will please return books to banks and leave address where reward can be forwarded.

LOST—Platinum barpin, containing solitaire, 3 small diamonds, and 12 small pearls, each size; lost Tuesday night, probably Madison Av. or 42d St.; reward. Room 670, Hotel Belmont.

LOST—Package containing parts of soldier's uniform and books, on Far Rockaway train, Tuesday night; finder please address Sergeant R. K. Masters, 227th Aero Squadron, Garden City, L. I.; reward.

LOST—Left Saturday afternoon on steps of the gymnasium building, on Columbia campus, an umbrella. Reward. Apartment 83, 468 Riverside Drive, city.

LOST—At Castles-by-the-Sea, Long Beach, late Saturday night, lady's diamond barpin; very liberal reward. B. Warendorf, 53 Liberty St.

LOST—Between 42d St., N. Y., and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, lady's pearl and cameo brooch; reward. Room 617, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—Dinner ring, between Peter's and Moulin Rouge, night of May 27. Liberal reward. 605 West 137th St., Apartment 34.

LOST.—3 o'clock, in or near Aquarium, black purse containing gold watch; reward. 180 Claremont Av., Apartment 61.

LOST.—Riverside Drive, 95th St., black gown; liberal reward. Room 1111, Stratford House, 11 East 32d St.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of package of typewritten papers lost Wednesday in some store on 14th St. Ione E. Tyler, 238 East 19th St.

$100 REWARD will be paid for return of personal diary, bound in green leather with gold-plated lock and key; initials C. K. M. on cover; left on Dyckman St. express, morning of May 6. Finder please return to Room 1207, 90 West St.

$500 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of leather brief case, marked "J. M. W.," and chemist's report on "Explosions," taken Wednesday, May 22, from office of J. M. Wilson, 37 Liberty St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—A large Pekingese male dog, morning of May 29 at East 32d St.; last seen by boy leading down Lexington Av.; answers to name of Rowdy; reward. Return to 40 West 61st St.

LOST—Black chow dog; answers to name "Huwkey"; liberal reward. Yvonne Shelton, 178 East 70th St.

LOST—Scotch terrier, black, license tag on collar, number 3095; reward. Riverside 8721.